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MAY 26 1917

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1916

COMPILED BY JAMES LANGLAND, M. A.

ISSUED BY

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PREFACE.

This issue of The Almanac and Year-Book, as was the case in the volume for 1915, contains a large amount of matter relating to the European war. To give a complete account of that gigantic struggle in a publication of this kind is obviously impossible. When the story of the contest for world supremacy is written it will require many bulky volumes. No attempt has been made here to do more than to give the outstanding features of the war from its beginning to the early part of December, 1915; to recount some of the things which attracted the greatest amount of attention and to supply, as far as might be possible at this stage of the conflict, such facts and figures as have been and are most likely to be in demand for purposes of reference.

While some of the voluminous diplomatic correspondence between the United States and various belligerent powers has been omitted, practically all of the more important documents, such as the historic notes on the sinking of the Lusitania and the sale of munitions of war to belligerents, are given in full. This is also true of the views exchanged in relation to restraints of trade and other matters involving international law and practice. Maps of the principal battle zones at the beginning of December, 1915, and portraits of some of the principal actors in the war drama are given.

It is not to be inferred from the foregoing that the 1916 edition of The Almanac and Year-Book is devoted exclusively or even mainly to the war. Those who have occasion to consult its pages will find all the usual features with such added data as seemed to be of more than fleeting value.

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Corn Exchange National Bank.....	Inside Back Cover			Walker, Henry H. & Co....	689
Comiskey Baseball Park.....	697			Waller Coal Co.....	717
Commercial Paper: A. G. Becker & Co.....	687			Willett Company, The A. T.	695
Commonwealth Edison Co....	705				
Cusack, Thos., Company.....	701				
Eclipse Printing Company....	711				

ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK

FOR 1916

Astronomical calculations prepared by Berlin H. Wright, DeLand, Fla., and expressed in mean local time unless otherwise indicated.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF SEASONS.

Sun enters: Constel- Sign.	Long. lation.	Date.	Eastern time.	Central time.		D. H. M.
♈	270°	♈ Dec. 22..	5:16 p. m.	4:16 p. m.	1915 Winter begins and lasts.....	89 0 31
♈	0°	♈ Mar. 20..	5:47 p. m.	4:47 p. m.	1916 Spring begins and lasts.....	92 19 37
♊	90°	♊ June 21..	1:24 p. m.	12:24 p. m.	1916 Summer begins and lasts.....	93 14 50
♊	180°	♊ Sept. 23..	4:14 a. m.	3:14 a. m.	1916 Autumn begins and lasts.....	89 13 45
♋	270°	♋ Dec. 21..	10:59 p. m.	9:59 p. m.	1916 Winter begins. Tropical year.....	365 5 43

ERAS OF TIME.

The Gregorian year 1916 corresponds to the following eras:

The latter part of the 140th and the beginning of the 141st year of the, independence of the United States.

The year 1334-35 of the Mohammedan era; the year 1335 begins Oct. 23.

The year 4613 (nearly) of the Chinese era, beginning now, Jan. 1.

The year 8025 of the Greek church, beginning Jan. 14.

The year 5676-77 of the Jewish era; the year 5677 begins at sunset Sept. 27.

The year 7423-24 of the Byzantine era, beginning Sept. 1.

The year 2526 of the Japanese era.

The year 6629 of the Julian period, and Jan. 1 is the 2,420,864th day since the commencement of the Julian period.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical or Sunday letters.....	BA
Epact or moon's age, Jan. 1.....	26
Lunar cycle or golden number.....	17
Solar cycle.....	21
Roman Indiction.....	14
Dionysian period.....	245
Jewish lunar cycle.....	14
Julian period.....	6629

Explanatory Note.—The Dominical or Sunday letters B A indicate that the year 1916 is a leap year of 366 days. B being the second letter of the alphabet indicates that the second day of the year is Sunday, and that, therefore, the year begins on Saturday, as the first seven days of the year are indicated by the first seven letters of the alphabet. On a leap year where the years less than 100 are divisible by four, or the centennial years by 400, the 29th day of February takes no letter and hence March will begin with the letter that would fall to Feb. 29, which this year is D, and March 1 being indicated by D, A will fall on Sunday, which is March 5. Hence the rule is to use two Dominical letters for leap years, the second one being the one preceding the first in the alphabetical order, and follow the same rule for the remainder of the year as for Jan. 1 to Feb. 28. So in 1916 A falls on March 5, which is Sunday, as will be every seventh day thereafter. This is used in ascertaining the date of Easter by chronologers, and in fixing the day of the week for any date.

The Golden Number is that number of a cycle of nineteen years which shows how many years

have elapsed since the new moon fell on Jan. 1, for in about nineteen years the solar and lunar years nearly come together. The chief use of this cycle is in fixing the date of Easter, and in this same connection is used the Epact. The Solar Cycle is the number of years that have elapsed since the days of the week fell on the same days of the year, or when there will, therefore, be a recurrence of the Dominical or Sunday letter. This would be the case every seven years but for leap year, hence four times seven is the cycle, or twenty-eight years. It is the remainder found by adding nine to the year and dividing the sum by twenty-eight. The Roman Indiction is a cycle of fifteen years and is of no utility except to chronologers. It is the remainder found by adding three to the year and dividing by fifteen. The Julian period is a cycle of 7,980 years and is the product of the three cycles, Golden Number (19), Solar Cycle (28) and Roman Indiction (15), and hence shows the time when these cycles will coincide or begin at the same time. The first of this cycle will be completed in the year 2267; it is the year + 4713. The Dionysian period is a cycle of 532 years and is called the great Paschal cycle, being the product of a completed solar and lunar cycle (28×19).—It is the remainder found by adding 457 to the year and dividing by 532, and with the Julian period is chiefly used by chronologers. The Jewish Lunar cycle is always three less than the Golden Number and is used by the Jews in fixing the time of their festivals.

JEWISH OR HEBREW CALENDAR, YEAR 5676-77 A. M.

The year 5676 is the 14th of the 299th cycle of 19 years.

Year.	No.	Month.	Name.	Day.	Fast or festival.	Gregorian date.
5676.	5.	Sh'vat	.....	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday, Jan. 6, 1916
5676.	6.	Adar	.....	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday-Saturday, Feb. 4-5, 1916
5676.	7.	Adar	.....	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday-Monday, March 5-6, 1916
5676.	7.	Adar	.....	13.	Past of Esther	*Saturday, March 18, 1916
5676.	7.	Adar	.....	14-15.	Purim	Sunday-Monday, March 19-20, 1916
5676.	8.	Nissan	.....	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday, April 4, 1916
5676.	8.	Nissan	.....	15.	1st day of Passover	Tuesday, April 18, 1916
5676.	9.	Nissan	.....	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday-Thursday, May 3-4, 1916
5676.	9.	Iyar	.....	13.	Lag B'Omer (33d day of Omer)	Sunday, May 21, 1916
5676.	10.	Sivan	.....	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday, June 2, 1916
5676.	10.	Sivan	.....	6.	First day of Pentecost	Wednesday, June 7, 1916
5676.	11.	Tammuz	.....	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday-Sunday, July 1-2, 1916
5676.	11.	Tammuz	.....	17.	Past of Tammuz	Tuesday, July 18, 1916
5676.	12.	Av	.....	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday, July 31, 1916
5676.	12.	Av	.....	9.	Past of Av	Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1916
5676.	13.	Ellul	.....	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday-Wednesday, Aug. 29-30, 1916
5677.	1.	Tishri	.....	1.	1st day of New Year	Thursday, Sept. 28, 1916
5677.	1.	Tishri	.....	3.	Past of Gedaliah	Saturday, Sept. 30, 1916
5677.	1.	Tishri	.....	10.	Yom Kippoor	Saturday, Oct. 7, 1916
5677.	1.	Tishri	.....	15.	1st day of Tabernacles	Sunday, Oct. 12, 1916
5677.	1.	Tishri	.....	21.	Hoshannah-Rabbah	Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916
5677.	1.	Tishri	.....	22.	Sh'mini-Atzeres	Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916
5677.	1.	Tishri	.....	23.	Sinchas-Torah	Friday, Oct. 20, 1916
5677.	2.	Chesvan	.....	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday-Saturday, Oct. 27-28, 1916
5677.	3.	Kislev	.....	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916
5677.	3.	Kislev	.....	25.	1st day of Chanukah	Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1916
5677.	4.	Tebet	.....	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday-Tuesday, Dec. 25-26, 1916
5677.	4.	Tebet	.....	10.	Past of Tebet	Thursday, Jan. 4, 1917

*Observed on the previous Thursday. †Observed on the following day.

GREEK CHURCH OR RUSSIAN CALENDAR, A. D. 1916. A. M. 8025.

New style.	Holy days.	Old style.	New style.	Holy days.	Old style.
Jan. 14	Circumcision	Jan. 1	June 12	Holy Ghost	May 30
Jan. 19	Theophany (Epiphany)	Jan. 6	July 12	Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles	June 29
Feb. 15	Hypopantie (Purification)	Feb. 2	Aug. 19	Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Feb. 27	Carnival Sunday	Feb. 14	Aug. 28	Repose of Theotokos	Aug. 15
Mch. 8	Ash Wednesday	Feb. 24	Sept. 12	St. Alexander Nevsky	Aug. 30
Mch. 12	First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 28	Sept. 21	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
Apr. 16	Palm Sunday	Apr. 3	Sept. 27	Exaltation of the Cross	Sept. 14
Apr. 21	Great (Good) Friday	Apr. 8	Oct. 14	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
Apr. 23	Holy Pasch (Easter)	Apr. 10	Nov. 28	1st day of Fast of Nativity	Nov. 15
May 6	St. George	Apr. 23	Dec. 4	Entrance of Theotokos	Nov. 21
May 27	Coronation of Emperor*	May 14	Dec. 22	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9
June 1	Ascension	May 19	Jan. 7, 1917	Nativity (Christmas)	Dec. 25
June 11	Pentecost	May 29			

*Peculiar to Russia.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, YEAR 1334-35.

The year 1334 is the 14th of the 45th cycle of 30 years.

Year.	No.	Month.	Name.	Begin.	Lasts.	Year.	No.	Month.	Name.	Begin.	Lasts.
1334.	3.	Rabia I.	.....	Jan. 7	.....	1334.	10.	Schawall	.....	Aug. 1	.....
1334.	4.	Rabia II.	.....	Feb. 6	.....	1334.	11.	Dulkaeda	.....	Aug. 30	.....
1334.	5.	Jomhadi I.	.....	Mch. 6	.....	1334.	12.	Dulheggia	.....	Sept. 29	.....
1334.	6.	Jomhadi II.	.....	Apr. 5	.....	1335.	1.	Muharrem	.....	Oct. 28	.....
1334.	7.	Rajeb	.....	May 4	.....	1335.	2.	Saphar	.....	Nov. 27	.....
1334.	8.	Sheban	.....	June 3	.....	1335.	3.	Rabia I.	.....	Dec. 26	.....
1334.	9.	Ramadan (Fasting)	.....	July 2	.....	1335.	4.	Rabia II.	.....	Jan. 25, 1917	.....

FOREIGN STANDARDS OF TIME.

	Central meridian.	Fast or slow on Greenwich.		Central meridian.	Fast or slow on Greenwich.
Japan	Degrees.	H. M. S.	West Australia	Degrees.	H. M. S.
Spain*	135 east	9 00 00 fast	South Australia	120 east	8 00 fast
Argentina	0	0 00 00	New Zealand	142½ east	9 30 fast
Ecuador	64½ west	3 51 38.8 slow	Victoria	172½ east	11 30 fast
Natal	81½ west	5 24 15 slow	New South Wales	150 east	10 00 fast
Cape Colony	30 east	2 00 00 fast	Queensland		
Mid-Europe	22½ east	1 30 00 fast	Tasmania		
Egypt	15 east	1 00 00 fast	Eastern Europe	30 east	2 00 fast
	30 east	2 00 00 fast			

*In Spain the hours are counted from 0 to 24, avoiding the use of a. m. and p. m.

TIME USED IN ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK.

All the calculations in this Almanac and Year-Book are based upon mean or clock time unless otherwise stated. The sun's rising and setting are for the upper limb, corrected for parallax and refraction. In the case of the moon no correction is needed, as in the sun, for "parallax and refraction"; with her they are of an opposite nature and just balance each other. The

figures given, therefore, are for the moon's center on a true horizon such as the ocean affords.

The calculations in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in the contiguous North American zones indicated by the headings of the divisions.

☾ New Moon, 4th. 1st Month. **JANUARY, 1916.** 31 Days. ☽ Full Moon, 20th.
☾ First Quarter, 11th. ☽ Last Quar., 27th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.				St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.				St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.			
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. M.
1	366	1	Saturday...	Con.D.	12 13 17	H. M. S.	8 20	7 23	4 39	3 27	H. M.	7 16	4 51	3 22	H. M.	7 39	4 28	3 43
2	365	2	SUNDAY...	25	12 13 46	H. M. S.	9 21	7 28	4 40	3 45	H. M.	7 16	4 52	3 22	H. M.	7 39	4 30	3 43
3	364	3	Monday...	10	12 14 14	H. M. S.	10 27	7 28	4 42	5 59	H. M.	7 16	4 53	5 52	H. M.	7 38	4 31	6 20
4	363	4	Tuesday...	11	12 14 42	H. M. S.	11 34	7 28	4 43	7 5	H. M.	7 16	4 53	6 58	H. M.	7 38	4 32	7 25
5	362	5	Wednesday...	26	12 15 9	H. M. S.	ev.	7 28	4 44	sets	H. M.	7 16	4 54	sets	H. M.	7 38	4 33	sets
6	361	6	Thursday...	11	12 15 36	H. M. S.	1 39	7 28	4 45	6 48	H. M.	7 16	4 55	6 52	H. M.	7 38	4 34	6 37
7	360	7	Friday...	25	12 16 3	H. M. S.	2 33	7 27	4 46	8 05	H. M.	7 16	4 56	8 7	H. M.	7 37	4 35	7 57
8	359	8	Saturday...	10	12 16 29	H. M. S.	3 23	7 27	4 47	9 18	H. M.	7 16	4 57	9 19	H. M.	7 37	4 36	9 16
9	358	9	SUNDAY...	23	12 16 55	H. M. S.	4 10	7 27	4 48	10 28	H. M.	7 16	4 58	10 27	H. M.	7 37	4 37	10 29
10	357	10	Monday...	6	12 17 20	H. M. S.	4 59	7 27	4 49	11 34	H. M.	7 16	4 59	11 32	H. M.	7 37	4 38	11 38
11	356	11	Tuesday...	19	12 17 41	H. M. S.	5 28	7 27	4 49	morn.	H. M.	7 16	5 1	morn.	H. M.	7 36	4 39	morn.
12	355	12	Wednesday...	1	12 18 8	H. M. S.	6 23	7 27	4 50	38	H. M.	7 15	5 2	1 35	H. M.	7 36	4 40	47
13	354	13	Thursday...	13	12 18 32	H. M. S.	7 9	7 27	4 51	1 42	H. M.	7 15	5 3	1 38	H. M.	7 36	4 41	1 54
14	353	14	Friday...	25	12 18 54	H. M. S.	7 56	7 27	4 52	2 45	H. M.	7 15	5 4	2 40	H. M.	7 36	4 42	3 1
15	352	15	Saturday...	7	12 19 16	H. M. S.	8 46	7 27	4 54	3 45	H. M.	7 15	5 5	3 39	H. M.	7 35	4 44	4 3
16	351	16	SUNDAY...	19	12 19 37	H. M. S.	9 38	7 26	4 55	4 44	H. M.	7 14	5 6	4 37	H. M.	7 34	4 46	5 4
17	350	17	Monday...	1	12 19 58	H. M. S.	10 27	7 25	4 56	5 36	H. M.	7 14	5 7	5 29	H. M.	7 34	4 47	5 57
18	349	18	Tuesday...	13	12 10 13	H. M. S.	11 17	7 24	4 58	6 23	H. M.	7 13	5 8	6 17	H. M.	7 33	4 48	6 44
19	348	19	Wednesday...	25	12 10 37	H. M. S.	morn.	7 23	4 59	rises	H. M.	7 13	5 9	rises	H. M.	7 32	4 49	rises
20	347	20	Thursday...	7	12 10 56	H. M. S.	5	7 22	5 0	5 29	H. M.	7 12	5 10	5 34	H. M.	7 31	4 50	5 16
21	346	21	Friday...	19	12 11 13	H. M. S.	52	7 22	5 1	6 32	H. M.	7 12	5 12	6 35	H. M.	7 30	4 52	6 32
22	345	22	Saturday...	1	12 11 30	H. M. S.	1 36	7 21	5 2	7 35	H. M.	7 11	5 13	7 37	H. M.	7 29	4 54	7 29
23	344	23	SUNDAY...	14	12 11 47	H. M. S.	2 19	7 20	5 3	8 39	H. M.	7 11	5 14	8 39	H. M.	7 29	4 55	8 37
24	343	24	Monday...	27	12 12 2	H. M. S.	3 2	7 20	5 4	9 42	H. M.	7 10	5 15	9 42	H. M.	7 28	4 56	9 44
25	342	25	Tuesday...	10	12 12 17	H. M. S.	3 45	7 19	5 5	10 49	H. M.	7 10	5 16	10 47	H. M.	7 27	4 57	10 55
26	341	26	Wednesday...	23	12 12 31	H. M. S.	4 30	7 19	5 6	11 56	H. M.	7 9	5 17	11 53	H. M.	7 26	4 58	morn.
27	340	27	Thursday...	6	12 12 44	H. M. S.	5 17	7 18	5 7	morn.	H. M.	7 9	5 17	morn.	H. M.	7 25	4 59	6
28	339	28	Friday...	20	12 13 6	H. M. S.	6 10	7 17	5 8	12 58	H. M.	7 8	5 18	12 58	H. M.	7 24	5 1	1 24
29	338	29	Saturday...	2	12 13 16	H. M. S.	7 1	7 16	5 9	1 38	H. M.	7 7	5 19	1 38	H. M.	7 23	5 2	2 28
30	337	30	SUNDAY...	19	12 13 19	H. M. S.	7 8	7 15	5 11	2 38	H. M.	7 7	5 20	3 32	H. M.	7 22	5 3	3 59
31	336	31	Monday...	4	12 13 28	H. M. S.	9 13	7 15	5 12	4 47	H. M.	7 6	5 21	4 40	H. M.	7 22	5 6	5 8

☾ New Moon, 3d. 2d Month. **FEBRUARY, 1916.** 29 Days. ☽ Full Moon, 18th.
☾ First Quar., 10th. ☽ Last Quar., 26th

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.				St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.				St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.			
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. M.
32	335	1	Tuesday...	Con.D.	12 13 38	H. M. S.	10 17	7 14	5 13	5 43	H. M.	7 5	5 22	5 37	H. M.	7 21	5 7	6 2
33	334	2	Wednesday...	19	12 13 46	H. M. S.	11 19	7 12	5 14	6 31	H. M.	7 4	5 23	6 25	H. M.	7 20	5 8	6 48
34	333	3	Thursday...	18	12 13 53	H. M. S.	ev.	7 11	5 15	sets	H. M.	7 4	5 25	sets	H. M.	7 19	5 10	sets
35	332	4	Friday...	13	12 14 0	H. M. S.	1 9	7 10	5 17	6 53	H. M.	7 2	5 26	6 54	H. M.	7 17	5 11	6 48
36	331	5	SUNDAY...	17	12 14 11	H. M. S.	1 58	7 9	5 19	8 19	H. M.	7 1	5 27	8 19	H. M.	7 16	5 12	8 4
37	330	6	Monday...	1	12 14 15	H. M. S.	2 45	7 8	5 20	9 14	H. M.	7 0	5 28	9 13	H. M.	7 15	5 14	9 17
38	329	7	Tuesday...	14	12 14 19	H. M. S.	3 31	7 6	5 21	10 21	H. M.	6 59	5 29	10 19	H. M.	7 13	5 15	10 28
39	328	8	Wednesday...	27	12 14 21	H. M. S.	4 16	7 5	5 23	11 27	H. M.	6 58	5 30	11 23	H. M.	7 12	5 16	11 37
40	327	9	Thursday...	9	12 14 21	H. M. S.	5 3	7 4	5 24	morn.	H. M.	6 57	5 32	morn.	H. M.	7 10	5 18	morn.
41	326	10	Friday...	22	12 14 23	H. M. S.	5 50	7 3	5 25	32	H. M.	6 56	5 33	27	H. M.	7 9	5 20	46
42	325	11	Saturday...	4	12 14 24	H. M. S.	6 46	7 2	5 26	1 34	H. M.	6 55	5 34	1 28	H. M.	7 7	5 22	1 52
43	324	12	SUNDAY...	16	12 14 24	H. M. S.	7 36	7 1	5 27	2 35	H. M.	6 54	5 35	2 28	H. M.	7 5	5 23	2 55
44	323	13	Monday...	29	12 14 24	H. M. S.	8 21	7 0	5 28	3 21	H. M.	6 53	5 36	3 23	H. M.	7 4	5 24	3 51
45	322	14	Tuesday...	11	12 14 25	H. M. S.	9 10	6 59	5 30	4 19	H. M.	6 51	5 38	4 17	H. M.	7 3	5 26	4 39
46	321	15	Wednesday...	3	12 14 17	H. M. S.	10 47	6 56	5 33	5 36	H. M.	6 49	5 40	5 31	H. M.	7 1	5 29	5 52
47	320	16	Thursday...	15	12 14 14	H. M. S.	11 32	6 54	5 34	6 8	H. M.	6 48	5 41	6 4	H. M.	6 59	5 31	6 21
48	319	17	Friday...	28	12 14 9	H. M. S.	morn.	6 52	5 36	rises	H. M.	6 46	5 42	rises	H. M.	6 57	5 32	rises
49	318	18	Saturday...	10	12 14 4	H. M. S.	17	6 50	5 38	6 26	H. M.	6 45	5 44	6 28	H. M.	6 55	5 34	6 23
50	317	19	SUNDAY...	23	12 13 59	H. M. S.	1 0	6 49	5 39	7 33	H. M.	6 44	5 45	7 33	H. M.	6 54	5 35	7 34
51	316	20	Monday...	6	12 13 52	H. M. S.	1 43	6 47	5 40	8 40	H. M.	6 43	5 46	8 38	H. M.	6 52	5 36	8 44
52	315	21	Tuesday...	20	12 13 45	H. M. S.	2 28	6 46	5 41	9 50	H. M.	6 41	5 47	9 48	H. M.	6 50	5 38	9 59
53	314	22	Wednesday...	13	12 13 38	H. M. S.	3 15	6 45	5 43	11 20	H. M.	6 40	5 48	10 56	H. M.	6 48	5 40	11 12
54	313	23	Thursday...	17	12 13 30	H. M. S.	4 6	6 44	5 44	morn.	H. M.	6 39	5 49	morn.	H. M.	6 47	5 40	morn.
55	312	24	Friday...	1	12 13 21	H. M. S.	5	6 43	5 45	13	H. M.	6 38	5 50	8	H. M.	6 46	5 42	29
56	311	25	Saturday...	15	12 13 11	H. M. S.	5 59	6 41	5 46	1 25	H. M.	6 36	5 51	1 19	H. M.	6 44	5 43	1 44
57	310	26	SUNDAY...	29	12 13 1	H. M. S.	7	6 39	5 47	2 35	H. M.	6 35	5 51	2 28	H. M.	6 43	5 44	2 56
58	309	27	Monday...	14	12 12 51	H. M. S.	8 4	6 38	5 48	3 44	H. M.	6 34	5 52	3 28	H. M.	6 41	5 46	3 55
59	308	28	Tuesday...	28	12 12 40	H. M. S.	9 4	6 37	5 49	4 24	H. M.	6 33	5 53	4 18	H. M.	6 40	5 47	4 41

☾ New Moon, 3d.
☽ First Quarter, 11th.

3d Month.

MARCH, 1916.

31 Days.

☾ Full Moon, 19th.
☾ Last Quarter, 26th

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
61	306	1	Wednesday	Con.D.	12	12 12 28	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
62	305	2	Thursday	12	12 12 28	10 55	6 36	5 50	5 2	6 32	5 54	4 58	6 39	5 48	5 16
63	304	3	Friday	27	12 12 16	10 55	6 35	5 51	5 33	6 31	5 55	5 30	6 38	5 49	5 43
64	303	4	Saturday	11	12 12 4	11 46	6 33	5 51	5 2	6 30	5 56	5 1	6 36	5 50	5 7
65	302	5	SUNDAY	25	12 11 51	ev. 34	6 32	5 52	5 0	6 28	5 57	sets	6 34	5 52	sets
66	301	6	Monday	9	12 11 37	1 20	6 30	5 56	8 0	6 26	5 53	7 58	6 30	5 58	5 4
67	300	7	Tuesday	22	12 11 37	2 7	6 28	5 57	9 8	6 24	5 59	9 6	6 24	5 58	9 17
68	299	8	Wednesday	5	12 11 9	2 53	6 26	5 58	10 14	6 23	6 0	10 10	6 28	5 56	10 27
69	298	9	Thursday	17	12 10 54	3 42	6 24	5 59	11 20	6 21	6 1	11 14	6 27	5 57	11 36
70	297	10	Friday	30	12 10 39	4 31	6 22	6 0	morn	6 19	6 2	morn	6 25	5 58	morn
71	296	11	Saturday	12	12 10 24	5 22	6 20	6 1	1 21	6 18	6 3	1 5	6 23	6 0	41
72	295	12	SUNDAY	24	12 10 8	6 13	6 18	6 3	1 20	6 17	6 4	1 13	6 21	6 2	1 40
73	294	13	Monday	15	12 9 53	7 3	6 17	6 4	2 11	6 16	6 5	2 4	6 19	6 3	2 32
74	293	14	Tuesday	17	12 9 36	7 54	6 15	6 4	3 0	6 14	6 7	3 30	6 17	6 4	3 24
75	292	15	Wednesday	29	12 9 19	7 40	6 13	6 7	3 35	6 13	6 7	4 3	6 15	6 6	3 52
76	291	16	Thursday	11	12 9 2	9 26	6 11	6 7	4 7	6 12	6 8	4 3	6 13	6 6	4 21
77	290	17	Friday	24	12 8 45	10 11	6 10	6 8	4 35	6 10	6 8	4 32	6 11	6 7	4 45
78	289	18	Saturday	6	12 8 27	10 55	6 9	6 9	5 4	6 8	6 9	5 2	6 9	6 8	5 11
79	288	19	SUNDAY	19	12 8 10	11 39	6 7	6 10	5 24	6 6	6 10	5 23	6 7	6 9	5 27
80	287	20	Monday	2	12 7 52	morn	6 5	6 11	rises	6 4	6 11	rises	6 5	6 10	rises
81	286	21	Tuesday	16	12 7 34	24	6 4	6 12	7 36	6 3	6 12	7 34	6 3	6 11	7 43
82	285	22	Wednesday	30	12 7 16	30	6 2	6 13	8 43	6 2	6 13	8 45	6 1	6 13	8 59
83	284	23	Thursday	14	12 6 58	2 32	6 0	6 14	9 53	6 1	6 14	9 47	6 0	6 15	10 17
84	283	24	Friday	28	12 6 39	2 56	5 58	6 15	11 15	5 58	6 0	11 17	5 58	6 16	11 36
85	282	25	Saturday	12	12 6 21	3 54	5 56	6 16	morn	5 59	6 16	morn	5 56	6 17	morn
86	281	26	SUNDAY	26	12 6 3	4 55	5 54	6 17	2 26	5 57	6 17	1 9	5 55	6 19	1 48
87	280	27	Monday	10	12 5 44	5 57	5 53	6 19	1 28	5 55	6 18	1 21	5 52	6 20	1 48
88	279	28	Tuesday	24	12 5 26	6 58	5 52	6 20	2 21	5 52	6 19	2 15	5 50	6 21	2 39
89	278	29	Wednesday	8	12 5 8	7 55	5 51	6 21	3 2	5 50	6 20	2 57	5 48	6 22	3 18
90	277	30	Thursday	2	12 4 49	8 48	5 50	6 22	3 34	5 49	6 21	3 31	5 46	6 24	3 45
91	276	31	Friday	20	12 4 31	9 38	5 48	6 24	4 2	5 48	6 22	4 0	5 44	6 26	4 9
					12 4 13	10 26	5 46	6 25	4 29	5 46	6 23	4 28	5 43	6 27	4 32

☾ New Moon, 2d.
☽ First Quarter, 10th.

4th Month.

APRIL, 1916.

30 Days.

☾ Full Moon, 17th.
☾ Last Quarter, 24th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
92	275	1	Saturday	Con.D.	12	3 55	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
93	274	2	SUNDAY	13	12 3 37	11 12	5 44	6 26	4 54	5 45	6 24	4 54	5 45	6 22	4 51
94	273	3	Monday	17	12 3 19	11 58	5 43	6 27	5 17	5 43	6 25	5 19	5 45	6 22	5 12
95	272	4	Tuesday	13	12 3 2	1 32	5 39	6 29	9 1	5 40	6 26	8 56	5 36	6 31	9 15
96	271	5	Wednesday	25	12 2 44	2 22	5 37	6 30	10 6	5 39	6 27	10 0	5 34	6 32	10 24
97	270	6	Thursday	13	12 2 27	3 12	5 35	6 31	11 7	5 37	6 28	11 0	5 32	6 34	11 27
98	269	7	Friday	20	12 2 10	4 4	5 33	6 32	morn	5 36	6 29	11 55	5 30	6 35	morn
99	268	8	Saturday	1	12 1 53	4 55	5 31	6 33	2	5 34	6 31	morn	5 28	6 36	22
100	267	9	SUNDAY	13	12 1 36	5 44	5 29	6 34	1 50	5 33	6 30	1 43	5 26	6 37	1 10
101	266	10	Monday	23	12 1 18	6 32	5 27	6 35	2 35	5 31	6 29	2 25	5 24	6 39	2 1
102	265	11	Tuesday	7	12 1 4	7 19	5 26	6 36	1 31	5 29	6 33	2 12	5 23	6 40	2 21
103	264	12	Wednesday	19	12 0 48	8 3	5 24	6 37	2 36	5 28	6 34	2 32	5 21	6 41	2 47
104	263	13	Thursday	2	12 0 32	8 47	5 23	6 38	3 2	5 26	6 35	3 25	5 19	6 42	3 10
105	262	14	Friday	14	12 0 17	9 30	5 21	6 39	3 25	5 24	6 36	3 23	5 18	6 43	3 29
106	261	15	Saturday	27	12 0 2	10 15	5 20	6 40	3 47	5 23	6 36	3 47	5 17	6 45	3 48
107	260	16	SUNDAY	11	11 59 47	11 2	5 19	6 42	4 10	5 22	6 37	4 11	5 15	6 46	4 7
108	259	17	Monday	25	11 59 33	11 52	5 17	6 43	4 35	5 21	6 38	4 38	5 13	6 47	4 28
109	258	18	Tuesday	9	11 59 18	morn	5 16	6 44	rises	5 19	6 39	rises	5 11	6 48	rises
110	257	19	Wednesday	23	11 59 3	48	5 14	6 45	9 0	5 18	6 40	9 0	5 9	6 49	9 15
111	256	20	Thursday	8	11 58 53	1 45	5 12	6 46	10 14	5 17	6 41	10 8	5 7	6 51	10 34
112	255	21	Friday	22	11 58 40	2 47	5 10	6 47	11 21	5 16	6 42	11 14	5 4	6 53	11 41
113	254	22	Saturday	7	11 58 28	3 50	5 9	6 48	morn	5 15	6 42	morn	5 2	6 54	morn
114	253	23	SUNDAY	21	11 58 16	4 52	5 7	6 49	1 18	5 14	6 43	1 11	5 0	6 56	37
115	252	24	Monday	5	11 58 5	5 50	5 5	6 50	1 2	5 13	6 44	1 56	4 59	6 57	1 18
116	251	25	Tuesday	19	11 57 54	6 45	5 4	6 52	1 36	5 11	6 45	1 32	4 58	6 58	1 48
117	250	26	Wednesday	3	11 57 44	7 35	5 3	6 53	2 7	5 9	6 46	2 4	4 57	6 59	2 16
118	249	27	Thursday	16	11 57 35	8 22	5 2	6 54	2 32	5 7	6 46	2 31	4 56	7 0	2 35
119	248	28	Friday	30	11 57 25	9 10	5 0	6 55	2 58	5 5	6 47	3 21	4 54	7 1	2 46
120	247	29	Saturday	13	11 57 17	9 53	4 59	6 56	3 19	5 4	6 49	3 17	4 53	7 3	3 16
121	246	30	SUNDAY	26	11 57 9	10 39	4 57	6 57	3 45	5 3	6 50	3 47	4 50	7 4	3 37

☾ New Moon, 1st, 31st.
☾ First Quarter, 10th.

5th Month. **MAY, 1916.** 31 Days.

☾ Full Moon, 17th.
☾ Last Quarter, 23d.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN ME-RID-IAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky. Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
122	245	1	Monday.....	Con.D.	9	11 57 1	4 56	6 58	4 8	5 2	6 51	4 14	4 49	7 5	3 59
123	244	2	Tuesday.....	21	11 56 54	ev. 14	4 55	6 59	sets	5 1	6 52	sets	4 48	7 6	sets
124	243	3	Wednesday.....	3	11 56 47	1 4	4 54	7 0	8 55	5 0	6 53	8 48	4 46	7 7	9 13
125	242	4	Thursday.....	16	11 56 41	1 55	4 53	7 2	9 51	4 59	6 54	9 45	4 44	7 8	10 12
126	241	5	Friday.....	28	11 56 36	2 47	4 52	7 3	10 43	4 58	6 55	10 37	4 43	7 10	11 4
127	240	6	Saturday.....	9	11 56 31	3 37	4 50	7 4	11 26	4 57	6 56	11 20	4 42	7 11	11 44
128	239	7	SUNDAY.....	21	11 56 27	4 26	4 49	7 5	morn	4 56	6 57	11 58	4 40	7 12	morn
129	238	8	Monday.....	3	11 56 23	5 12	4 48	7 6	4	4 55	6 58	morn	4 39	7 13	20
130	237	9	Tuesday.....	15	11 56 20	6 0	4 47	7 7	1 33	4 54	6 59	7 6	4 37	7 14	46
131	236	10	Wednesday.....	27	11 56 17	6 50	4 45	7 8	1 3	4 53	7 0	1 0	4 37	7 16	1 12
132	235	11	Thursday.....	9	11 56 15	7 23	4 44	7 9	1 26	4 52	7 0	1 24	4 36	7 17	1 32
133	234	12	Friday.....	22	11 56 14	8 6	4 42	7 10	1 48	4 51	7 1	1 47	4 35	7 18	1 50
134	233	13	Saturday.....	5	11 56 13	8 51	4 41	7 11	2 11	4 50	7 2	2 12	4 34	7 19	2 10
135	232	14	SUNDAY.....	19	11 56 12	9 39	4 40	7 12	2 35	4 49	7 3	2 36	4 32	7 20	2 30
136	231	15	Monday.....	3	11 56 13	10 31	4 39	7 13	3 1	4 48	7 3	3 4	4 31	7 21	2 51
137	230	16	Tuesday.....	18	11 56 13	11 28	4 38	7 14	3 33	4 48	7 4	3 37	4 30	7 23	3 19
138	229	17	Wednesday.....	1	11 56 15	morn	4 37	7 15	rises	4 47	7 5	4	4 29	7 24	rises
139	228	18	Thursday.....	12	11 56 19	1 35	4 36	7 16	9 5	4 46	7 6	8 59	4 28	7 25	9 26
140	227	19	Friday.....	2	11 56 19	1 35	4 35	7 17	10 7	4 45	7 7	10 1	4 27	7 26	10 27
141	226	20	Saturday.....	17	11 56 22	2 40	4 34	7 18	10 57	4 44	7 8	10 52	4 26	7 27	11 14
142	225	21	SUNDAY.....	1	11 56 25	3 42	4 34	7 19	11 37	4 44	7 9	11 33	4 25	7 28	11 51
143	224	22	Monday.....	16	11 56 29	4 40	4 33	7 20	morn	4 43	7 10	morn	4 24	7 29	morn
144	223	23	Tuesday.....	30	11 56 34	5 32	4 32	7 21	9	4 42	7 11	6	4 23	7 30	18
145	222	24	Wednesday.....	13	11 56 39	6 21	4 31	7 22	36	4 42	7 12	34	4 22	7 31	41
146	221	25	Thursday.....	27	11 56 45	7 7	4 30	7 23	1 0	4 42	7 13	1 0	4 21	7 32	1 1
147	220	26	Friday.....	10	11 56 51	7 52	4 29	7 24	1 24	4 41	7 13	1 25	4 20	7 34	1 22
148	219	27	Saturday.....	23	11 56 58	8 36	4 28	7 25	1 37	4 40	7 14	1 40	4 19	7 35	1 31
149	218	28	SUNDAY.....	5	11 57 6	9 22	4 27	7 26	2 13	4 39	7 15	2 16	4 18	7 36	2 3
150	217	29	Monday.....	18	11 57 12	10 10	4 26	7 27	2 43	4 39	7 16	2 47	4 17	7 37	2 29
151	216	30	Tuesday.....	0	11 57 20	10 59	4 26	7 28	3 18	4 39	7 17	3 24	4 16	7 38	3 0
152	215	31	Wednesday.....	12	11 57 29	11 49	4 26	7 29	3 57	4 38	7 17	4 4	4 16	7 39	3 38

☾ First Quarter, 8th.
☾ Full Moon, 15th.

6th Month. **JUNE, 1916.** 30 Days.

☾ Last Quarter, 22d
☾ New Moon, 30th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN ME-RID-IAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky. Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
153	214	1	Thursday..	Con.D.	24	11 57 38	4 25	7 29	sets	4 38	7 18	sets	4 15	7 40	sets
154	213	2	Friday.....	6	11 57 47	1 32	4 25	7 30	9 24	4 37	7 19	9 17	4 15	7 41	9 47
155	212	3	Saturday.....	18	11 57 57	2 21	4 25	7 30	10 2	4 38	7 19	9 56	4 14	7 41	10 19
156	211	4	SUNDAY.....	30	11 58 7	3 8	4 25	7 31	10 37	4 37	7 20	10 32	4 14	7 42	10 50
157	210	5	Monday.....	11	11 58 17	3 53	4 24	7 31	11 4	4 37	7 20	11 0	4 14	7 42	11 14
158	209	6	Tuesday.....	23	11 58 28	4 36	4 24	7 32	11 19	4 37	7 21	11 16	4 13	7 43	11 26
159	208	7	Wednesday.....	5	11 58 39	5 18	4 24	7 33	11 50	4 37	7 21	11 49	4 13	7 43	11 54
160	207	8	Thursday.....	18	11 58 50	6 0	4 23	7 34	morn	4 36	7 22	morn	4 13	7 44	morn
161	206	9	Friday.....	1	11 59 2	6 42	4 23	7 34	13	4 36	7 22	13	4 12	7 45	31
162	205	10	Saturday.....	14	11 59 14	7 28	4 23	7 34	34	4 36	7 23	36	4 12	7 46	51
163	204	11	SUNDAY.....	27	11 59 26	8 17	4 23	7 35	1 0	4 36	7 24	1 3	4 12	7 47	1 16
164	203	12	Monday.....	11	11 59 38	9 10	4 23	7 36	1 28	4 36	7 24	1 31	4 12	7 47	1 47
165	202	13	Tuesday.....	26	11 59 40	10 10	4 23	7 37	2 2	4 36	7 25	2 7	4 12	7 47	2 29
166	201	14	Wednesday.....	11	11 59 48	11 4	4 23	7 37	2 47	4 36	7 25	2 53	4 12	7 48	3 1
167	200	15	Thursday.....	26	12 0 15	morn	4 23	7 38	rises	4 36	7 25	rises	4 12	7 49	rises
168	199	16	Friday.....	12	12 0 28	20	4 23	7 38	8 47	4 36	7 26	8 41	4 12	7 50	9 6
169	198	17	Saturday.....	26	12 0 41	1 26	4 23	7 39	9 33	4 36	7 26	9 28	4 12	7 50	9 48
170	197	18	SUNDAY.....	11	12 0 53	2 27	4 23	7 39	10 19	4 36	7 26	10 15	4 12	7 51	10 30
171	196	19	Monday.....	25	12 1 6	3 24	4 23	7 39	10 38	4 36	7 26	10 35	4 12	7 51	10 44
172	195	20	Tuesday.....	10	12 1 19	4 15	4 23	7 39	11 4	4 36	7 26	11 3	4 12	7 51	11 7
173	194	21	Wednesday.....	23	12 1 32	5 4	4 24	7 40	11 28	4 36	7 26	11 29	4 12	7 51	11 27
174	193	22	Thursday.....	7	12 1 45	5 50	4 24	7 40	11 52	4 37	7 27	11 54	4 13	7 51	11 47
175	192	23	Friday.....	20	12 1 58	6 35	4 24	7 40	morn	4 37	7 27	morn	4 13	7 51	morn
176	191	24	SUNDAY.....	12	12 2 11	7 21	4 24	7 40	18	4 37	7 27	21	4 13	7 51	9
177	190	25	Monday.....	1	12 2 24	8 7	4 24	7 40	46	4 37	7 27	47	4 13	7 51	33
178	189	26	Tuesday.....	15	12 2 37	9 56	4 24	7 40	1 18	4 38	7 27	1 23	4 13	7 51	1 39
179	188	27	Wednesday.....	9	12 2 49	10 46	4 25	7 40	1 57	4 38	7 27	2 3	4 14	7 51	2 20
180	187	28	Thursday.....	21	12 3 2	10 37	4 25	7 40	2 41	4 38	7 27	2 47	4 14	7 51	3 10
181	186	29	Friday.....	3	12 3 14	11 27	4 25	7 40	3 31	4 39	7 27	3 37	4 14	7 51	3 38
182	185	30	Saturday.....	15	12 3 26	ev. 17	4 26	7 40	sets	4 40	7 27	sets	4 15	7 51	sets

☾ First Quarter, 8th.
☾ Full Moon, 14th.

7th Month.

JULY, 1916.

31 Days.

☾ Last Quarter, 21st.
☾ New Moon, 29th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Wt., N. H.		
							Moon sets and rises.			Moon sets and rises.			Moon sets and rises.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
188	184	1	Saturday...	Con.D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
189	185	2	SUNDAY...	☾	12 3 38	1 5	4 27	7 40	8 37	4 40	7 27	8 32	4 16	7 51	8 52
190	186	3	Monday...	☾	12 3 49	1 51	4 28	7 40	8 38	4 40	7 27	8 32	4 16	7 51	8 52
191	187	4	Tuesday...	☾	12 4 0	2 34	4 29	7 40	8 33	4 41	7 27	8 30	4 18	7 51	8 51
192	188	5	Wednesday...	☾	12 4 11	3 16	4 29	7 40	8 36	4 41	7 27	8 34	4 18	7 51	8 51
193	189	6	Thursday...	☾	12 4 22	3 57	4 30	7 40	8 33	4 42	7 27	8 30	4 19	7 51	8 51
194	190	7	Friday...	☾	12 4 32	4 39	4 31	7 39	8 30	4 43	7 26	8 26	4 20	7 50	8 50
195	191	8	Saturday...	☾	12 4 42	5 21	4 32	7 39	8 28	4 44	7 26	8 22	4 21	7 50	8 49
196	192	9	SUNDAY...	☾	12 4 52	6 08	4 32	7 39	8 25	4 44	7 26	8 18	4 21	7 50	8 48
197	193	10	Monday...	☾	12 5 0	6 53	4 33	7 39	8 22	4 46	7 25	8 14	4 22	7 49	8 47
198	194	11	Tuesday...	☾	12 5 17	7 53	4 34	7 37	8 19	4 46	7 24	8 10	4 23	7 48	8 46
199	195	12	Wednesday...	☾	12 5 25	8 58	4 35	7 37	8 16	4 47	7 24	8 07	4 24	7 47	8 45
200	196	13	Thursday...	☾	12 5 32	10 13	4 35	7 36	8 13	4 47	7 24	8 04	4 24	7 46	8 44
201	197	14	Friday...	☾	12 5 39	morn	4 36	7 36	8 10	4 48	7 23	8 01	4 25	7 46	8 43
202	198	15	Saturday...	☾	12 5 45	1 8	4 36	7 35	8 7	4 49	7 23	7 58	4 26	7 45	8 42
203	199	16	SUNDAY...	☾	12 5 51	1 58	4 37	7 34	8 4	4 50	7 22	7 55	4 27	7 44	8 41
204	200	17	Monday...	☾	12 5 56	2 58	4 38	7 34	8 5	4 51	7 21	7 50	4 28	7 43	8 40
205	201	18	Tuesday...	☾	12 6 0	3 55	4 39	7 33	8 30	4 52	7 21	7 48	4 29	7 42	8 39
206	202	19	Wednesday...	☾	12 6 9	4 40	4 39	7 32	8 25	4 53	7 20	7 45	4 30	7 41	8 38
207	203	20	Thursday...	☾	12 6 12	5 17	4 41	7 31	8 20	4 54	7 19	7 42	4 31	7 40	8 37
208	204	21	Friday...	☾	12 6 15	6 4	4 42	7 30	8 15	4 54	7 18	7 39	4 32	7 39	8 36
209	205	22	Saturday...	☾	12 6 17	6 52	4 43	7 29	8 12	4 55	7 18	7 36	4 33	7 38	8 35
210	206	23	SUNDAY...	☾	12 6 18	7 42	4 44	7 28	8 9	4 56	7 17	7 33	4 34	7 37	8 34
211	207	24	Monday...	☾	12 6 19	8 33	4 45	7 27	8 6	4 57	7 16	7 30	4 35	7 36	8 33
212	208	25	Tuesday...	☾	12 6 20	9 24	4 46	7 26	8 3	4 58	7 15	7 27	4 36	7 35	8 32
213	209	26	Wednesday...	☾	12 6 19	10 14	4 47	7 25	8 21	4 59	7 14	7 24	4 37	7 34	8 31
214	210	27	Thursday...	☾	12 6 18	11 4	4 48	7 24	8 18	5 0	7 13	7 21	4 38	7 33	8 30
215	211	28	Friday...	☾	12 6 17	11 49	4 49	7 23	8 15	5 0	7 12	7 19	4 39	7 32	8 29
216	212	29	Saturday...	☾	12 6 15	12 33	4 50	7 22	8 12	5 0	7 12	7 17	4 40	7 31	8 28
217	213	30	SUNDAY...	☾	12 6 15	13 43	4 50	7 23	8 10	5 0	7 12	7 15	4 41	7 30	8 27
218	214	31	Monday...	☾	12 6 13	1 16	4 51	7 21	8 7	5 1	7 11	7 12	4 42	7 30	8 27

☾ First Quarter, 6th.
☾ Full Moon, 13th.

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1916.

31 Days.

☾ Last Quarter, 20th.
☾ New Moon, 28th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Wt., N. H.		
							Moon sets and rises.			Moon sets and rises.			Moon sets and rises.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
214	153	1	Tuesday...	Con.D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
215	154	2	Wednesday...	☾	12 6 9	1 57	4 52	7 19	8 23	5 2	7 10	8 22	4 43	7 29	8 25
216	155	3	Thursday...	☾	12 6 19	2 39	4 53	7 18	8 34	5 2	7 9	8 34	4 44	7 27	8 32
217	156	4	Friday...	☾	12 6 34	3 21	4 54	7 17	8 45	5 3	7 8	8 45	4 45	7 25	8 39
218	157	5	Saturday...	☾	12 6 50	4 2	4 55	7 15	8 56	5 4	7 6	8 56	4 46	7 23	8 46
219	158	6	SUNDAY...	☾	12 6 54	5 43	4 56	7 14	9 03	5 6	7 5	9 03	4 47	7 22	8 53
220	159	7	Monday...	☾	12 6 57	6 40	4 57	7 13	9 16	5 7	7 4	9 16	4 48	7 20	9 00
221	160	8	Tuesday...	☾	12 6 59	7 40	4 59	7 12	9 30	5 8	7 3	9 30	4 49	7 19	9 07
222	161	9	Wednesday...	☾	12 7 0	8 44	5 0	7 10	9 45	5 9	7 2	9 45	4 50	7 17	9 14
223	162	10	Thursday...	☾	12 7 12	9 47	5 1	7 9	1 17	5 9	7 1	1 17	4 51	7 16	9 21
224	163	11	Friday...	☾	12 7 15	10 49	5 2	7 7	2 32	5 10	7 0	2 32	4 52	7 15	9 28
225	164	12	Saturday...	☾	12 7 18	11 47	5 3	7 6	3 52	5 11	6 59	3 52	4 53	7 14	9 35
226	165	13	SUNDAY...	☾	12 7 22	1 40	5 4	7 5	5 18	5 12	6 57	5 18	4 54	7 13	9 42
227	166	14	Monday...	☾	12 7 26	2 35	5 5	7 4	6 30	5 13	6 55	6 30	4 55	7 12	9 49
228	167	15	Tuesday...	☾	12 7 30	3 31	5 6	7 3	7 55	5 14	6 54	7 55	4 56	7 11	9 56
229	168	16	Wednesday...	☾	12 7 34	4 20	5 7	7 2	8 22	5 15	6 53	8 22	4 57	7 10	1 0
230	169	17	Thursday...	☾	12 7 38	5 12	5 8	7 1	8 49	5 16	6 51	8 49	4 58	7 9	1 7
231	170	18	Friday...	☾	12 7 42	6 08	5 9	6 59	9 20	5 17	6 50	9 20	4 59	7 8	1 4
232	171	19	Saturday...	☾	12 7 46	7 08	5 10	6 57	9 55	5 18	6 48	9 55	4 60	7 7	1 1
233	172	20	SUNDAY...	☾	12 7 50	8 08	5 11	6 55	10 30	5 19	6 46	10 30	4 61	7 6	1 1
234	173	21	Monday...	☾	12 7 54	9 08	5 12	6 53	11 05	5 20	6 44	11 05	4 62	7 5	1 2
235	174	22	Tuesday...	☾	12 7 58	10 08	5 13	6 51	11 23	5 21	6 43	11 23	4 63	7 4	1 3
236	175	23	Wednesday...	☾	12 8 0	11 08	5 14	6 50	11 41	5 22	6 42	11 41	4 64	7 3	1 4
237	176	24	Thursday...	☾	12 8 04	12 08	5 15	6 49	1 11	5 23	6 40	1 11	4 65	7 2	1 5
238	177	25	Friday...	☾	12 8 08	13 08	5 16	6 47	2 9	5 24	6 39	2 9	4 66	7 1	1 6
239	178	26	Saturday...	☾	12 8 12	14 08	5 17	6 45	3 11	5 25	6 37	3 11	4 67	7 0	1 7
240	179	27	SUNDAY...	☾	12 8 16	15 08	5 18	6 44	4 12	5 26	6 36	4 12	4 68	6 59	1 8
241	180	28	Monday...	☾	12 8 20	16 08	5 19	6 43	5 14	5 27	6 35	5 14	4 69	6 58	1 9
242	181	29	Tuesday...	☾	12 8 24	17 08	5 20	6 41	6 15	5 28	6 34	6 15	4 70	6 57	1 10
243	182	30	Wednesday...	☾	12 8 28	18 08	5 21	6 39	7 12	5 29	6 33	7 12	4 71	6 56	1 11
244	183	31	Thursday...	☾	12 8 32	19 08	5 22	6 38	7 37	5 30	6 32	7 37	4 72	6 55	1 12

☾ First Quar., 4th. 9th Month. **SEPTEMBER, 1916.** 30 Days. ☽ Last Quar., 18th.
 ☾ Full Moon, 11th. ☽ New Moon, 27th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
245	122	1	Friday	Con.D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
246	121	2	Saturday	29	11 59 55	2 50	5 24	6 36	8 2	5 29	6 32	8 6	5 20	6 39	7 51
247	120	3	SUNDAY	12	11 59 36	3 40	5 25	6 34	8 35	5 29	6 30	8 40	5 21	6 38	8 21
248	119	4	Monday	26	11 59 17	4 34	5 26	6 32	9 14	5 30	6 29	9 30	5 23	6 36	8 57
249	118	5	Tuesday	10	11 58 57	5 26	5 27	6 30	10 2	5 31	6 27	10 9	5 24	6 34	9 42
250	117	6	Wednesday	24	11 58 37	6 32	5 28	6 29	11 3	5 32	6 25	11 10	5 25	6 32	10 3
251	116	7	Thursday	8	11 58 17	7 34	5 29	6 27	morn	5 33	6 23	morn	5 26	6 30	11 56
252	115	8	Friday	22	11 57 57	8 34	5 30	6 25	14	5 34	6 22	20	5 28	6 28	morn
253	114	9	Saturday	7	11 57 37	9 32	5 31	6 24	1 28	5 35	6 21	1 33	5 29	6 26	1 13
254	113	10	SUNDAY	21	11 57 16	10 26	5 32	6 22	2 47	5 36	6 19	2 51	5 30	6 24	2 36
255	112	11	Monday	6	11 56 55	11 18	5 33	6 20	4 3	5 37	6 17	4 6	5 31	6 22	3 57
256	111	12	Tuesday	2	11 56 34	morn	5 34	6 18	rises	5 37	6 15	rises	5 32	6 20	rises
257	110	13	Wednesday	19	11 56 13	8	5 35	6 16	6 22	5 38	6 14	6 23	5 33	6 18	6 18
258	109	14	Thursday	5	11 55 52	57	5 36	6 14	6 49	5 39	6 13	6 51	5 34	6 17	6 41
259	108	15	Friday	18	11 55 31	1 46	5 37	6 13	7 18	5 40	6 12	7 22	5 35	6 15	7 37
260	107	16	Saturday	29	11 55 10	2 36	5 38	6 11	7 52	5 41	6 10	7 57	5 36	6 13	7 37
261	106	17	SUNDAY	11	11 54 48	3 27	5 39	6 9	8 32	5 42	6 8	8 38	5 37	6 11	8 13
262	105	18	Monday	23	11 54 27	4 19	5 41	6 7	9 16	5 43	6 6	9 23	5 39	6 9	8 56
263	104	19	Tuesday	11	11 54 6	5 11	5 42	6 6	10 7	5 44	6 4	10 14	5 41	6 7	9 47
264	103	20	Wednesday	5	11 53 44	6 2	5 43	6 4	11 2	5 45	6 3	11 8	5 42	6 5	10 43
265	102	21	Thursday	17	11 53 23	6 52	5 44	6 2	morn	5 46	6 1	morn	5 43	6 3	11 45
266	101	22	Friday	29	11 53 2	7 40	5 45	6 0	1	5 47	6 0	6	5 44	6 1	morn
267	100	23	Saturday	11	11 52 47	8 26	5 46	5 59	1	5 48	5 59	1	5 46	6 0	48
268	99	24	SUNDAY	2	11 52 20	9 10	5 47	5 58	2	5 48	5 57	2	5 47	5 58	1 52
269	98	25	Monday	13	11 52 0	9 52	5 48	5 56	3	5 49	5 56	3	5 48	5 56	2 56
270	97	26	Tuesday	27	11 51 39	10 35	5 49	5 54	4	5 50	5 53	4	5 49	5 54	4
271	96	27	Wednesday	19	11 51 19	11 17	5 50	5 52	5 7	5 51	5 51	5 7	5 50	5 52	5 7
272	95	28	Thursday	26	11 50 58	ev. 1	5 51	5 50	sets	5 52	5 50	sets	5 52	5 50	sets
273	94	29	Friday	9	11 50 38	48	5 52	5 49	6 9	5 53	5 49	6 12	5 53	5 48	6 0
274	93	30	Saturday	23	11 50 19	1 36	5 53	5 47	6 36	5 54	5 47	6 41	5 54	5 46	6 23
						2 30	5 54	5 45	7 25	5 55	5 45	7 31	5 55	5 44	7 8

☾ First Quar., 4th 10th Month. **OCTOBER, 1916.** 31 Days. ☽ Last Quar., 18th.
 ☾ Full Moon, 11th ☽ New Moon, 26th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
275	92	1	SUNDAY	Con.D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
276	91	2	Monday	20	11 49 40	3 27	5 56	5 44	8 1	5 56	5 43	8 8	5 57	5 42	7 42
277	90	3	Tuesday	10	11 49 21	4 26	5 57	5 42	8 57	5 56	5 42	9 4	5 58	5 40	8 37
278	89	4	Wednesday	4	11 49 2	5 27	5 58	5 40	10 03	5 57	5 41	10 9	5 59	5 39	9 44
279	88	5	Thursday	19	11 48 44	6 26	5 59	5 38	11 16	5 58	5 40	11 21	6 0	5 38	11 0
280	87	6	Friday	8	11 48 26	7 23	6 0	5 37	morn	6 0	5 39	morn	6 1	5 37	morn
281	86	7	Saturday	17	11 48 8	8 17	6 1	5 35	31	6 0	5 36	3	6 1	5 34	1
282	85	8	SUNDAY	1	11 47 51	9 18	6 2	5 33	1 46	6 1	5 34	1 43	6 4	5 33	1 28
283	84	9	Monday	15	11 47 34	9 57	6 3	5 32	2 59	6 2	5 33	3 0	6 5	5 30	2 55
284	83	10	Tuesday	30	11 47 18	10 46	6 4	5 30	4 10	6 3	5 31	4 10	6 6	5 28	4 10
285	82	11	Wednesday	14	11 47 1	11 35	6 5	5 28	5 21	6 4	5 29	5 20	6 7	5 26	5 25
286	81	12	Thursday	7	11 46 46	morn	6 7	5 26	rises	6 5	5 28	rises	6 8	5 24	rises
287	80	13	Friday	21	11 46 31	24	6 8	5 25	5 48	6 6	5 27	5 52	6 10	5 22	5 34
288	79	14	Saturday	11	11 46 16	1 15	6 9	5 23	6 39	6 7	5 26	6 35	6 12	5 20	6 12
289	78	15	SUNDAY	4	11 46 2	2 7	6 10	5 21	7 15	6 8	5 25	7 15	6 13	5 19	6 47
290	77	16	Monday	19	11 45 44	3 0	6 11	5 19	7 58	6 9	5 23	8 5	6 14	5 17	7 38
291	76	17	Tuesday	3	11 45 36	3 53	6 12	5 18	8 53	6 10	5 22	9 0	6 16	5 16	8 34
292	75	18	Wednesday	13	11 45 23	4 44	6 13	5 17	9 51	6 11	5 20	9 56	6 17	5 14	9 34
293	74	19	Thursday	25	11 45 12	5 33	6 14	5 16	10 45	6 12	5 19	10 50	6 18	5 12	10 30
294	73	20	Friday	8	11 45 1	6 19	6 15	5 15	11 50	6 13	5 18	11 54	6 19	5 10	11 39
295	72	21	Saturday	17	11 44 50	7 4	6 16	5 13	morn	6 14	5 17	morn	6 21	5 8	morn
296	71	22	SUNDAY	0	11 44 40	7 47	6 18	5 11	5 1	6 15	5 16	5 4	6 22	5 7	43
297	70	23	Monday	13	11 44 31	8 29	6 19	5 9	1 51	6 16	5 14	1 53	6 24	5 6	1 47
298	69	24	Tuesday	28	11 44 23	9 11	6 21	5 7	2 53	6 18	5 12	2 54	6 24	5 4	2 42
299	68	25	Wednesday	11	11 44 15	9 54	6 22	5 6	3 56	6 17	5 11	3 55	6 27	5 3	3 58
300	67	26	Thursday	21	11 44 8	10 40	6 24	5 4	5 3	6 18	5 10	5 0	6 28	5 1	5 9
301	66	27	Friday	5	11 44 2	11 29	6 25	5 2	6 15	6 19	5 8	6 7	6 30	4 59	6 25
302	65	28	Saturday	19	11 43 57	ev. 22	6 26	5 1	sets	6 20	5 7	sets	6 31	4 57	sets
303	64	29	SUNDAY	3	11 43 52	1 19	6 27	5 0	5 58	6 21	5 6	6 4	6 32	4 55	5 39
304	63	30	Monday	17	11 43 48	2 19	6 28	4 59	6 52	6 22	5 6	6 59	6 33	4 54	6 32
305	62	31	Tuesday	1	11 43 42	3 21	6 29	4 58	7 54	6 23	5 4	8 1	6 34	4 53	7 35
						4 21	6 30	4 57	9 7	6 24	5 3	9 13	6 36	4 41	8 51

3 First Quar., 2d.
 5 Full Moon, 9th.

11th Month. **NOVEMBER, 1916.** 30 Days. 6 Last Quar., 17th.
 8 New Moon, 25th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
306	61	1	Wednesday	Con. D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
307	60	2	Thursday	14	11 43 40	5 19	6 31	4 55	10 22	6 26	5 1	10 26	6 38	4 49	10 9
308	59	3	Friday	14	11 43 39	6 13	6 33	4 54	11 36	6 27	5 0	11 39	6 39	4 48	11 26
309	58	4	Saturday	28	11 43 39	7 4	6 34	4 53	morn	6 28	4 59	morn	6 40	4 47	morn
310	57	5	SUNDAY	25	11 43 40	8 40	6 35	4 52	7 38	6 29	4 58	7 39	6 41	4 45	7 43
311	56	6	Monday	9	11 43 44	9 27	6 36	4 50	1 59	6 30	4 57	1 59	6 42	4 43	1 57
312	55	7	Tuesday	23	11 43 47	10 15	6 38	4 48	4 16	6 32	4 55	4 13	6 44	4 41	4 22
313	54	8	Wednesday	6	11 43 51	11 5	6 39	4 47	5 25	6 33	4 54	5 22	6 46	4 40	5 36
314	53	9	Thursday	19	11 43 55	11 57	6 40	4 46	6 32	6 34	4 53	6 28	6 47	4 39	6 46
315	52	10	Friday	2	11 44 1	morn	6 41	4 45	rises	6 35	4 53	rises	6 48	4 38	rises
316	51	11	Saturday	15	11 44 7	50	6 43	4 44	5 50	6 37	4 52	5 55	6 50	4 36	5 31
317	50	12	SUNDAY	27	11 44 15	1 43	6 44	4 43	6 42	6 38	4 51	6 48	6 52	4 35	6 23
318	49	13	Monday	9	11 44 23	2 35	6 45	4 42	7 39	6 39	4 50	7 43	6 53	4 34	7 22
319	48	14	Tuesday	21	11 44 32	3 25	6 46	4 41	8 38	6 40	4 50	8 43	6 54	4 33	8 13
320	47	15	Wednesday	3	11 44 42	4 13	6 48	4 40	9 37	6 41	4 49	9 41	6 56	4 32	9 25
321	46	16	Thursday	14	11 44 52	4 57	6 49	4 39	10 38	6 42	4 49	10 41	6 58	4 31	10 29
322	45	17	Friday	26	11 45 4	5 41	6 51	4 38	11 37	6 43	4 48	11 39	6 59	4 30	11 31
323	44	18	Saturday	8	11 45 17	6 22	6 52	4 38	morn	6 44	4 47	morn	7 0	4 30	morn
324	43	19	SUNDAY	21	11 45 30	7 4	6 54	4 37	38	6 45	4 47	39	7 2	4 29	35
325	42	20	Monday	3	11 45 44	7 46	6 55	4 37	1 39	6 46	4 46	1 39	7 3	4 28	1 40
326	41	21	Tuesday	16	11 46 15	8 30	6 56	4 36	2 44	6 47	4 45	2 42	7 5	4 27	2 48
327	40	22	Wednesday	30	11 46 58	9 17	6 57	4 35	3 50	6 48	4 45	3 47	7 6	4 26	3 58
328	39	23	Thursday	13	11 46 31	10 8	6 58	4 34	7 2	6 49	4 44	4 58	7 7	4 25	5 14
329	38	24	Friday	27	11 46 49	11 4	6 59	4 33	6 13	6 50	4 44	6	7 8	4 25	6 29
330	37	25	Saturday	12	11 47 7	ev. 4	7 0	4 33	sets	6 51	4 43	sets	7 10	4 24	sets
331	36	26	SUNDAY	26	11 47 26	1 18	7 1	4 32	5 42	6 52	4 43	5 48	7 11	4 23	5 23
332	35	27	Monday	11	11 47 45	2 11	7 3	4 31	6 53	6 53	4 42	6 59	7 12	4 22	6 35
333	34	28	Tuesday	26	11 48 6	3 12	7 4	4 31	8 10	6 54	4 42	8 15	7 13	4 22	7 57
334	33	29	Wednesday	10	11 48 27	4 8	7 5	4 31	9 25	6 55	4 42	9 28	7 14	4 21	9 15
335	32	30	Thursday	24	11 48 48	5 1	7 6	4 31	10 39	6 56	4 42	10 41	7 15	4 21	10 32

3 First Quar., 1st, 31st.
 5 Full Moon, 9th.

12th Month. **DECEMBER, 1916.** 31 Days. 6 Last Quar., 17th.
 8 New Moon, 24th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
							Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
336	31	1	Friday	Con. D.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
337	30	2	Saturday	22	11 49 11	5 51	7 7	4 31	11 51	6 57	4 41	11 52	7 16	4 21	11 48
338	29	3	SUNDAY	10	11 49 34	6 39	7 8	4 30	morn	6 58	4 41	morn	7 17	4 20	morn
339	28	4	Monday	19	11 49 57	7 22	7 9	4 29	2 8	6 59	4 41	1 6	7 18	4 20	1 12
340	27	5	Tuesday	1	11 50 46	8 0	7 10	4 29	3 16	7 0	4 41	2 0	7 19	4 19	2 13
341	26	6	Wednesday	15	11 51 11	9 50	7 12	4 29	4 21	7 2	4 41	4 17	7 22	4 19	4 34
342	25	7	Thursday	28	11 51 37	10 42	7 13	4 29	5 26	7 3	4 41	5 21	7 23	4 19	5 42
343	24	8	Friday	11	11 52 3	11 34	7 14	4 29	6 29	7 4	4 41	6 23	7 24	4 19	6 48
344	23	9	Saturday	23	11 52 30	morn	7 15	4 29	rises	7 5	4 41	rises	7 25	4 19	rises
345	22	10	SUNDAY	5	11 52 57	27	7 16	4 29	6 29	7 6	4 41	5 35	7 26	4 19	5 11
346	21	11	Monday	17	11 53 24	1 18	7 17	4 29	6 27	7 6	4 41	6 32	7 27	4 19	6 11
347	20	12	Tuesday	29	11 53 52	2 8	7 18	4 29	7 28	7 7	4 41	7 32	7 28	4 19	7 14
348	19	13	Wednesday	11	11 54 20	2 53	7 19	4 29	8 28	7 8	4 41	8 29	7 29	4 19	8 14
349	18	14	Thursday	22	11 54 49	3 36	7 20	4 29	9 27	7 9	4 42	9 29	7 30	4 20	9 20
350	17	15	Friday	4	11 55 18	4 18	7 21	4 30	10 25	7 10	4 42	10 27	7 31	4 20	10 22
351	16	16	Saturday	16	11 55 47	4 59	7 21	4 30	11 27	7 10	4 43	11 27	7 32	4 20	11 27
352	15	17	SUNDAY	29	11 56 16	5 40	7 21	4 30	morn	7 10	4 43	morn	7 32	4 20	morn
353	14	18	Monday	11	11 56 46	6 20	7 22	4 31	26	7 11	4 43	25	7 33	4 21	29
354	13	19	Tuesday	24	11 57 16	7 6	7 22	4 31	1 30	7 12	4 44	1 28	7 34	4 21	1 37
355	12	20	Wednesday	7	11 57 45	7 54	7 23	4 32	2 35	7 12	4 44	2 34	7 34	4 21	2 48
356	11	21	Thursday	21	11 58 15	8 44	7 24	4 32	3 3	7 13	4 45	3 43	7 35	4 22	4 1
357	10	22	Friday	4	11 58 48	9 34	7 24	4 33	4 3	7 14	4 45	4 45	7 36	4 22	5 18
358	9	23	Saturday	20	11 59 15	10 46	7 25	4 34	6 12	7 14	4 45	6 5	7 36	4 23	6 31
359	8	24	SUNDAY	5	11 59 44	11 51	7 25	4 34	7 17	7 14	4 46	7 11	7 36	4 24	7 36
360	7	25	Monday	20	12 0 16	ev. 55	7 25	4 35	sets	7 14	4 46	sets	7 37	4 25	sets
361	6	26	Tuesday	5	12 0 45	1 56	7 26	4 35	7 5	7 15	4 47	7 9	7 37	4 26	6 53
362	5	27	Wednesday	20	12 1 15	2 52	7 26	4 36	8 22	7 15	4 48	8 25	7 37	4 26	8 14
363	4	28	Thursday	4	12 1 45	3 45	7 26	4 37	9 37	7 15	4 49	9 39	7 38	4 27	9 34
364	3	29	Friday	19	12 2 14	4 34	7 27	4 38	10 49	7 16	4 50	10 48	7 38	4 28	10 49
365	2	30	Saturday	3	12 2 43	5 22	7 27	4 38	11 59	7 16	4 51	11 57	7 39	4 29	morn
366	1	31	SUNDAY	16	12 3 12	6 10	7 28	4 39	morn	7 16	4 51	morn	7 39	4 29	3

A READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any day of the week for any given time within two hundred years from the introduction of the New Style,*1752 to 1952 inclusive.

YEARS 1753 TO 1952.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
1761 1801	1767 1807	1778 1818	1789 1829	1795 1835	1846	1857 1903	1863 1914	1874 1925	1885 1931	1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2		
1762 1802	1773 1813	1779 1819	1790 1830	1841	1847	1858 1909	1869 1915	1875 1926	1886 1937	1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3		
1757 1803	1763 1814	1774 1825	1785 1831	1791 1842	1853	1859 1910	1870 1921	1881 1927	1887 1938	1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4		
1754 1805	1765 1811	1771 1822	1782 1833	1793 1839	1799 1850 1901	1861 1907	1867 1918	1878 1929	1889 1935	1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7		
1755 1806	1766 1817	1777 1823	1783 1834	1794 1845	1800 1851 1902	1862 1913	1873 1919	1879 1930	1890 1941	1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1		
1758 1809	1769 1815	1775 1826	1786 1837	1797 1843	1803 1854 1905	1865 1911	1871 1922	1882 1933	1893 1939	1899 1950	7	3	3	3	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5		
1753 1810	1759 1821	1770 1827	1781 1838	1787 1849	1798 1855	1866 1906	1877 1917	1883 1923	1894 1934	1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6		
LEAP YEARS.											..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1764 1768	1792 1796	1804 1808	1832 1836	1860 1864	1888 1892	1928 1904	.....	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6	2	4	6		
1772 1776	.....	1812 1816	1840 1844	1868 1872	1896	1908 1912	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2	.....	.....	.....		
1780 1756	.....	1820 1784	1848 1824	1876 1892	.....	1916 1920	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	6	.....	.....	.....		
1760 1764	1788 1792	1828 1804	1856 1832	1884 1860	.....	1924 1904	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7																		
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesday . 1	Thursday ... 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	SUNDAY ... 1																		
Tuesday 2	Wednesday . 2	Thursday ... 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	SUNDAY ... 2	Monday 2																		
Wednesday . 3	Thursday ... 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	SUNDAY ... 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3																		
Thursday ... 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	SUNDAY ... 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesday . 4																		
Friday 5	Saturday 5	SUNDAY ... 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesday . 5	Thursday ... 5																		
Saturday ... 6	SUNDAY ... 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesday . 6	Thursday ... 6	Friday 6																		
SUNDAY ... 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesday . 7	Thursday ... 7	Friday 7	Saturday ... 7																		
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesday . 8	Thursday ... 8	Friday 8	Saturday ... 8	SUNDAY ... 8																		
Tuesday ... 9	Wednesday . 9	Thursday ... 9	Friday 9	Saturday ... 9	SUNDAY ... 9	Monday 9																		
Wednesday . 10	Thursday ... 10	Friday 10	Saturday ... 10	SUNDAY ... 10	Monday 10	Tuesday ... 10																		
Thursday ... 11	Friday 11	Saturday ... 11	SUNDAY ... 11	Monday 11	Tuesday ... 11	Wednesday . 11																		
Friday 12	Saturday ... 12	SUNDAY ... 12	Monday 12	Tuesday ... 12	Wednesday . 12	Thursday ... 12																		
Saturday ... 13	SUNDAY ... 13	Monday 13	Tuesday ... 13	Wednesday . 13	Thursday ... 13	Friday 13																		
SUNDAY ... 14	Monday 14	Tuesday ... 14	Wednesday . 14	Thursday ... 14	Friday 14	Saturday ... 14																		
Monday 15	Tuesday ... 15	Wednesday . 15	Thursday ... 15	Friday 15	Saturday ... 15	SUNDAY ... 15																		
Tuesday ... 16	Wednesday . 16	Thursday ... 16	Friday 16	Saturday ... 16	SUNDAY ... 16	Monday 16																		
Wednesday . 17	Thursday ... 17	Friday 17	Saturday ... 17	SUNDAY ... 17	Monday 17	Tuesday ... 17																		
Thursday ... 18	Friday 18	Saturday ... 18	SUNDAY ... 18	Monday 18	Tuesday ... 18	Wednesday . 18																		
Friday 19	Saturday ... 19	SUNDAY ... 19	Monday 19	Tuesday ... 19	Wednesday . 19	Thursday ... 19																		
Saturday ... 20	SUNDAY ... 20	Monday 20	Tuesday ... 20	Wednesday . 20	Thursday ... 20	Friday 20																		
SUNDAY ... 21	Monday 21	Tuesday ... 21	Wednesday . 21	Thursday ... 21	Friday 21	Saturday ... 21																		
Monday 22	Tuesday ... 22	Wednesday . 22	Thursday ... 22	Friday 22	Saturday ... 22	SUNDAY ... 22																		
Tuesday ... 23	Wednesday . 23	Thursday ... 23	Friday 23	Saturday ... 23	SUNDAY ... 23	Monday 23																		
Wednesday . 24	Thursday ... 24	Friday 24	Saturday ... 24	SUNDAY ... 24	Monday 24	Tuesday ... 24																		
Thursday ... 25	Friday 25	Saturday ... 25	SUNDAY ... 25	Monday 25	Tuesday ... 25	Wednesday . 25																		
Friday 26	Saturday ... 26	SUNDAY ... 26	Monday 26	Tuesday ... 26	Wednesday . 26	Thursday ... 26																		
Saturday ... 27	SUNDAY ... 27	Monday 27	Tuesday ... 27	Wednesday . 27	Thursday ... 27	Friday 27																		
SUNDAY ... 28	Monday 28	Tuesday ... 28	Wednesday . 28	Thursday ... 28	Friday 28	Saturday ... 28																		
Monday 29	Tuesday ... 29	Wednesday . 29	Thursday ... 29	Friday 29	Saturday ... 29	SUNDAY ... 29																		
Tuesday ... 30	Wednesday . 30	Thursday ... 30	Friday 30	Saturday ... 30	SUNDAY ... 30	Monday 30																		
Wednesday . 31	Thursday ... 31	Friday 31	Saturday ... 31	SUNDAY ... 31	Monday 31	Tuesday ... 31																		

NOTE—To ascertain any day of the week first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For example: To know on what day of the week July 4 was in the year 1895, in what table of years look for 1895, and in a parallel

line, under July, is figure 1, which directs to column 1, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

*1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1750 (Sept. 2-13 were omitted).—This Calendar is from Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.

CHART OF THE HEAVENS.



EXPLANATION—The chart of the heavens shows all the bright stars and groups visible in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Hawaii. Stars of the third magnitude are sometimes shown in order to complete a figure.

If a bright, uncharted body be seen near the "ecliptic circle" it must be a planet. To locate the planets or moon refer to the monthly calendar pages in this almanac, find the proper signs on the chart in the "ecliptic circle" and an inspection of that part of the heavens, comparing with the chart, will serve to identify the planet and all surrounding objects.

Because of the earth's motion from west to east (opposite to the direction of the arrow in the chart), the stars rise 4 m. earlier each day or 30 m. per week or 2 hrs. a month. The chart shows the position at 9 p. m. Then if the

position for any other hour be desired, as for 7 p. m., count ahead one month, or back one month for 11 p. m., and so on for any hour of the night, holding the month desired in front as the face looks either to the north or south with name down.

A circle described from the zenith on the "zenith circle" for the desired latitude with a radius of 90 degrees (see graduated meridian) will show what stars are above the horizon. Thus Capella is near the overhead (zenith) point on latitude 40 degrees north Jan. 15, 9 p. m., as will be "big copper" at 3 a. m. Then from Capella or two stars all the surrounding visible groups can be identified. The "pointers," being 5 degrees apart and always in sight, may be used as a convenient unit of measure; also when visible, the "belt of Orion," 3 degrees, or the sides of the "square of Pegasus."

EPHEMERIS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS FOR 1916.

Mean time.

DAY.	VENUS. ♀			MARS. ♂			JUPITER. ♃			SATURN. ♄		
	Right ascension.	North-ern states.	South-ern states.	Right ascension.	North-ern states.	South-ern states.	Right ascension.	North-ern states.	South-ern states.	Right ascension.	North-ern states.	South-ern states.
	Hours.	H. M.	H. M.	Hours.	H. M.	H. M.	Hours.	H. M.	H. M.	Hours.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan. 1	XX ³⁴	6 48	7 10	X ³⁴	8 42	8 54	XXIII ¹⁶	10 38	10 41	VII	7 41	7 20
11	XXI ¹⁶	7 12	7 27	X ³⁴	7 57	8 11	XXIII ¹⁶	10 7	10 10	VII ¹⁶	6 55	6 34
Feb. 1	XXII ¹⁶	7 36	7 44	X	7 7	7 22	XXIII ¹⁶	9 37	9 40	VII ¹⁶	6 13	5 52
21	XXIII ¹⁶	7 59	8 8	IX ³⁴	6 4	6 21	XXIII ¹⁶	9 5	9 7	VII ¹⁶	5 26	5 5
11	XXIV	8 25	8 26	IX ³⁴	Sets.		XXIV	8 37	8 37	VII ¹⁶	4 50	4 29
21	1 ¹⁶	8 47	8 48	IX ³⁴	Sets.		XXIV ¹⁶	8 9	8 9	VII ¹⁶	4 4	3 45
Mch. 1	1 ¹⁶	9 6	8 59	IX ³⁴	5 49	5 29	XXIV ¹⁶	7 43	7 42	VII ¹⁶	3 28	3 7
11	1 ¹⁶	9 23	9 16	IX	5 6	4 42	XXIV ¹⁶	6 15	6 14	VII ¹⁶	2 48	2 27
21	II ¹⁶	9 50	9 34	IX	4 19	3 59	XXIV ¹⁶	Invisible...		VII ¹⁶	2 9	1 48
April 1	III ¹⁶	10 12	9 52	IX	3 36	3 17	XXIV ¹⁶	♄	♄	VII ¹⁶	1 27	1 6
11	IV ¹⁶	10 29	10 5	IX	3 0	2 42	XXIV ¹⁶	Invisible.		VII ¹⁶	0 51	0 30
21	V ¹⁶	10 42	10 16	IX ³⁴	2 23	2 9	I	Invisible.		VII ¹⁶	0 14	11 53
May 1	VI ¹⁶	10 50	10 23	IX ³⁴	1 54	1 38	I	Rises.	Rises.	VII ¹⁶	11 38	11 17
11	VI ¹⁶	10 49	10 22	IX ³⁴	1 22	1 8	II	3 40	3 46	VII	11 2	10 41
21	VII	10 38	10 12	X	0 22	0 11	II	3 23	3 12	VII	10 27	10 6
June 1	VIII ¹⁶	10 14	9 48	X	0 22	0 11	II	2 28	2 36	VII	9 49	9 28
11	VIII ¹⁶	9 33	9 10	X ³⁴	11 42	11 43	II	1 53	2 1	VII	9 14	8 53
21	VIII ¹⁶	8 37	8 17	XI	11 24	11 17	II	1 19	1 28	VII ¹⁶	8 40	8 19
July 1	VII	7 25	7 10	XI ³⁴	10 57	10 52	II	0 44	0 54	VII ¹⁶	8 3	7 44
11	VI ¹⁶	Rises.		XI ³⁴	10 30	10 27	II	0 9	0 18	VII ¹⁶	Invisible.	
21	VI ¹⁶	3 15	3 31	XII	10 7	10 5	II	11 31	11 41	VII ¹⁶	Invisible.	
Aug. 1	VI ¹⁶	2 37	2 53	XII ¹⁶	9 35	9 37	II	10 51	11 1	VII ¹⁶	Rises.	Rises
11	VI ¹⁶	2 11	2 23	XII ¹⁶	9 9	9 13	II	10 13	10 23	VII ¹⁶	3 7	3 27
21	VII	1 57	2 13	XII	8 45	8 51	II	9 35	9 45	VII ¹⁶	2 33	2 53
Sept. 1	VII ¹⁶	1 52	2 9	XII ¹⁶	8 17	8 26	II	8 51	9 5	VII ¹⁶	1 56	2 16
11	VIII ¹⁶	1 54	2 10	XIV	7 48	7 56	II	8 12	8 22	VII ¹⁶	1 21	1 41
21	IX	2 3	2 17	XIV ¹⁶	7 32	7 45	II	7 31	7 41	VIII	0 47	1 6
Oct. 1	IX ³⁴	2 14	2 26	XIV ¹⁶	7 11	7 27	II	6 49	6 59	VIII	0 12	0 31
11	X ³⁴	2 30	2 38	XV ¹⁶	6 51	7 9	II	6 6	6 15	VIII	11 35	11 54
21	XI	2 47	2 52	XV ¹⁶	6 33	6 53	II	Sets.		VIII ¹⁶	10 56	11 17
Nov. 1	XII	3 7	3 9	XVI ¹⁶	6 16	6 38	III	5 40	5 32	VIII ¹⁶	10 17	10 36
11	XII ¹⁶	3 28	3 25	XVI ¹⁶	6 5	6 23	III	4 54	4 46	VIII ¹⁶	9 38	9 57
21	XIII ¹⁶	3 48	3 42	XVII ¹⁶	5 56	6 19	III	4 10	4 13	VIII ¹⁶	8 53	9 17
Dec. 1	XIV ¹⁶	4 10	4 10	XVIII	5 45	6 11	III	3 26	3 13	VIII ¹⁶	8 17	8 36
11	XV	4 32	4 19	XVIII ¹⁶	5 42	6 23	III	2 44	2 37	VIII ¹⁶	7 36	7 55
21	XV ¹⁶	4 37	4 40	XIX	5 39	6 2	III	2 4	1 57	VIII ¹⁶	6 53	7 12
31	XVI ¹⁶	5 19	4 59	XIX ³⁴	6 37	6 59	III	1 31	1 20	VIII	6 7	6 30

(NOTE.—The column "right ascension" corresponds to longitude as we use that term in locating points on the earth. The planets will always be found near the "ecliptic circle" on the chart of the heavens and in the right ascension given in the first column for each planet in the above table. On the margin of the chart the right ascension is given in Roman characters.

Now, if the position of Venus is desired at any time, say for April 1, when her right ascension is given as 3³⁴ hours, locate the 3³⁴ hour point on the margin of the chart and connect that point with the north pole by a straight edge, as an envelope margin, and the line intersects the ecliptic circle near the Pleiades or Seven Stars, where Venus may be seen at that time.

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,* feet.	Cost.
Cape Cod.....	1914	8	25	150	\$12,000,000
Corinth (Greece).....	1893	4	26.25	72	5,000,000
Kronstadt-St. Petersburg (Russia).....	1890	16	20.50	220	10,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany).....	1900	41	10	72	5,831,000
Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel (Germany)†.....	1895	61	45	150	94,818,000
Manchester ship (England).....	1894	35.5	26	120	75,000,000
Panama (U. S.).....	1914	50.5	45	300	375,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (U. S.).....	1855	1.6	100	100	10,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada).....	1895	1.11	20.25	142	2,791,873
Suez (Egypt).....	1869	90	31	108	100,000,000
Welland (Canada).....	1887	26.75	14	100	25,000,000

*At the bottom. †Rebuilt.

AREAS OF OCEANS AND GREAT LAKES.

Oceans—	Sq. miles.	Lakes—	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Antarctic.....	5,731,350	Baikal.....	13,000	Huron.....	23,800
Arctic.....	4,781,000	Chad.....	50,000	Michigan.....	22,450
Atlantic.....	34,801,400	Erle.....	9,960	Nyassa.....	12,000
Indian.....	17,084,000	Great Bear.....	10,000	Ontario.....	7,240
Pacific.....	67,699,630	Great Slave.....	12,000	Superior.....	31,200

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In nautical miles.

Atlantic coast.....	1,773	Hawaiian islands.....	628	Western rivers.....	4,344
Gulf coast.....	1,607	Guam.....	80	Total.....	17,539
Puerto Rico.....	269	Midway.....	20	Philippines.....	11,444
Pacific coast.....	1,571	Samoa islands.....	83	Grand total.....	28,938
Alaska.....	4,123	Northern lakes and rivers.....	3,041		

STORY OF OUR WORLD FAMILY FOR 1916.

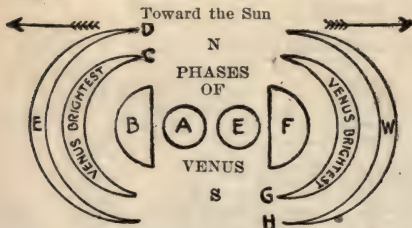
THE SUN—The central power house of this cluster of worlds is the sun, as the great southern sun, Canopus, is believed to be of the universe. From the sun, directly or indirectly through other members of this family, come all of the forces that bring the storms, the seasons, and possibly all life, and all must end with the death of the sun. The ever varying influences of the other heavenly bodies, the inconstancy of solar energy and the probable fact that it is not radiated in all directions alike cause the variability in our weather conditions. Three times this year our position with respect to the sun and moon prevents full transmission of solar energy to portions of the earth in solar eclipses.

MERCURY—The youngest and smallest recognized planet of our family, being nearest to the sun, has the swiftest orbital motion. Like our moon, he probably moves about the sun in the same time he revolves upon his axis, or, in other words, his years and days are of the same length. Because of this fact and that his atmospheric envelope is not dense and of his nearness to the sun, while one hemisphere is perpetually light and a furnace of heat seven times greater than that of the desert of Sahara, the other hemisphere is in darkness and arctic cold. Hence life must be impossible there. Be sure to see this "Artful Dodger," as the ancients called him, on the evenings of Jan. 15 to 20 and Sept. 6 to 10 about 1h. 15m. after sunset and near the sunset point of the horizon, which may be previously marked by range objects, as trees, etc.; also in the mornings of March 4 to 10 and Oct. 10 to 20, near the sunrise point at break of day. At these times he will be as bright as a star of the first magnitude and at all other times practically invisible.

VENUS—In some ways the most interesting member of our family, and when at her best by far the brightest, is the next in order outward from the sun, and is almost the counterpart of our earth in all particulars and without much doubt is habitable by forms of life quite similar to those of the earth, except that by reason of her lesser density and mass things will weigh about 13 per cent less than here. If, however, it be true, as some claim, that her day and year are of equal length, then her habitability would be very doubtful indeed. When brightest she is a glorious object and may be seen in daylight by knowing where to look. Because of her great difference in distance from us, when between us and the sun or opposite the sun from us, she varies wonderfully in apparent size and brilliancy. When nearly between us and the sun, while her apparent diameter is greatest, we can only see a very small portion of her illuminated side, as in the case of our moon when two days old, and when opposite the sun from us, or at superior conjunction, she is most distant and apparently much smaller, but we see her entire illuminated side, or she is at full, as we apply that term to the moon. All of these changes as shown in the annexed figure are to be seen by the aid of any small telescope or good field glass, affording never ending delight.

She will be an evening star until July 3, and after that a morning star, being brightest the latter part of May and the first part of August.

The rapid orbital motion of Venus past the stars, some of the time apparently advancing from west to east and then retrograding from east to west, makes it interesting to "keep tab" on her and aids in the identification of the stars, clusters and constellations as she passes through or near them. Her itinerary for 1916 will be as follows: Jan. 1 she will be near the middle of Capricornus and pointed at by a line from Vega Lyra through Altair, in the Eagle (see chart of the heavens), extended about 25° southerly; also by the extension of diagonal through the square of Pegasus to the southwest, Jan. 6-7. She will be 1° north of Uranus and 5° south of the moon on Feb. 6 and March 7. Feb. 13 to 15 she crosses the prime meridian and equator of the heavens, from which distances are measured in the heavens as they are on the earth from the equator and meridian of Greenwich or Washington. At this time she will be less than the apparent diameter of the moon north of Jupiter, a very pretty sight in the early evening hours, with Alpheratz and Algenib, the two bright stars forming the east side of the square of Pegasus, directly north and pointing at these planets 15° south of Algenib. March 7 in eastern Aquarius, just south of the bright stars in the head of the Ram and pointed at by the two stars Markab and Algenib, which form the south side of the square of Pegasus, and 5° south of the moon; April 6, midway between the Pleiades and Hyades and 2° south of the moon; April 24, at greatest apparent distance east of the sun and just south of El Nath, in the end of the horn of the Bull, and in line with El Nath and Capella, 20° north; May 6, just over the line in Gemini and 1° north of the moon, and on the 24th to 27th of May, forming an equilateral triangle with Castor and Pollux to the northeast, and Saturn only 3° 25' north of her, Venus being at her brightest. This makes a wonderfully brilliant combination of attractions in the evening sky; June 4 to 13, quite stationary, and in conjunction with the moon on the 4th (1° north) and 30th (4° 30' south), and with Saturn on the 23d (57' south); June 11 she begins to retrograde or go back west past the stars, reaching the same position on the last of June that she occupied May 22. She will be too near the sun the latter part of June and first half of July to be well seen, being exactly between the earth and sun July 23. She becomes stationary again July 25, and on the 27th will be 8° south of the moon in western Gemini; brightest as a morning star Aug. 9, while still in Gemini, being 5° south of the moon on the 24th, forming a right angled triangle with Castor and Pollux; Sept. 6, in eastern Gemini 3° south of Saturn and in line with Castor and Pollux to the northwest, being at greatest angular distance west of the sun Sept. 12, and 2° south of Neptune on the 13th; Oct. 5-6, only 30' south of Regulus in the end of the handle of the Sickle in Leo and on the 23d in eastern



As seen in the morning
west of sun.

As seen in the evening
east of sun.

Explanation:

- A—About 15 days before superior conjunction with the sun, about April 1, 1917.
- B—At greatest elongation west of the sun, Sept. 12, 1916.
- C—When brightest as a morning star, Aug. 6 to 12, 1916.
- D—Just after inferior conjunction with the sun, July 5 to 15, 1916.
- E—Fifteen days after superior conjunction with the sun in May, 1917.
- F—At greatest angular distance east of the sun, April 23, 1916.
- G—When brightest as an evening star, May 24 to 30, 1916.
- H—Just before inferior conjunction with the sun, July 1, 1916.

Leo with the moon 6° north of her; Nov. 23, in eastern Virgo, with the moon 7° and Spica Virginis about 5° southwest; Dec. 22, in eastern Libra, with the moon 5° north and the brilliant red Antares, in Scorpio, about 10° southeast of her.

THE MOON—The nearest of the heavenly bodies is a dead world, without air or an atmosphere, water or moisture, and also probably destitute of heat. She was once riven with volcanic convulsions. Craters are scattered over her visible hemisphere, dimly discerned by the unaided eye as the "man in the moon," and under slight optical aid becoming startling in their vividness. Therefore, if ever life was there, it cannot be now. The craters are vastly greater than any on the earth, having a depth of 5,000 to 25,000 feet and being from thirty to seventy miles in diameter.

THE EARTH—The earth comes next in order outward from the sun and in point of age. All we know of the age of the earth is that the creative period—the "beginning" of Genesis—goes back over 100,000 years, and probably many times that, as unmistakably shown by the "footprints of the Creator" in the earth's rocks and surface deposits.

MARS—Our next neighbor outward from the sun will be a very conspicuous object throughout the winter evenings, being brightest in February and an evening star all the year, and also an all night star through the most of February. Unlike Mercury and Venus, where their heavy clouds prevent us from seeing objects or markings on their surfaces, Mars' atmosphere seems remarkably clear and his surface has been carefully watched for many years. From the data thus obtained the length of the Martian day has been ascertained to a small fraction of a second—viz., 24h. 37m. 22.67s. Mars will always hold first interest among our world family because of the various interpretations given to his surface markings as revealed by the telescopes, seas, plains, forests, canals, clouds, ice, snow masses, etc. Objects on his surface weigh only about one-third of what they would here. An interesting feature is that to an inhabitant of Mars one of his moons rises in the east and the other in the west.

His close approaches to the moon will be as follows: Jan. 22, 6° north; Feb. 18, 5° north; March 15, 4° north; April 12 and May 10, 3° north; June 8, 4° north; July 6, Aug. 4 and Sept. 1, 5° north; Sept. 30, 4° north; Oct. 29, 3° north; Nov. 26 and Dec. 25, 1° north. He will be stationary (when his motion is in the direction of our line of vision) Jan. 2 and March 22, nearest to the earth Feb. 9, and 90° east of the sun May 15.

JUPITER—The giant of the children of the sun, and because of this fact still retaining some of the parent's characteristics, and not dependent entirely for his heat, is the next in order, omitting the 700 or 800 asteroids or pocket planets. He will be an evening star until April 1 and after July 27 and a morning star the remainder of the year, though an all night star when brightest, in October and November. By reason of the fact that he is a semi-sun, it is possible that conditions on his surface are more suitable for life than would otherwise be the case. Being about ten times the diameter of the earth and turning on his axis in about 10 hours, an object on his surface would move about 30 times the speed of one on the earth, or 30,000 miles per hour. But a man weighing 150 pounds here would weigh 400 there. Storms there last two months, and the wind velocity attains 200 miles per hour.

He will be in eastern Aquarius in January, passing to the east of the prime meridian of the heavens into Pisces Feb. 10, then in western Aries until October, and then in Pisces again. When brightest, the latter part of the year, the great square of Pegasus will be to the northwest of him, some 20° or 25°.

His near approaches to the moon will be as

follows: Jan. 10, Feb. 7 and March 5, about 5° south; May 28, June 24, July 22, Aug. 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 12, Nov. 8 and Dec. 5, in all of which he will be about 6° south; in conjunction with the sun April 1, when he will be invisible for weeks before and after that date; at opposition or 180° from the sun Oct. 24, rising at sunset.

SATURN—The twin of Jupiter as to inherent light and heat, and the center of a miniature solar system, will be at his best in January, and nearly so again in December, when he will be opposite the sun and an all night star. He will also be an evening star until July 12, and after Oct. 24, and a morning star the remainder of the year, being invisible in July, when in conjunction with the sun.

His near approaches to the moon will be as follows: Jan. 18, Feb. 15, March 13, April 9, May 7 and June 3, in all of which he will be from 1° to 2° south of the moon; also Aug. 25, Sept. 21, Oct. 19, Nov. 15 and Dec. 13, in all of which he will be less than 1° south of the moon; the last four will be occultations in some southern latitudes. He will be in Gemini until September, and then in western Cancer. In January he will be exactly in line with Castor and Pollux, only a few degrees northwest of him, making a most beautiful group in the evening sky. About this same time a line from Sirius through Procyon extended about as far again will almost touch him.

URANUS—Will be brightest Aug. 5 to 15 in Capricornus, and on the 13th will be 2° south of the moon.

NEPTUNE—Will be brightest in January, being nearly in line with Castor and Pollux in Gemini, the latter being about 15° northwest of the planet. In November Neptune may be found about 4° east of Saturn.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN AND PLANETS.

Name.	Diameter, miles.	Distance from sun, miles.	Period of rev. days.
Sun	866,400		
Mercury	3,030	36,000,000	88
Venus	7,700	67,200,000	225
Earth	7,918	92,900,000	365
Mars	4,230	141,500,000	687
Jupiter	86,500	483,300,000	4,333
Saturn	73,000	885,900,000	10,759
Uranus	31,900	1,781,600,000	30,687
Neptune	34,800	2,791,600,000	60,181

The sun's surface is 12,000 and its volume 1,300,000 times that of the earth, but the mass is only 332,000 times as great and its density about one-quarter that of the earth. The force of gravity at the surface of the sun is twenty-seven times greater than that at the surface of the earth. The sun rotates on its axis once in 25.3 days at the equator, but the time is longer in the higher latitudes, from which fact it is presumed that the sun is not solid, at least as to its surface.

THE EARTH AND THE MOON.

Earth—The equatorial diameter of the earth is 7,926.5 miles and the polar diameter, 7,899.5 miles; equatorial circumference, 25,000. The linear velocity of the rotation of the earth on its axis at the equator is 24,840 miles a day, or 1,440 feet a second; its velocity in its orbit around the sun is approximately nineteen miles per second, the length of the orbit being about 560,000,000 miles. The superficial area of the earth, according to Encke, the astronomer, is 197,108,580 square miles, of which two-thirds is water and one-third land. The planetary mass is about 256,000,000 cubic miles.

Moon—The moon has a diameter of 2,162 miles, a circumference of about 6,800 miles and a surface area of 14,685,000 square miles. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,840 miles. The volume of the moon is about 1-49th that of the earth and the density about 3% that of water. The time from new moon to new moon is 29 days 12 hours 44.5 minutes. The moon has no atmosphere, and no water, and is a dead world.

Light travels at the rate of 186,300 miles per second. It requires 8 minutes and 8 seconds for light to come from the sun to the earth.

THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

NAME.	Constellation or group.	Magni- tude. (v.: va- riable.)	Right ascension. Sidereal time.		Declina- tion.	For upper meridian passage. Mn. time.	For rising, subtract. For setting, add.		
							For lat. 30° N.	For lat. 40° N.	For lat. 50° N.
			H.	M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Alpheratz.....	Andromeda.....	2.1	0	4	+23 36	0 3	7 18	7 52	8 39
Caph.....	Cassiopeia.....	2.4	0	8	+58 40	0 4			
Algenib.....	Pegasus.....	2.8	0	9	+14 41	0 8			
Alpha.....	Phoenix.....	3.0	0	21	-43 19	0 21	6 51	6 51	7 18
Schedir.....	Cassiopeia.....	2.3 v	0	35	+56 30	0 35	9 56		
Diphda.....	Cetus (whale).....	2.2	0	39	-18 39	0 38	5 20	4 53	4 36
Gamma.....	Cassiopeia.....	2.3	0	51	+60 14	0 50			
Mirach.....	Andromeda.....	2.2	1	5	-35 9	1 4	7 37	8 29	9 48
Delta.....	Cassiopeia.....	2.4	1	20	+59 46	1 19			
Polaris.....	Ursa Minor.....	2.2	1	27	+83 50	1 24			
Achernar.....	Eridanus.....	2.4	1	34	-57 41	1 34	1 37		
Sheratan.....	Aries (ram).....	2.8	1	50	+20 22	1 49	6 54	7 14	7 52
Alnaach.....	Andromeda.....	2.2	1	58	-41 54	1 57	8 0	9 21	
Hamel.....	Aries.....	2.2	2	2	-23 8	2 1	7 1	7 26	8 6
Mira.....	Cetus.....	2.1 v	2	14	-3 26	2 13	5 54	5 51	5 46
Menkar.....	Cetus.....	2.6	2	58	+3 44	2 56	6 12	6 13	6 20
Algol.....	Perseus.....	2.6 v	3	2	+40 37	3 0	8 0	9 10	
Marfak.....	Perseus.....	1.9	3	18	-49 33	3 18	8 52		
Alcyone.....	Taurus (bull).....	3.1	3	42	+23 50	3 41	7 3	7 29	8 13
Aldebaran.....	Taurus.....	1.0	4	31	-16 20	4 29	6 39	6 53	7 26
Capella.....	Auriga.....	0.1	5	10	+45 55	5 9	8 28	10 14	
Rigel.....	Orion.....	0.3	5	10	-8 13	5 9	6 45	5 31	5 27
El Nath.....	Taurus.....	1.8	5	21	+28 32	5 19	7 18	7 52	8 49
Mintaka.....	Orion.....	2.3	5	27	-0 22	5 26	6 2	6 2	6 2
Al Nilam.....	Orion.....	1.8	5	32	-1 15	5 30	6 1	6 1	6 1
Phaet.....	Columba (dove).....	2.7	5	36	-34 8	5 35	4 30	3 37	2 33
Saiph.....	Orion.....	2.3	5	43	-9 42	5 42	5 42	5 26	5 17
Betelgeuse.....	Orion.....	0.9	5	50	+7 24	5 49	6 22	6 26	6 42
Menkalina.....	Auriga.....	2.0	5	53	+44 56	5 51	8 22	9 53	
Canopus.....	Argus.....	0.8	6	23	-38 3	6 21	2 46		
Alhena.....	Gemini (twins).....	2.0	6	33	+16 29	6 31	2 64	6 59	7 27
Sirius.....	Canis Major.....	-1.4	6	41	-16 36	6 40	5 25	5 1	4 45
Adhara.....	Canis Major.....	1.5	6	55	-28 51	6 54	4 51	4 7	3 20
Castor.....	Gemini.....	1.9	7	29	+32 5	7 27	7 30	8 11	9 19
Procyon.....	Canis Minor.....	0.5	7	35	+5 27	7 33	6 17	6 19	6 30
Pollux.....	Gemini.....	1.2	7	40	-28 15	7 38	7 17	7 50	8 42
Beta.....	Cancer (crab).....	3.8	8	12	+9 28	8 10	6 27	6 33	6 50
Alphard.....	Hydra.....	2.1	9	23	-12 4	9 21	5 45	5 31	5 24
Regulus.....	Leo (lion).....	1.0	10	4	+12 25	10 15	1 34	6 44	7 4
Eta.....	Argus.....	1.6 v	10	42	-59 13	10 39	1 3		
Dubhe.....	Ursa Major.....	2.0	10	58	+62 14	10 56			
Denebola.....	Leo.....	2.2	11	44	-15 4	11 42	6 41	6 54	7 18
Acruz.....	Southern Cross.....	1.6	12	22	-62 36	12 19	1 0		
Beta.....	Corvus (crow).....	2.8	12	30	-22 54	12 27	5 9	4 35	4 13
Mizar.....	Ursa Major.....	2.4	13	20	+55 22	13 18			
Spica.....	Virgo (virgin).....	1.1	13	20	-10 42	13 18	5 40	5 23	5 12
Asena.....	Centaurus.....	0.7	13	57	+16 56	13 54	1 9		
Arcturus.....	Bootes.....	0.2	14	12	-19 59	14 9	6 42	7 12	7 45
Bengala.....	Centaurus.....	0.2	14	33	-60 28	14 30	0 52		
Alpha.....	Libra (scales).....	2.9	14	45	-15 40	14 43	5 27	5 4	4 47
Kochab.....	Ursa Minor.....	2.2	14	51	+74 31	14 48			
Alpha.....	Northern Crown.....	2.3	15	31	+27 1	15 28	7 13	7 44	8 34
Unuk.....	Serpent Bearer.....	2.7	15	40	+6 42	15 37	6 20	6 23	6 35
Beta.....	Scorpion.....	2.9	16	0	-19 34	15 57	5 16	4 54	4 24
Antares.....	Scorpion.....	1.2	16	24	-26 14	16 20	4 58	4 20	3 42
Rutillus.....	Hercules.....	2.8	16	28	+14 30	16 23	6 58	7 20	7 57
Eltamin.....	Dragon.....	2.5	17	54	-30 17	17 51	9 8		
Vega.....	Lyra.....	0.1	18	34	+38 42	18 30	7 52	8 51	10 52
Delta.....	Sagittarius.....	2.1	18	50	-26 25	18 46	4 58	4 19	3 38
Altair.....	Eagle.....	0.9	19	46	+8 38	19 43	6 24	6 30	6 45
Alpha.....	Capricorn.....	3.7	20	13	-12 49	20 9	5 35	5 19	4 56
Deneb.....	Cygnus (swan).....	1.4	20	38	+44 58	20 35	8 22	9 56	
Alderamin.....	Cephus.....	2.6	21	16	+62 13	21 12			
Beta.....	Aquarius.....	2.9	21	27	+5 58	21 23	5 41	5 43	5 25
Eni.....	Pegasus.....	2.4	21	40	+21 36	21 36	6 23	6 33	6 50
Alpha.....	The Crane.....	1.9	22	33	-47 24	22 53	3 26	2 1	
Fomalhaut.....	Pisces Australis.....	1.3	22	53	-30 6	22 48	4 46	4 0	3 11
Markab.....	Pegasus.....	2.5	23	0	+14 41	22 56	6 39	6 52	7 16
Iota.....	Pisces.....	4.3	23	35	+5 9	23 31	6 16	6 17	6 28

Explanation: By the absolute scale of magnitudes stars brighter than Aldebaran and Altair are indicated by fractional or negative quantities: thus Vega 0.2 and Sirius -1.4. As the magnitudes increase the brilliancy decreases, each increase of a unit being equal to a decrease of about two and one-half in brightness.

To ascertain when any star or constellation will be on the upper meridian add the number opposite in the column "For Meridian Passage" to the figures in the table on the following page. "Sidereal Noon," taking note whether such figures be "Morn." or "Eve." If "Morn." and the sum is more than 12h, the result will be Eve, of same day; if "Eve," and the sum is more than

12h, the result will be Morn. of the next day. Having found the time of meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting" (†) and observe the directions as to Morn. and Eve, given for the meridian passage. Those marked (.....) in the last columns are circumpolar. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last columns are only to be seen in the far south and then when near the meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will prevent seeing them when they rise or set. To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its meridian passage subtract the star's declination from 90° and if the

result is less than the latitude or the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, out is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows the star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the southern horizon. Or (90°-dec.)-lat. = alt. or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at meridian passage for stars of a southern declination. Examples:
Sidereal noon, Oct. 30, 9:28 p. m.
Fomalhaut "in Merid." col., 22:48

32:16
Subtract, 24:00

8:16 p. m. of the 31st.
time of meridian passage.
Fomalhaut ris. and set. col. add 4:00 for lat. 40° N.
12:16 = 0:16 a. m. of Nov. 1. the time of setting.

Fomalhaut, dec. 30° S. 90° - 30° = 60°, - 40° = 20°, altitude of Fomalhaut in latitude 40° at its meridian passage. To measure celestial distances with the eye keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the zenith to the horizon is 30°. For smaller measurements use the belt of Orion, 3° long, or the sides of the Square of Pegasus; the "pointers" in the "big dipper," which are nearly 5° apart—a convenient celestial yardstick because always to be seen. In the case of a star whose dec. is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to a horizon at meridian passage, it will be more convenient to use its zenith distance as a means of locating it. The difference between the latitude and dec. is this zenith distance. If the dec. is greater than the latitude then such distance is to be counted northward, otherwise southward from the zenith.

SIDEREAL NOON OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF THE VERNAL EQUINOX.

For use in connection with star table. See note under same.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1.....	5 18	3 16	1 26	11 25	9 26	7 24	5 26	3 25	1 23	11 21	9 19	7 21
2.....	5 14	3 12	1 22	11 21	9 22	7 20	5 22	3 21	1 19	11 17	9 15	7 17
3.....	5 11	3 8	1 18	11 16	9 18	7 16	5 18	3 17	1 15	11 13	9 11	7 13
4.....	5 7	3 4	1 14	11 12	9 14	7 13	5 14	3 13	1 11	11 9	9 7	7 9
5.....	5 3	3 0	1 10	11 8	9 10	7 9	5 11	3 9	1 7	11 5	9 3	7 5
6.....	4 58	2 57	1 6	11 4	9 6	7 5	5 7	3 5	1 3	11 1	8 59	7 1
7.....	4 55	2 53	1 2	11 0	9 2	7 1	5 3	3 1	0 59	10 57	8 55	6 57
8.....	4 51	2 49	0 58	10 57	8 59	6 57	4 59	2 57	0 55	10 53	8 51	6 53
9.....	4 47	2 45	0 54	10 53	8 55	6 53	4 55	2 53	0 51	10 49	8 47	6 49
10.....	4 43	2 41	0 51	10 49	8 51	6 49	4 51	2 49	0 47	10 45	8 43	6 45
11.....	4 39	2 37	0 47	10 45	8 47	6 45	4 47	2 45	0 43	10 41	8 40	6 42
12.....	4 35	2 33	0 43	10 41	8 43	6 41	4 43	2 43	0 39	10 37	8 36	6 38
13.....	4 31	2 29	0 39	10 37	8 39	6 37	4 39	2 37	0 35	10 33	8 32	6 34
14.....	4 27	2 25	0 35	10 33	8 35	6 33	4 35	2 33	0 32	10 30	8 28	6 30
15.....	4 23	2 21	0 31	10 29	8 31	6 29	4 31	2 29	0 28	10 26	8 24	6 26
16.....	4 19	2 17	0 27	10 25	8 27	6 25	4 27	2 26	0 24	10 22	8 20	6 22
17.....	4 15	2 13	0 23	10 21	8 23	6 21	4 23	2 22	0 20	10 18	8 16	6 18
18.....	4 11	2 9	0 19	10 17	8 19	6 17	4 19	2 18	0 16	10 14	8 12	6 14
19.....	4 7	2 5	0 15	10 13	8 15	6 13	4 16	2 14	0 12	10 10	8 8	6 10
20.....	4 4	2 1	0 11	10 9	8 11	6 10	4 12	2 10	0 8	10 6	8 4	6 6
21.....	4 0	1 57	0 7	10 5	8 7	6 6	4 8	2 6	0 4	10 2	8 0	6 2
22.....	3 55	1 54	0 3	10 1	8 3	6 2	4 4	2 2	0 0	9 58	7 56	5 58
23.....	3 51	1 50	11 59	9 58	8 0	5 58	4 0	1 58	11 52	9 54	7 52	5 54
24.....	3 48	1 46	11 56	9 54	7 56	5 54	3 56	1 54	11 48	9 50	7 48	5 50
25.....	3 44	1 42	11 52	9 50	7 52	5 50	3 52	1 50	11 44	9 46	7 44	5 47
26.....	3 40	1 38	11 48	9 46	7 48	5 46	3 48	1 46	11 40	9 42	7 40	5 43
27.....	3 36	1 34	11 44	9 42	7 44	5 42	3 44	1 42	11 36	9 38	7 37	5 39
28.....	3 32	1 30	11 40	9 38	7 40	5 38	3 40	1 38	11 33	9 35	7 33	5 35
29.....	3 28	.....	11 36	9 34	7 37	5 34	3 36	1 34	11 29	9 31	7 29	5 31
30.....	3 24	.....	11 32	9 30	7 32	5 30	3 32	1 30	11 25	9 27	7 25	5 27
31.....	3 20	.....	11 28	.....	7 29	.....	3 28	1 27	.....	9 23	.....	5 23

NOTE—Black figures are p. m.; all others a. m.

SIGNS AND CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Until recently it was taken for granted that the present relationship between signs and constellations of the zodiac was generally understood, as all astronomical textbooks mention their disagreement and explain the cause. The numerous letters of inquiry concerning differences between the data in this almanac and certain others show the necessity for this note of explanation.

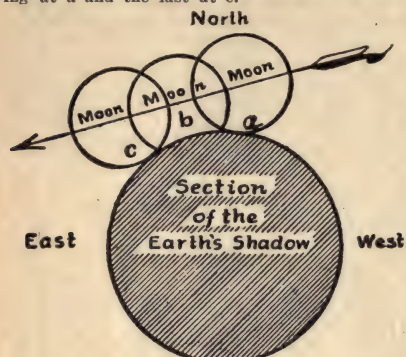
Thousands of years ago when the zodiac, that belt of the heavens about 16° in width within which move the moon and planets, was formed and divided into twelve parts or seasons called signs, each containing certain star groups called constellations, each was given the name of an object or animal which never did bear any relationship to the configuration of the stars in that group or division, but which did or is supposed to have reference to certain astronomical or other facts. Thus Libra ♎, the scales or balance, comes at the autumnal equinox when there is an equilibrium or balance between the length of day and night the world over. Aquarius ♒, the water-bearer, whose sign is the Egyptian sign for running water, comes at the season of greatest rains in Egypt, and so on.

Since the time when these divisions were made and named, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, resulting from the differing polar or equatorial diameters of the earth, the signs have moved back west nearly a whole division or constellation and where ♈ was the first, ♋ now is. Hence, though the sun now enters the sign ♈ March 20, it is a month later when he enters the constellation ♈. It must be apparent, therefore, that any supposed influence or relationship which early astrologers attributed to the position of the sun, moon or planets when in certain of these divisions can no longer exist, as the sign now only represents that space or division of the zodiac where the controlling constellation was 2,000 or more years ago, but is not now. Nevertheless, some almanacs still give the signs for the moon's place, which is very misleading to those who attempt to follow her in her course among the stars. Hence, this almanac gives the constellation and discards the ancient picture of the disemboweled man as relics of the age of superstition. The sign is retained for sun's place in connection with the seasons and sun's path through the zodiac each month because of its relationship to the equinoxes and solstices.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1916.

There will be five eclipses this year, three of the sun and two of the moon, as follows:

I. Partial of the moon Jan. 20, visible throughout North America; size, 1.6 digits on the moon's southern limb as shown in the accompanying cut at b, the first point of contact being at a and the last at c.



	Washington.*	Eastern.
	H.M.	H.M.
Begins	2:47 a. m.	2:55 a. m.
Middle	3:31 a. m.	3:39 a. m.
Ends	4:16 a. m.	4:24 a. m.

	Central.†	Mountain.	Pacific.
	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Begins. 1:55 a. m.	12:55 a. m.	11:55 p. m. (19th)	
Middle. 2:39 a. m.	1:39 a. m.	12:39 a. m.	
Ends. 3:24 a. m.	2:24 a. m.	1:24 a. m.	

*Mean time. †Standard time. For intercolonial time add one hour to eastern standard time.

II. Total of the sun Feb. 3, visible as a partial eclipse on the sun's southern limb through-

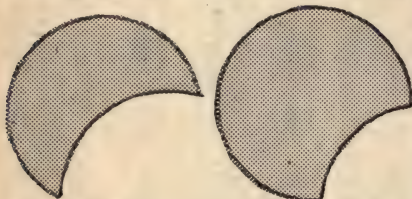


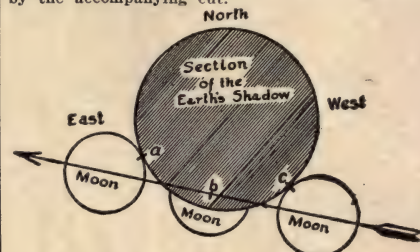
Fig. 1

Fig. 2

out the United States, except in Alaska and the Philippine islands. About 5 digits, or some-

what less than half of the disk, will be eclipsed in the eastern states; from 4 to 5 digits in the central states and from 2 to 3 in the western. Fig. 1 shows the size of the eclipse as it will appear in the eastern states and Fig. 2 as it will appear in the western states, the uneclipsed portions being shaded. The sun will rise partially eclipsed west of a line from near the southeast corner of Arizona to Fort Benton, Montana. At Washington, D. C., the eclipse will begin at 10:30 a. m. and end at 1:15 p. m. mean time.

III. Partial of the moon July 14-15, visible generally in the United States; size about 9 digits, on the moon's northern limb as shown by the accompanying cut.



The eclipse will be visible as follows, according to Washington mean time and eastern and central, western and Pacific standard time:

	Washington.	Eastern.
	H.M.	H.M.
Begins.....	10:11 p. m.	10:19 p. m.
Middle.....	11:38 p. m.	11:46 p. m.
Ends.....	1:04 a. m. (15th)	1:12 a. m. (15th)

	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Begins.....	9:19 p. m.	8:19 p. m.	7:19 p. m.
Middle.....	10:46 p. m.	9:46 p. m.	8:46 p. m.
Ends.....	12:12 a. m. (15th)	11:12 p. m.	10:12 p. m.

IV. Annular of the sun July 30, visible in Australia, Southern Philippine islands, etc.

V. Partial of the sun Dec. 24; a mere contact of limbs in extreme southern latitudes only.

HUNTER'S AND HARVEST MOON.

The full moon nearest to Sept. 21 is popularly known as the "harvest moon." This is because the moon then rises, for several consecutive evenings, at nearly the same hour, giving an unusual number of moonlight evenings. This is the most noticeable in the higher latitudes and quite disappears at the equator.

The "hunter's moon" is the first full moon following the harvest moon.

POSITIONS OF PRINCIPAL PLANETS FOR THE SUNDAYS OF 1916.

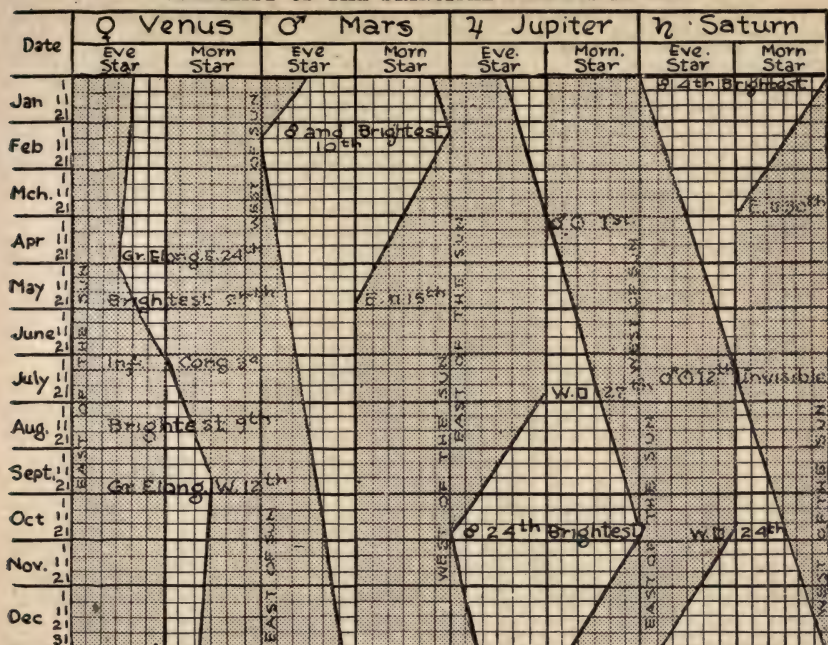
PLANET.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	D. Con	D. Con	D. Con	D. Con	D. Con	D. Con	D. Con	D. Con	D. Con	D. Con	D. Con	D. Con
Venus (♀).....	2 ☿	6 =	5 ☿	2 ♀	7 ☿	4 ☿	2 ☿	6 ☿	3 ☿	1 ☿	5 ♀	3 =
Mars (♂).....	9 ♀	13 ☿	12 ☿	9 ☿	14 ☿	11 ♀	9 ♀	13 ♀	10 ♀	8 =	12 ♀	10 ♀
Jupiter (♃).....	16 =	20 ☿	19 ☿	16 ☿	21 ☿	18 ☿	16 ♀	20 ♀	17 ♀	15 ♀	19 ☿	17 ♀
Saturn (♄).....	23 ☿	27 ☿	26 ☿	23 ☿	28 ☿	25 ☿	23 ☿	27 ☿	24 ☿	22 ☿	26 ☿	24 ☿

MOON'S POSITIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE EARTH AND SUN FOR 1916.

Perigee.....	4	1-29	26	21	19	16	14	12	9	6-31	27	25
Apogee.....	17	13	12	9	7	3-30	28	24	21	19	15	13
Lowest ☾.....	2-30	26	25	21	18	14*	12	8	5	2-29	26	23
Highest ☾.....	16	12	11	7	4	1-28	25	21	18	15	11	9†

*Lowest of the year or 57° lower than when highest in December. †Highest of the year or 57° higher than when lowest in June.

VISIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS IN 1916.



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EXPLANATION—The light spaces show the approximate time and extent of visibility of the planets named. Each of the small divisions represents 15 degrees of arc or 1 hour of time, and the light spaces show the angular distance in time or arc from the sun, east or west. Examples: Venus will be about 3 hours or 45 degrees west of the sun Sept. 12, and will therefore rise 3 hours before the sun. Mars will be opposite or 180 degrees east or west of the sun Feb. 10, and will therefore rise at sunset, after which he will continually approach the sun throughout the year until at the last he will be only 15 degrees or 1 hour east and will set in the evening twilight.

THE PLANETS

As Morning Stars West of the Sun—Mercury, March 4 to 10 and Oct 10 to 20, rising near the beginning of morning twilight. Venus, after July 3. Mars, not at all. Jupiter, April 1 to July 27. Saturn, from July 12 to Oct. 24.

As Evening Stars East of the Sun—Mercury, Jan. 15 to 20 and Sept. 6 to 10, setting near the close of evening twilight. Venus, to July 3. Mars, all the year. Jupiter, to April 1 and

after July 27. Saturn, to July 12 and after Oct. 24.

Brightest or Best Seen—Mercury, within the time limits given above when an evening or morning star. Venus, May 24 to 30 and Aug. 6 to 12. Mars, Feb. 5 to 15. Jupiter, Oct. 20 to 28. Saturn, Jan. 1 to 10, and at the last of the year. Uranus, Aug. 5 to 15. Neptune, Jan. 18 to 30.

Invisible or Very Dim—Mercury, at all times not included within the dates given when an evening or morning star. Venus, July 1 to 6, when between the earth and sun. Mars, toward the end of the year when very near the sun. Jupiter, in March and April when in or near conjunction with the sun. Saturn, in July, being in conjunction with the sun July 12. Uranus, at all other times than when brightest. Neptune, at all other times than when brightest.

All Night Stars or Planets—Mars, in February. Jupiter, latter part of October and first part of November. Saturn, in January and latter part of December.

NOTE—A superior planet is a morning star when it is in the east after midnight or from conjunction to western quadrature.

LOCATION OF THE BRIGHTEST STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS.

During first part of each month in the early evening.

JANUARY—Looking southward—East of the meridian: Orion, Canis Major, Sirius, Canis Minor, Procyon, Gemini, Castor, Pollux, Leo (rising); toward the south, Taurus, Pleiades, Hyades, Aldebaran; near overhead, Perseus, Algol. West of the meridian: Whale, Ram, Mira, Andromeda, square of Pegasus. Looking northward—From the pole star to the right: Big Dipper, pointers; below, Little Dipper, Dragon; to the left, Cassiopeia's Chair, Cygnus.

FEBRUARY—Looking southward—East of the

meridian: Sirius, Milky Way, Præsepe, the Sickle and Regulus, Hydra; toward the south, Dove, Canopus, Ræ, Orion's belt, Betelgeuse; near overhead, Auriga, Capella, Kids. West of the meridian: Seven Stars (cross), Aries, Whale. Looking northward—From the pole star: Vega, Lyra.

MARCH—Looking southward—East of the meridian: Crater, Virgo (rising), Leo, Regulus, Denebola, Alaphard; toward the south, Argus, Hydra, Cancer, Gemini, Præsepe; near over-

head, Lynx, Castor, Pollux. West of the meridian; Milky Way, Procyon, Gemini, Sirius, Orion, Taurus. Looking northward—From the pole star: To the right, Ursa Minor, Little Dipper, Dragon's head, Northern Crown.

APRIL—Looking southward—East of the meridian: Crow, Crater, Spica, Arcturus, Beta Leonis; toward the south, the Sickle and Regulus in Leo, Alaphard; near overhead, bowl of Big Dipper. West of the meridian: Gemini, Præsepe, Hydra, Castor, Pollux. Looking northward—From the pole star: Above, Big Dipper and Pointers; below, Cassiopeia's Chair and Milky Way.

MAY—Looking southward—East of the meridian: Square of Libra, Scorpio, Antares, Hercules, Northern Crown, Bootes, Arcturus; toward the south, Southern Cross, Crow, Virgo, Spica; near overhead, Mizar, Ursa Major, Big Dipper. West of the meridian: Crater, Denebola, Sickle, Regulus, Præsepe, Gemini (setting). Looking northward—From the pole star: Below, Cassiopeia's Chair, segment of Perseus; to the right, Alderamin; above, Little Dipper, Ursa Minor.

JUNE—Looking southward—East of the meridian: Antares, Scorpio, Milky Way, Ophiucus, Hercules and rich star cluster Eagle, Swan and Lyra (rising); toward the south, square of Libra, Arcturus, Spica Virginis; near overhead, Northern Crown, Alphecca, Rutilicus. West of the meridian: Virgo, Spica Virginis, Denebola. Looking northward—From the pole star: To the left, Capella, the pointers and bowl of Big Dipper.

JULY—Looking southward—East of the meridian: Milkmaid's Dipper in Sagittarius, Milky Way, Eagle (Aquila), Deneb, Dolphin (Job's Coffin), Great Cross, Cygnus; toward the south, Antares (low down), Hercules, Dragon; near overhead, great cluster in Hercules, Northern Crown, Dragon's head. West of the meridian: Square of Libra, Arcturus, Virgo, Spica Virginis. Looking northward—From the pole star: To the right, segment of Perseus, Algol and Cassiopeia's Chair; to the left, Big Dipper, Ursa Major.

AUGUST—Looking southward—East of the meridian: Capricornus, the Goat, Dolphin, Markab, Algenib, Alpheratz and Scheat in square of Pegasus (rising); toward the south, Sagittarius, Milkmaid's Dipper, Altair, Aquila, Cross (Swan); near overhead, Milky Way,

Great Cross in Cygnus, Harp (Lyra), Vega, West of the meridian: Scorpio (setting), Hercules, Bootes, Arcturus, Northern Crown. Looking northward—From the pole star: Little Dipper, Dragon's head.

SEPTEMBER—Looking southward—East of the meridian: Aquarius and the Y on the equator, square of Pegasus, Aries, Andromeda (naked-eye nebula); toward the south, Aquila, Altair, Dolphin, Deneb (cross); near overhead, Great Cross in the Swan, Deneb (at the head). West of the meridian: Sagittarius, Milkmaid's Dipper, Hercules, Lyra, Milky Way. Looking northward—From the pole star: Below, pointers in bowl of Big Dipper; to the right, Auriga, Capella; above, Cassiopeia's Chair.

OCTOBER—Looking southward—East of the meridian: Diphda (Cetus or Whale), Mira, Aries, Pleiades and Hyades (rising), Algol; toward the south, Fomalhaut (low in the south), Aquarius, square of Pegasus near overhead, Andromeda, Cassiopeia's Chair, Deneb, Milky Way. West of the meridian: Capricornus, Job's Coffin, Eagle, Altair, Cygnus, Lyra, Milky Way. Looking northward—From the pole star: To the left, Ursa Minor, Little Dipper, Dragon's head.

NOVEMBER—Looking southward—East of the meridian: Menkar, Eridanus, Taurus, Aries, Seven Stars, Aldebaran, Auriga, Capella; toward the south, Algenib and Alpheratz on the prime meridian of the heavens in square of Pegasus; near overhead, Andromeda, Mirach, Almach, Great Nebula (visible to the naked eye). West of the meridian: Fomalhaut, Aquarius; western side of square of Pegasus, Job's Coffin, Aquila, Great Cross, Dipper. Looking northward—From the pole star: Below Dragon's head, tail of Great Bear, handle of Big Dipper and Ursa Minor or Little Dipper.

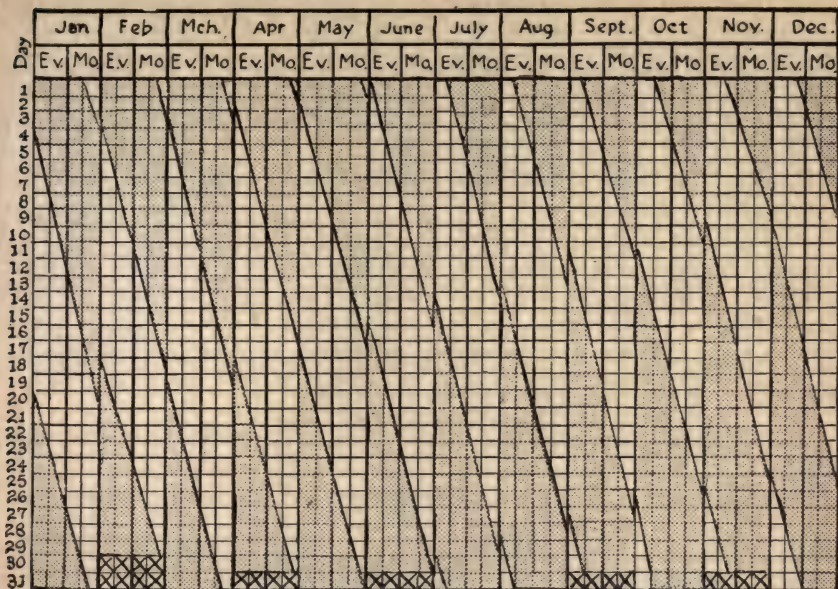
DECEMBER—Looking southward—East of the meridian: The Hare, Dove, belt of Orion or Ell and Yard, Betelgeuse, Bellatrix, Castor and Pollux, Capella, Auriga; toward the south, Menkar, Seven Stars, Aries (the Ram), Algol, the wonderful short period variable; near overhead, Mirfak, the brightest star in the segment of Perseus. West of the meridian: Mira, wonderful variable in Cetus, great square of Pegasus, Andromeda. Looking northward—From the pole star: To the right, bowl of Big Dipper and pointers; to the left and above, Cassiopeia's Chair.

EASTER SUNDAY DATES.

1850.....	March 31	1884.....	April 13	1918.....	March 31	1955.....	April 21
1851.....	April 20	1885.....	April 5	1919.....	April 20	1956.....	April 12
1852.....	April 11	1886.....	April 25	1920.....	April 4	1937.....	March 28
1853.....	March 27	1887.....	April 10	1921.....	March 27	1938.....	April 17
1854.....	April 16	1888.....	April 1	1922.....	April 16	1939.....	April 9
1855.....	April 8	1889.....	April 21	1923.....	April 1	1940.....	March 24
1856.....	March 23	1890.....	April 6	1924.....	April 26	1941.....	April 13
1857.....	April 12	1891.....	March 29	1925.....	April 12	1942.....	April 5
1858.....	April 4	1892.....	April 17	1926.....	April 4	1943.....	April 25
1859.....	April 24	1893.....	April 7	1927.....	April 17	1944.....	April 9
1860.....	April 3	1894.....	March 25	1928.....	April 8	1945.....	April 1
1861.....	March 31	1895.....	April 14	1929.....	March 31	1946.....	April 21
1862.....	April 20	1896.....	April 5	1930.....	April 20	1947.....	April 6
1863.....	April 5	1897.....	April 18	1931.....	April 5	1948.....	March 26
1864.....	March 27	1898.....	April 10	1932.....	March 27	1949.....	April 17
1865.....	April 16	1899.....	April 2	1933.....	April 16	1950.....	April 9
1866.....	April 1	1900.....	April 15	1934.....	April 1		
1867.....	April 21	1901.....	April 7	The earliest date on which Easter Sunday has fallen within a century was March 22, 1818. As will be seen from the above table it fell on March 23 in 1856 and 1913. The time of the celebration of the principal church days which depend upon Easter is as follows:			
1868.....	April 12	1902.....	March 30				
1869.....	March 28	1903.....	April 12				
1870.....	April 17	1904.....	April 3				
1871.....	April 9	1905.....	April 23				
1872.....	March 31	1906.....	April 15				
1873.....	April 13	1907.....	March 31				
1874.....	April 5	1908.....	April 19				
1875.....	March 28	1909.....	April 11				
1876.....	April 16	1910.....	March 27				
1877.....	April 1	1911.....	April 16				
1878.....	April 21	1912.....	April 7				
1879.....	April 13	1913.....	March 23				
1880.....	March 28	1914.....	April 12				
1881.....	April 17	1915.....	April 4				
1882.....	April 9	1916.....	April 23				
1883.....	March 25	1917.....	April 8				

Days.	Before Easter:
Septuagesima Sunday.....	9 weeks
First Sunday in Lent.....	6 weeks
Ash Wednesday (beginning of Lent).....	46 days
Palm Sunday.....	8 days
	After Easter.
Rozaion Sunday.....	5 weeks
Ascension Day (Holy Thursday).....	40 days
Pentecost (Whitsunday).....	7 weeks
Trinity Sunday.....	8 weeks

CHART SHOWING LIGHT AND DARK MOON IN 1916.



EXPLANATION—The light and dark portions show the relative amounts of moonlight and darkness and approximately the time of the rising and setting of the moon, as the small divisions represent 3 hours each or 6 hours on each side of the midnight line. Example: January 1 the moon will shine only during the

last three hours of the night, rising at 3 a. m. On the 4th and 5th there will be no moonlight; on the 8th there will be moonlight only until 9 p. m.; on the 11th until midnight, when the moon sets; on the 15th until 3 a. m. and on the 19th all night, the moon being at the full and rising at sunset.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

When it is 12 o'clock noon in New York, N. Y., or other places having eastern time, the corresponding time in the cities named below is:

Aden, Arabia.....	8:00 p. m.,	Monday
Amsterdam, Holland.....	5:20 p. m.,	Monday
Apia, Samoa.....	5:33 a. m.,	Tuesday
Berlin, Germany.....	5:53 p. m.,	Monday
Bern, Switzerland.....	5:29 p. m.,	Monday
Bombay, India.....	9:51 p. m.,	Monday
Bremen, Germany.....	5:33 p. m.,	Monday
Brussels, Belgium.....	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Calcutta, India.....	10:53 p. m.,	Monday
Chicago, Ill.....	*11:00 a. m.,	Monday
Christiania, Norway.....	5:42 p. m.,	Monday
City of Mexico, Mexico.....	10:24 a. m.,	Monday
Colon, Panama.....	11:40 a. m.,	Monday
Constantinople, Turkey.....	6:56 p. m.,	Monday
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	5:40 p. m.,	Monday
Denver, Colorado.....	10:00 a. m.,	Monday
Dublin, Ireland.....	4:34 p. m.,	Monday
Edinburgh, Scotland.....	4:47 p. m.,	Monday
Hamburg, Germany.....	5:10 p. m.,	Monday
Havana, Cuba.....	11:30 a. m.,	Monday
Havre, France.....	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Hongkong, China.....	12:37 a. m.,	Tuesday
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	6:29 a. m.,	Monday
Lisbon, Portugal.....	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Liverpool, England.....	4:48 p. m.,	Monday
London, England.....	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Madrid, Spain.....	4:45 p. m.,	Monday
Manila, Philippines.....	1:03 a. m.,	Tuesday
Melbourne, Australia.....	2:39 a. m.,	Tuesday
Paris, France.....	5:09 p. m.,	Monday
Peking, China.....	12:45 a. m.,	Tuesday
Petrograd, Russia.....	7:01 p. m.,	Monday
Pretoria, South Africa.....	6:55 p. m.,	Monday
Rome, Italy.....	5:49 p. m.,	Monday
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	2:07 p. m.,	Monday
San Francisco, Cal.....	19:00 a. m.,	Monday
San Juan, Porto Rico.....	12:35 p. m.,	Monday
Sitka, Alaska.....	7:58 a. m.,	Monday
Stockholm, Sweden.....	6:12 p. m.,	Monday
Sydney, New South Wales.....	3:04 a. m.,	Tuesday
The Hague, Holland.....	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Tokyo, Japan.....	2:18 a. m.,	Tuesday
Valparaiso, Chile.....	12:13 p. m.,	Monday
Vienna, Austria.....	6:05 p. m.,	Monday
Yokohama, Japan.....	2:19 a. m.,	Tuesday

*Same in all places having central time. †In all places having mountain time. ‡In all places having Pacific time. §St. Petersburg; name officially changed in 1914.

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday,	} after	{	1st Sunday in Lent.....	March 15, 17 and 18
Friday			Pentecost.....	June 14, 16 and 17
and			Sept. 14.....	Sept. 20, 22 and 23
Saturday			Dec. 13.....	Dec. 20, 22 and 23

TIME AND STANDARDS OF TIME.

Various kinds of time are in use in this country:

1. Astronomical Time or Mean Solar Time—This is reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours of the day and is used mainly by astronomical observatories and in official astronomical publications. It is the legal time of the dominion of Canada, though "standard" and "mean" time are in general use there as in this country.

2. Mean Local Time—This is the kind that was in almost universal use prior to the introduction of standard time. This time was based upon the time when the mean sun* crosses the meridian, and the day begins at midnight. When divided into civil divisions—years, months, weeks, days, etc.—it is sometimes called civil time.

3. Standard Time—For the convenience of the railroads and business in general a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883 and by this calculation trains are now run and local time is regulated. By this system the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour (7½° or 30m. on each side of a meridian), commencing with the 75th meridian. The first or eastern section includes all territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Buffalo to Charleston, S. C., the latter city being

its southernmost point. The second or central section includes all the territory between this eastern line and another irregular line extending from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third or mountain section includes all the territory between the last named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Nevada and Arizona. The fourth or Pacific section includes all the territory of the United States between the boundary of the mountain section and the Pacific coast. Inside of each of these sections standard time is uniform and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour, as shown on the map.

*Owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, the apparent motion of the sun is retarded or accelerated according to the earth's place in its orbit. Hence, to take the actual sun as a guide would necessitate years, days and their subdivisions of unequal length. Therefore an imaginary or "mean sun" was invented. The difference between apparent and mean time is called the "equation of time" and may amount to a quarter of an hour in twenty-four hours. It is the difference between the figures in "Sun at noon mark" column in calendar and twelve hours. The figures on a correct sun dial give the apparent time.

STANDARDS OF TIME.

The following is the table of times, based upon the meridians used by the United States and Canada:

NAME OF TIME.	Degrees.	Central meridian from Greenwich.	Nearest place.
Intercolonial or Atlantic.....	60	4 hours west.....	About 34 degrees east of Halifax, N.S.
Eastern.....	75	5 hours west.....	Between New York and Philadelphia
Central.....	90	6 hours west.....	St. Louis and New Orleans.
Mountain.....	105	7 hours west.....	Denver, Col.
Pacific.....	120	8 hours west.....	1½ degrees east of Sacramento, Cal.
Sitka.....	135	9 hours west.....	¼ degree east of Sitka, Alaska.
Tahiti.....	150	10 hours west.....	¼ degree west of the island of Tahiti
Hawaiian.....	157½	10 hrs. 31 min. west.	Near center of Moikail.

It is obvious that to express the time of rising and setting of the sun and moon in standard time would limit the usefulness of such data to the single point or place for which it was computed, while in mean time it is practically correct for places as widely separated as the width

of the continent (see note at bottom of February calendar), and persons having obtained the mean time by the rising or setting of the sun or moon may easily ascertain the correct standard time of any event by making use of the following table and map:

STANDARD TIME TABLE.

To obtain standard time, add or subtract the figures given to local time.

Standard Correction.	Standard Correction.	Standard Correction.
City, division, Min.	City, division, Min.	City, division, Min.
Albany, N. Y.—Eastern..Sub. 5	Harrisburg, Pa.—Eastern..Add 7	Pensacola, Fla.—Central..Sub. 11
Austin, Texas—Central..Add 31	Houston, Tex.—Central..Add 21	Philadelphia, Pa.—East..Add 1
Baltimore, Md.—Eastern..Add 6	Huntsville, Ala.—Cent..Sub. 12	Pittsburgh, Pa.—Eastern..Add 20
Baton Rouge, La.—Cent..Add 4	Indianapolis, Ind.—Cent..Sub. 16	Portland, Me.—Eastern..Sub. 19
Bismarck, N. D.—Cent..Add 43	Jackson, Miss.—Central..Add 1	Providence, R. I.—East..Sub. 14
Boston, Mass.—Eastern..Sub. 16	Jacksonville, Fla.—Cent..Sub. 33	Quincy, Ill.—Central....Add 6
Buffalo, N. Y.—Eastern..Add 16	Janessville, Wis.—Cent..Sub. 4	Raleigh, N. C.—Eastern..Add 15
Burlington, Iowa—Cent..Add 5	Jefferson City, Mo.—Cent..Add 9	Richmond, Va.—Eastern..Add 10
Calro, Ill.—Central....Sub. 3	Kansas City, Mo.—Cent..Add 19	Rochester, N. Y.—East..Add 11
Charleston, S. C.—East..Add 20	Keokuk, Iowa—Central..Add 6	Rock Island, Ill.—Cent..Add 5
Chicago, Ill.—Central....Sub. 10	Knoxville, Tenn.—Cent..Sub. 24	S. Francisco, Cal.—Pac..Add 10
Cincinnati, O.—Central..Sub. 22	LaCrosse, Wis.—Central..Add 5	Santa Fe, N.M.—Mountain..Add 4
Cleveland, O.—Central..Sub. 33	Lawrence, Kas.—Central..Add 21	Savannah, Ga.—Central..Sub. 36
Columbia, S. C.—Eastern..Add 24	Lexington, Ky.—Central..Sub. 23	Shreveport, La.—Central..Add 13
Columbus, O.—Central....Sub. 28	Little Rock, Ark.—Cent..Add 9	Springfield, Ill.—Central..Sub. 2
Dayton, O.—Central....Sub. 23	Louisville, Ky.—Central..Sub. 18	St. Joseph, Mo.—Cent....Add 19
Denver, Col.—Mountain..Add 0	Lynchburg, Va.—Eastern..Add 17	St. Louis, Mo.—Central..Add 1
Des Moines, Ia.—Central..Add 14	Memphis, Tenn.—Cent..Sub. 0	St. Paul, Minn.—Cent....Add 12
Detroit, Mich.—Central..Sub. 28	Milwaukee, Wis.—Cent..Sub. 8	Superior City, Wis.—Cent..Add 8
Dubuque, Iowa—Central..Add 3	Mobile, Ala.—Central..Sub. 3	Syracuse, N. Y.—East....Add 5
Duluth, Minn.—Central..Sub. 39	Montgomery, Ala.—Cent..Sub. 15	Toledo, O.—Central....Sub. 20
erie, Pa.—Central.....Sub. 39	Nashville, Tenn.—Cent..Sub. 13	Trenton, N. J.—Eastern..Sub. 1
Evansville, Ind.—Central..Sub. 19	N. Haven, Conn.—East..Sub. 18	Utica, N. Y.—Eastern....Add 1
Ft. Gibson, Ok. N.—Cent..Add 21	New Orleans, La.—Cent..Add 0	Washington, D. C.—East..Add 8
Fort Smith, Ark.—Cent..Add 19	New York, N. Y.—East..Sub. 4	Wheeling, W. Va.—East..Add 23
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Cent..Sub. 20	Norfolk, Va.—Eastern....Add 5	Wilmington, Del.—East..Add 2
Galena, Ill.—Central....Add 2	Ogdensburg, N. Y.—East..Add 2	Wilmington, N. C.—East..Add 18
Galveston, Tex.—Central..Add 19	Omaha, Neb.—Central....Add 24	Yankton, S. D.—Central..Add 20
Gr. Haven, Mich.—Cent..Sub. 13		



The heavy dotted lines show the arbitrary (standard) divisions of time in the United States. The plus and minus marks on either side of the meridian lines show whether it is necessary to add to or subtract from the mean time of points east or west of these lines to arrive at actual

standard time. Example: Chicago is $2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ east of the 90th meridian; therefore Chicago local time = $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$ to be subtracted from mean time to standard time, and for Boston standard (eastern) time, 16m. must be subtracted from mean time.

CHURCH CALENDAR FOR 1916.

Jan. 1—New Year's day (Circumcision).
Jan. 6—Epiphany (12th day).
Jan. 25—Conversion of St. Paul.
Feb. 2—Purification B. V. M.
Feb. 20—Septuagesima Sunday.
Feb. 27—Sexagesima Sunday.
Mch. 1—St. David's day.
Mch. 5—Quinquagesima Sunday.
Mch. 7—Shrove Tuesday.
Mch. 8—Ash Wednesday.
Mch. 12—Quadragesima Sunday.
Mch. 17—St. Patrick's day.
Mch. 25—Annunciation.
April 2—Mid Lent Sunday.
April 9—Passion Sunday.
April 16—Palm Sunday.
April 21—Good Friday.
April 23—Easter Sunday.
April 28—St. George.

April 25—St. Mark.
April 30—Low Sunday.
May 1—Phyllip and James.
May 28—Rogation Sunday.
June 1—Ascension (Holy Thursday).
June 11—Pentecost (Whitsunday).
June 11—St. Barnabas.
June 18—Trinity Sunday.
June 22—Corpus Christi.
June 24—Nativity of John the Baptist.
June 29—Saints Peter and Paul.
July 22—Mary Magdalen.
July 25—St. James.
Aug. 6—Transfiguration.
Aug. 7—Name of Jesus.
Aug. 15—Feast of Assumption B. V. M.

Aug. 24—St. Bartholomew.
Aug. 29—St. John the Baptist.
Sept. 8—Nativity of Mary.
Sept. 14—Exaltation of Holy Cross.
Sept. 29—Michaelmas.
Oct. 18—St. Luke.
Oct. 28—Simon and Jude.
Oct. 31—Halloween.
Nov. 1—All Saints' day.
Nov. 2—All Souls' day.
Nov. 30—Thanksgiving day.
Nov. 30—St. Andrew.
Dec. 8—Feast of Immaculate Conception.
Dec. 21—St. Thomas.
Dec. 25—Christmas day.
Dec. 26—St. Stephen.
Dec. 27—St. John the Evangelist.
Dec. 28—Holy Innocents.

CALENDAR FOR 1917.

JAN...	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	APRIL	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	JULY...	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	OCT....	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
28 29 30 31	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28	29	30	31				29 30	29	30	31					29 30 31	29	30	31					29 30 31	29	30	31				
FEB...	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	MAY...	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	AUG...	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	NOV....	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
25 26 27 28	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28	29	30	31				29 30	29	30	31					29 30 31	29	30	31					29 30 31	29	30	31				
MAR...	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	JUNE...	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	SEPT...	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	DEC....	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
25 26 27 28	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28	29	30	31				29 30	29	30	31					29 30 31	29	30	31					29 30 31	29	30	31				

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONG MEASURE.		MARINERS' MEASURE.		LIQUID MEASURE.	
12 inches	= 1 foot.	6 feet	= 1 fathom.	4 gills	= 1 pint.
3 feet	= 1 yard = 36 inches.	120 fathoms	= 1 cable length.	2 pints	= 1 quart.
5½ yards	= 1 rod = 16½ feet.	7¼ cable lengths	= 1 mile.	4 quarts	= 1 gallon.
40 rods	= 1 furlong = 660 feet.	5,280 feet	= 1 statute mile.	31½ gallons	= 1 barrel.
8 furlongs	= 1 mile = 5,280 feet.	6,085 feet	= 1 nautical mile.	2 barrels	= 1 hogshead.
3 marine miles	= 1 marine league.				
SQUARE MEASURE.		CUBIC MEASURE.		DRY MEASURE.	
144 square inches	= 1 square foot.	1,728 cubic inches	= 1 cubic foot.	2 pints	= 1 quart.
9 square feet	= 1 square yard.	27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard.	8 quarts	= 1 peck.
30½ square yards	= 1 square rod.	128 cubic feet	= 1 cord of wood or stone.	4 pecks	= 1 bushel.
160 square rods	= 1 acre.	1 gallon contains	231 cubic inches.		
640 acres	= 1 square mile.	1 bushel contains	2,150.4 cubic inches.		
36 square miles	= 1 township.	A cord of wood is 8 ft. long, 4 ft. wide & 4 ft. high.			
CIRCULAR MEASURE.		APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.		AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.	
60 seconds	= 1 minute.	20 grains	= 1 scruple.	27 11-32 grains	= 1 dram.
60 minutes	= 1 degree.	3 scruples	= 1 dram.	16 drams	= 1 ounce.
360 degrees	= 1 circle.	8 drams	= 1 ounce.	16 ounces	= 1 pound.
1 degree	= 60 geographic miles.	12 ounces	= 1 pound.	2,000 lbs.	= 1 short ton.
1 geographic mile	= 1,527 statute miles.			2,240 lbs.	= 1 long ton.
1 degree of the equator	= 69.124 statute miles.				
TROY WEIGHT.		CLOTH MEASURE.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
24 grains	= 1 penny-weight.	2½ inches	= 1 nail.	3 inches	= 1 palm.
20 pennyw's	= 1 ounce.	4 nails	= 1 quarter.	4 inches	= 1 hand.
12 ounces	= 1 pound	4 quarters	= 1 yard.	6 inches	= 1 span.
				18 inches	= 1 cubit.
				21.3 inches	= 1 bible cubit.
				2½ feet	= 1 military pace
SURVEYORS' MEASURE.		COUNTING.		STATIONERS' TABLE.	
7.92 inches	= 1 link.	12 things	= 1 dozen.	24 sheets	= 1 quire.
25 links	= 1 rod.	12 dozen	= 1 gross.	20 quires	= 1 ream.
4 rods	= 1 chain.	12 gross	= 1 great gross.	2 reams	= 1 bundle.
10 chains	= 1 furlong.	20 things	= 1 score.	5 bundles	= 1 bale.
8 furlongs	= 1 mile.				
				SIZES OF BOOKS.	
				Folio.....	Pages. Leaves. Sheet.
				Quarto.....	4 2 1
				Octavo (8vo.).....	8 4 1
				Duodecimo (12mo.).....	16 8 1
				Octodecimo (18mo.).....	24 12 1
					36 18 1

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system is in general use in all the principal nations of Europe and America with the exception of Great Britain, Russia and the United States, where it is authorized but not compulsory. Its use for scientific purposes is common throughout the world.

WEIGHTS.

Milligram (.001 gram)	= .0154 grain.
Centigram (.01 gram)	= .1543 grains.
Decigram (.1 gram)	= 1.5432 grains.
Gram	= 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams)	= 3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams)	= 3,5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams)	= 2,2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams)	= 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams)	= 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau-ton (1,000,000 grams)	= 2,204.6 lbs.

DRY.

Milliliter (.001 liter)	= .061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (.01 liter)	= .6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (.1 liter)	= 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter	= .908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters)	= 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters)	= 2.398 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters)	= 1.308 cubic yards.

LIQUID.

Milliliter (.001 liter)	= .0088 fluid ounce.
Centiliter (.01 liter)	= .338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (.1 liter)	= .345 gill.
Liter	= 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters)	= 2.6418 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters)	= 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters)	= 264.18 gallons.

LENGTH.

Millimeter (.001 meter)	= .0394 inch.
Centimeter (.01 meter)	= .3937 inch.
Decimeter (.1 meter)	= 3.937 inches.
Meter	= 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters)	= 39.37 feet.
Hectometer (100 meters)	= 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters)	= .62137 mile (3,280 ft. 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters)	= 6,213.7 miles.

SURFACE.

Centare (1 square meter)	= 1.550 sq. inches.
Are (100 square meters)	= 119.6 sq. yards.
Hectare (10,000 sq. meters)	= 2.471 acres.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

1 grain	= .06480 gram.
1 ounce	= 28.3495 grams.

1 pound	= 0.45359 kilogram.
1 dram (apoth.)	= 3.8967 grams.
1 scruple (apoth.)	= 1.2322 grams.
1 quart (dry)	= 1.1012 liters.
1 peck (dry)	= 8.8098 liters.
1 bushel	= 0.35239 hectoliter.
1 quart (liq.)	= 0.94636 liter.
1 gallon	= 3.78545 liters.
1 inch	= 25.4000 millimeters.
1 inch	= 2.54001 centimeters.
1 inch	= 0.0254 meter.
1 foot	= 0.3048 meter.
1 yard	= 0.9144 meter.
1 mile	= 1.6093 kilometers.
1 sq. inch	= 645.16 sq. millimeters.
1 sq. foot	= 0.0929 sq. meter.
1 sq. yard	= 0.8361 sq. meter.
1 sq. mile	= 2.5900 sq. kilometers.
1 acre	= 0.4047 hectare.
1 cubic inch	= 16.387 cubic millimeters.
1 cubic foot	= 0.02832 cubic meter.
1 cubic yard	= 0.7645 cubic meter.

ELECTRICAL UNITS DEFINED.

Ohm—Unit of resistance; represents resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of ice, 14,5421 grams in mass, of a cross-sectional area of 1.00008 square millimeters and of the length of 106.3 centimeters.

Ampere—Unit of current; decomposes .0009324 of a gram of water in one second or deposits silver at the rate of .001118 of a gram per second, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water.

Volt—Unit of electro motive force; one volt equals one ampere of current passing through a substance having one ohm resistance.

Coulomb—Unit of quantity; amount of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.

Farad—Unit of capacity; capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one volt by one coulomb. A microfarad is one-millionth of a farad.

Joule—Unit of work; equivalent to energy expended in one second by one ampere current in one ohm resistance.

Watt—Unit of power; equivalent to work done at the rate of one joule per second. A kilowatt is 1,000 watts.

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

NOTE—To find the amount of interest at 2½ per cent on any given sum, divide the amount given for the same sum in the table at 5 per cent by 2; at 3½ per cent divide the amount at 7 per cent by 2, etc.

TIME.	Interest.	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 days.	10 days.	20 days.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
		1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 days.	10 days.	20 days.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
\$1	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
\$2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
\$3	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
\$4	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
\$5	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
\$10	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
\$25	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
\$50	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
\$100	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR.

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.	Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
1	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	9	1.30	1.42	1.55	1.70	1.85
1½	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.10	9½	1.32	1.45	1.59	1.75	1.92
2	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.14	10	1.34	1.48	1.63	1.80	1.98
2½	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.18	100	19.25	50.50	131.50	340.00	868.00
3	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.22	WHEN MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST.					
3½	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.27	Interest.					
4	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.26	1.31	Simple Comp'd.					
4½	1.14	1.19	1.24	1.30	1.36	Interest.					
5	1.16	1.21	1.28	1.34	1.41	Simple Comp'd.					
5½	1.17	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45	Rate.	Years.	Years.	Rate.	Years.	Years.
6	1.19	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.51	1	100.00	69.66	4½	22.22	15.75
6½	1.21	1.29	1.37	1.46	1.56	1½	66.66	46.56	5	20.00	14.21
7	1.23	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.61	2	50.00	35.00	5½	18.18	12.94
7½	1.24	1.34	1.44	1.55	1.67	2½	40.00	28.07	6	16.67	11.90
8	1.26	1.37	1.48	1.60	1.73	3	33.33	23.45	6½	15.38	11.00
8½	1.28	1.39	1.52	1.65	1.79	3½	28.57	20.15	7	14.29	10.24
						4	25.00	17.87	7½	13.33	9.58

NORMAL HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF ADULTS.

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
5 ft. 1 in.....	128 pounds	5 ft. 4 in.....	149 pounds	5 ft. 7 in.....	158 pounds	5 ft. 10 in.....	181 pounds
5 ft. 2 in.....	135 pounds	5 ft. 5 in.....	152 pounds	5 ft. 8 in.....	166 pounds	5 ft. 11 in.....	186 pounds
5 ft. 3 in.....	142 pounds	5 ft. 6 in.....	155 pounds	5 ft. 9 in.....	173 pounds	6 ft. 0 in.....	190 pounds

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
At birth..1 ft. 1 in.	8 lbs.	2 years..3 ft. 0 in.	32 lbs.	6 years..3 ft. 10 in.	49 lbs.	10 years..4 ft. 6 in.	68 lbs.
6 months..2 ft. 0½ in.	16 lbs.	3 years..3 ft. 4 in.	35½ lbs.	7 years..4 ft. 0 in.	52½ lbs.	11 years..4 ft. 8 in.	74 lbs.
1 year..2 ft. 5 in.	24 lbs.	4 years..3 ft. 6 in.	41 lbs.	8 years..4 ft. 2 in.	56½ lbs.	12 years..4 ft. 10 in.	80 lbs.
1½ years..2 ft. 8½ in.	28 lbs.	5 years..3 ft. 8 in.	45 lbs.	9 years..4 ft. 4 in.	62 lbs.		

DAYS OF GRACE, INTEREST AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

STATE.	Days of grace.	INTEREST.		LIMITATIONS.			STATE.	Days of grace.	INTEREST.		LIMITATIONS.		
		Legal rate.	By con- tract.	Judge- ments.	Notes	Accounts.			Legal rate.	By con- tract.	Judge- ments.	Notes.	Accounts.
		P. ct.	P. ct.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.			P. ct.	P. ct.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Alabama.....	Yes	8	8	20	16	3	Montana.....	No	8	Any	10	8	5
Alaska.....	Yes	8	12	10	6	3	Nebraska.....	No	8	10	5	5	4
Arkansas.....	Yes	6	10	10	5	3	Nevada.....	No	7	Any	6	4	4
Arizona.....	No	6	12	5	4	4	New Hampshire.....	No*	6	6	20	6	6
California.....	No	7	Any	5	4	4	New Jersey.....	No	6	6	20	6	6
Colorado.....	No	8	Any	20	6	6	New Mexico.....	Yes	6	12	7	6	4
Connecticut.....	No	6	6	10	5	3	New York.....	No	6	6	20	6	6
Delaware.....	No	6	6	10	6	3	North Carolina.....	Yes*	7	10	10	8	3
Dist. of Columbia.	No	6	10	12	3	3	North Dakota.....	No	7	12	10	6	6
Florida.....	No	8	10	20	5	2	Ohio.....	No	6	8	15	15	6
Georgia.....	No	7	8	7	6	4	Oklahoma.....	Yes	6	10	5	5	3
Idaho.....	No	7	12	6	5	4	Oregon.....	Yes	6	10	10	6	6
Illinois.....	No	5	7	20	10	5	Pennsylvania.....	No	6	6	5	6	6
Indiana.....	No	6	8	20	10	6	Rhode Island.....	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6
Iowa.....	No	6	8	20	10	5	South Carolina.....	Yes*	7	8	10	6	6
Kansas.....	No	6	10	5	5	3	South Dakota.....	Yes	7	12	20	6	6
Kentucky.....	No	6	6	15	15	5	Tennessee.....	No	6	6	10	6	6
Louisiana.....	No	5	8	10	5	3	Texas.....	Yes*	8	10	10	4	2
Maine.....	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6	Utah.....	No	8	12	8	6	4
Maryland.....	No	6	6	12	3	3	Vermont.....	No	6	6	8	6	6
Massachusetts.....	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6	Virginia.....	No	6	6	20	5	2
Michigan.....	No	5	7	10	6	6	Washington.....	No	6	12	6	6	3
Minnesota.....	No	7	10	10	6	6	West Virginia.....	No	6	6	10	10	5
Mississippi.....	Yes	6	8	7	6	3	Wisconsin.....	No	6	10	20	6	6
Missouri.....	No	6	8	10	10	5	Wyoming.....	No	8	12	21	5	8

*Sight, yes; demand, no. †Under seal 10. ‡No law. §Negotiable notes 6, nonnegotiable 17.

TABLE OF MONTHLY WAGES.

DAYS.	\$10	\$11	\$12	\$13	\$14	\$15	\$16	\$17	\$18	\$19	\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23	\$24	\$25
1.....	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77	.81	.85	.88	.92	.96
2.....	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54	1.62	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.92
3.....	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.65	2.77	2.88
4.....	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08	3.23	3.38	3.54	3.69	3.85
5.....	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85	4.04	4.23	4.42	4.62	4.81
6.....	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62	4.85	5.08	5.31	5.54	5.77
7.....	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38	5.65	5.92	6.19	6.46	6.73
8.....	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15	6.46	6.77	7.08	7.39	7.69
9.....	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92	7.27	7.62	7.96	8.31	8.65
10.....	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69	8.08	8.46	8.85	9.23	9.62
11.....	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46	8.88	9.31	9.73	10.15	10.58
12.....	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23	9.69	10.15	10.62	11.08	11.54
13.....	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
14.....	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77	11.31	11.85	12.38	12.92	13.46
15.....	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54	12.12	12.69	13.27	13.85	14.42
16.....	6.15	6.77	7.39	8.00	8.62	9.25	9.85	10.46	11.08	11.69	12.31	12.92	13.54	14.15	14.77	15.38
17.....	6.54	7.19	7.85	8.50	9.15	9.81	10.46	11.12	11.77	12.42	13.08	13.73	14.38	15.04	15.69	16.35
18.....	6.92	7.62	8.31	9.00	9.69	10.38	11.08	11.77	12.46	13.15	13.85	14.54	15.23	15.92	16.62	17.31
19.....	7.31	8.04	8.77	9.50	10.23	10.96	11.69	12.42	13.15	13.88	14.62	15.35	16.08	16.81	17.54	18.27
20.....	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.08	13.85	14.62	15.38	16.15	16.92	17.69	18.46	19.23
21.....	8.08	8.88	9.69	10.50	11.31	12.12	12.92	13.73	14.54	15.35	16.15	16.96	17.77	18.58	19.39	20.19
22.....	8.46	9.31	10.15	11.00	11.85	12.69	13.54	14.38	15.23	16.08	16.94	17.77	18.62	19.46	20.31	21.15
23.....	8.85	9.73	10.62	11.50	12.38	13.27	14.15	15.04	15.92	16.81	17.69	18.58	19.46	20.35	21.23	22.12
24.....	9.23	10.15	11.08	12.00	12.92	13.85	14.77	15.69	16.62	17.54	18.46	19.38	20.31	21.23	22.15	23.08
25.....	9.62	10.58	11.54	12.50	13.46	14.42	15.38	16.35	17.31	18.27	19.23	20.19	21.15	22.12	23.08	24.0

TABLE OF YEARLY WAGES.

Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.
\$20 is	\$1.67	\$0.38	\$0.05	\$100 is	\$8.33	\$1.92	\$0.27	\$180 is	\$15.00	\$3.45	\$0.49
25	2.08	.48	.07	105	8.75	2.01	.29	185	15.42	3.55	.51
30	2.50	.58	.08	110	9.17	2.11	.30	190	15.83	3.64	.52
35	2.92	.67	.10	115	9.58	2.21	.32	195	16.25	3.74	.53
40	3.33	.77	.11	120	10.00	2.30	.33	200	16.67	3.84	.55
45	3.75	.86	.12	125	10.42	2.40	.34	205	17.08	3.93	.56
50	4.17	.96	.14	130	10.83	2.49	.35	210	17.50	4.03	.58
55	4.58	1.06	.15	135	11.25	2.59	.37	215	17.92	4.12	.59
60	5.00	1.15	.16	140	11.67	2.69	.38	220	18.33	4.22	.60
65	5.42	1.25	.18	145	12.08	2.78	.40	225	18.75	4.31	.62
70	5.83	1.34	.19	150	12.50	2.88	.41	230	19.17	4.41	.63
75	6.25	1.44	.21	155	12.92	2.97	.42	235	19.58	4.51	.64
80	6.67	1.53	.22	160	13.33	3.07	.44	240	20.00	4.60	.66
85	7.08	1.63	.23	165	13.75	3.15	.45	245	20.42	4.70	.67
90	7.50	1.73	.25	170	14.17	3.26	.47	250	20.83	4.79	.69
95	7.92	1.82	.26	175	14.58	3.36	.48				

STATUTORY WEIGHTS OF THE BUSHEL.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Shelled corn.	Corn on cob.	Cornmeal.	Brn.	Potatoes, Irish.	Potatoes, sweet.	Carrots.	Onions.	Turnips.	Beets.	Beans.	Peas.	Apples.	Dried apples.	Dried peaches.	Castor beans.	Flax seed.	Hemp seed.	Millet.	Timothy seed.	Blue grass seed.	Hungarian gr. seed.	Clover seed.
United States.....	56	56	32	32	42	56	70	46	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Alabama.....	60	56	32	47	42	56	70	46	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Arizona.....	60	56	32	45	42	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Arkansas.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
California.....	60	54	32	50	40	52	70	50	60	60	54	50	50	50	50	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Colorado.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Connecticut.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Delaware.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
District of Columbia.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Florida.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Georgia.....	60	56	32	47	52	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Hawaii.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Idaho.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Illinois.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Indiana.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Iowa.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Kansas.....	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Kentucky.....	60	56	32	47	56	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Louisiana.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Maine.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Maryland.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Massachusetts.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Michigan.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Minnesota.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Mississippi.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Missouri.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Montana.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Nebraska.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
New Hampshire.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
New Jersey.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
New York.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
North Carolina.....	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
North Dakota.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Ohio.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Oklahoma.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Oregon.....	60	56	32	46	42	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Pennsylvania.....	60	56	32	47	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Rhode Island.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
South Carolina.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
South Dakota.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Tennessee.....	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Texas.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Vermont.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Virginia.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Washington.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
West Virginia.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	
Wisconsin.....	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	24	38	38	50	56	50	60	14	60	60	

NOTE—Rye meal takes 48 pounds to the bushel in the District of Columbia and 50 in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. The metric system is used in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Compared with water.

Water, distilled.....	100	Iron, cast.....	721
Water, sea.....	103	Ivory.....	183
Alcohol.....	84	Lead.....	1,135
Aluminum.....	256	Mahogany.....	106
Ash.....	84	Maple.....	75
Beech.....	85	Marble.....	270
Beer.....	102	Milk, cow's.....	103
Brass.....	840	Milk, goat's.....	104
Butter.....	94	Oak.....	117
Cedar.....	61	Oil, olive.....	92
Chalk.....	279	Opium.....	134
Cider.....	102	Platina.....	2,150
Coal.....	130	Porcelain.....	226
Copper.....	895	Silver.....	1,047
Cork.....	24	Steel.....	783
Diamond.....	353	Sulphur.....	203
Ebony.....	133	Tin.....	729
Fir.....	55	Turpentine.....	99
Glass.....	289	Walnut.....	67
Gold.....	1,926	Wine.....	100
Ice.....	92	Zinc.....	691
Indigo.....	77		

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS.

Railway and country.	Miles.	Yards.
St. Gothard, Switzerland-Italy.....	12	468
Loetschberg, Switzerland-Italy.....	9	564
Mont Cenis, France-Italy.....	7	1,730
Arlberg, Austria.....	6	404
Ricken, Switzerland.....	5	573
Tauern, Austria.....	5	546
Ronco, Italy.....	5	277
Tenda, Italy.....	5	56
Transandine, Chile-Argentina.....	5	
Karawanken, Austria.....	4	1,683
Hoosac, United States.....	4	1,320
Borzalio, Italy.....	4	700
Sewern, England.....	4	636
Turchina, Italy.....	4	10
Wochelner, Austria.....	3	1,647
Mont d'Or, France-Switzerland.....	3	1,320
Albula, Switzerland.....	3	1,150
Totley, England.....	3	950
Peloritana, Sicily.....	3	686
Gravelhals, Norway.....	3	516
Standedge, England.....	3	62
Woodhead, England.....	3	17
Cascade, United States.....	2	1,080
Khokaj, Baluchistan.....	2	769
Snoqualmie, United States.....	2	487

SHIPPING DATA.

[Compiled by Charles H. Hughes.]

SHIPPING MEASURE.

One register ton=100 cubic feet.
 One United States shipping ton=40 cubic feet or 32.14 United States bushels or 31.16 imperial bushels.
 One British shipping ton=42 cubic feet or 32.72 imperial bushels or 33.75 United States bushels.

MARINER'S MEASURE.

6 feet=1 fathom.
 120 fathoms=1 cable length.
 5,280 feet=1 statute or land mile.
 6,080 feet=1 knot or nautical mile.
 3 knots=1 league.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds=1 minute.
 60 minutes=1 degree.
 90 degrees=1 quadrant.
 4 quadrants or 360 degrees=1 circumference.

SHIPPING WEIGHT.

16 ounces=1 pound.
 112 pounds=One hundredweight.
 20 hundredweight or 2,240 pounds=1 ton.

WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS IN POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT.

Material.	Weight.	Material.	Weight.
Metals—		Metals—	
Wrought iron.....	480	Juniper	35
Cast iron.....	451	Linden vitae.....	62
Cast steel.....	490	Locust	46
Nickel steel.....	491	Mahogany.....	51
Brass.....	520	Maple.....	42
Manganese bronze.....	535	Oak (live).....	69
Copper.....	550	Oak (white).....	48
Aluminum.....	160	Poplar.....	30
Lead.....	710	Spruce.....	28
Gold (pure).....	1,200	Sycamore.....	37
Magnesium.....	109	Teak.....	51
Mercury.....	846	White Pine.....	35
Nickel.....	548	Yellow Pine.....	38
Platinum.....	1,347	Walnut.....	36
Silver.....	655	Willow.....	34
Tin.....	458	Miscellaneous	
Zinc.....	436	Common brick.....	113
Woods—		Cement.....	78
Ash.....	45	Cellulose.....	7.5
Beech.....	46	Concrete.....	130
Birch.....	41	Granite.....	170
Box.....	70	Gypsum.....	140
Cedar.....	39	Limestone.....	180
Cherry.....	41	Marble.....	170
Chestnut.....	35	Sand.....	110
Cork.....	15	Sandstone.....	145
Cypress.....	33	Stone.....	180
Dogwood.....	47	Soapstone.....	170
Ebony.....	76	Soft coal.....	55
Elm.....	38	Hard coal.....	60
Fir.....	37	Ice.....	56
Hackmatack.....	37	Fresh water.....	62.5
Hemlock.....	24	Salt water.....	64
Hickory.....	48	Crude oil average.....	63.5
Holly.....	47		

MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS.

Material and unit.	Lbs.	Material and unit.	Lbs.
One keg—nails.....	100	Oats.....	32
One barrel—flour.....	196	Potatoes.....	60
Pork or beef.....	200	Rye.....	56
Salt.....	280	Timothy seed.....	45
One bushel—oysters.....	80	Wheat.....	60
Clams.....	100	One gallon—molasses.....	12
Barley.....	48	Seven bags of sugar.....	2,240
Beans.....	60	Eleven bags of potatoes.....	2,240
Buckwheat.....	48	One bag of flour.....	140
Castor beans.....	50	One gallon of crude oil.....	8½
Clover seed.....	60		
Corn (shelled).....	56		
Corn (on cob).....	70		
Malt.....	34		
Onions.....	57		

STORAGE SPACE REQUIRED FOR DIFFERENT MATERIALS.

Example—A steamer has a capacity of 180,000 cubic feet for carrying coal. How many tons will she carry?

From the table, average American coal stows 43 cubic feet per ton of 2,240 pounds, so 180,000 ÷ 43 = 4,186 tons—the number she would carry.

NOTE—The following table is based on a ton of 2,240 pounds. If the cubic feet per ton of 2,000 pounds is required, multiply the figures given by .892:

Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.	Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.
Apples in boxes.....	90	Maize in bags.....	50
Asphalt.....	17	Bulk.....	49
Ballast, sand.....	19	Marble.....	14
Barley in bulk.....	47	Meat—Beef, packed and frozen.....	93
Bags.....	59	Hung in quarters.....	125
Beans in bags.....	65	Mutton.....	110
Beer in hogsheads.....	54	Millet in bags.....	50
Bottles and cases.....	110	Molasses in bulk.....	25
Bran in bags.....	80	Oats in bags.....	78
Compressed, bales.....	80	Bulk.....	60
Brandy in casks.....	55	Oatmeal in sacks.....	65
Bottled in cases.....	65	Oil—Lubricating, in casks.....	60
Buckwheat in bags.....	70	Oranges in boxes.....	90
Butter in cases or kegs.....	46	Paper in rolls.....	120
Cement in casks.....	43	Peas in bags.....	50
Coal (American, average).....	61	Potatoes in bags.....	55
Coffee in bags.....	63	Barrels.....	68
Copper ore.....	15	Rice in bags.....	48
Cotton, pressed, in bales.....	130	Sago.....	55
Fish in cases.....	95	Salt in barrels.....	52
Iced.....	60	Bulk.....	37
Flax.....	88	Sugar in casks.....	60
Flour in barrels.....	37	Bags.....	48
Bags.....	47	Tar in barrels.....	54
Fuel oil.....	39	Tea in chests.....	100
Granite.....	14	Ties, railroad.....	50
Gravel.....	23	Water, fresh.....	36
Hay, compressed.....	110	Salt.....	35
Hemp, American, in bales.....	105	Wheat in bags.....	52
Herrings, in barrels.....	60	Bulk.....	47
Hides in bales.....	120	Woods—Sawn into planks.....	
Ice.....	39	Ash.....	39
Iron, pig.....	30	Beech.....	51
Corrugated sheets.....	16	Elm.....	60
Kegs of nails.....	20	Fir.....	65
Jute, bale.....	58	Mahogany.....	34
Lead, pig.....	12	Oak.....	39
Pipes, diff't sizes.....	18	Wool in bales.....	100

DEFINITIONS.

Displacement is the amount of water displaced by a vessel. If a vessel is floating in equilibrium in still water, the weight of the water she displaces equals the weight of the vessel herself with everything on board.

The displacement in cubic feet when floating in salt water divided by 35 (36 if in fresh water) gives the total weight of a ship and her cargo in tons, as 35 cubic feet of salt water weighs one ton (2,240 pounds) and 36 of fresh water the same amount.

The displacement of a steel vessel is calculated to the molded lines (that is, to the outside of the frames) and no allowance is made as a rule for the thickness of the shell plating. For wooden vessels (motor boats, tugs, lighters, etc.) the displacement is calculated to the outside of the planking.

Dead weight is the carrying capacity of a vessel and includes the tons of cargo and coal.

Register ton measurement is the measurement based on a ton of 2,240 pounds occupying 100 cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the measurement in register tons of the interior capacity of the entire ship.

Net tonnage is the measurement in register tons upon which payment is made, and is the volume of the space available for cargo and passengers.

Block coefficient is the ratio of the volume of the displacement to the volume of a block having the same length, breadth and draft as the vessel. Cargo vessels have block coefficients ranging from .75 to .85, while fast passenger steamers have block coefficients of about .65.

If the length, width and draft of a vessel are multiplied by the block coefficient and this product divided by the weight of water per ton (36 cubic feet for fresh and 35 for salt water per ton of 2,240 pounds) the displacement of the vessel will be obtained.

SHIPPING TERMS.

f. o. b. steamer (free on board steamer); goods to be delivered on board steamer by seller at no extra charge to purchaser.

f. a. s. steamer (free at side steamer); goods to be delivered at side of steamer by seller.

f. f. a. steamer (free from alongside steamer); the seller pays lighterage charges in the port of destination from the steamer.

c. l. f. (cost, insurance and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the insurance and freight paid by the seller.

c. f. (cost and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the freight paid by the seller, but no insurance.

f. o. (free over side); the goods are delivered over the side of a vessel; that is, to a lighter or on to a pier, without any extra charge to the purchaser.

Bill of lading (b. l.) is a receipt for goods delivered to a carrier for transportation. The bills of lading of some steamship companies contain the following clause: "Freight is to be considered earned at time of receipt of shipment and is to be paid whether vessels or goods are lost or not." In foreign trade bills of lading are generally made out in triplicate, one for the shipper, one for the consignee and one for the captain of the vessel.

"With exchange" on a draft means that the party on whom the draft is drawn is to pay the cost of collection.

Demurrage—A charge for delay in loading or unloading a vessel.

Lay days are the days agreed upon by the shipper and captain or agent of a vessel for loading and discharging a cargo, beyond which a demurrage will be paid to the owners of the vessel. Sundays and legal holidays do not count unless the term "running days" is inserted, in which case all days are included.

Manifest—A document signed by the captain of a vessel containing a list of the goods and merchandise on board with their destination, for the use of the custom house officials. By United States Revised Statutes 2807 it is required to contain the names of the ports of loading and destination, a description of the vessel and her port, names of owners and master, names of consignees and of passengers and lists of the passenger's baggage and of the sea stores.

Clearance papers—When ready for sea the custom officials must be provided with a detail manifest of the ship's cargo. If the port charges have been paid and her cargo is properly accounted for, then the collector of the port will furnish the captain with clearance papers, without which the vessel must not leave port.

Drawback—A refund of duties paid on imported material that is used in the manufacture of goods that are exported. The United States government allows the exporter the import duty paid, less 1 per cent.

Salvage—The reward granted by law for saving life and property at sea.

Jettison—The throwing overboard of a part of

the cargo or any article on board of a ship for the purpose of lightening the ship in case of necessity.

Bill of health—A certificate stating that the vessel comes from a port where no contagious disease prevails, and that none of the passengers (if carried) nor the crew at the time of departure was infected with any disease.

MARINE INSURANCE.

A contract of marine insurance is a contract of indemnity whereby the insurer undertakes to indemnify the insured in the manner and to the extent agreed against marine losses; i. e., the losses incident to marine adventure.

Unless specially mentioned in the policy, goods are not insured until they are on board of the vessel which is to carry them. Below are brief outlines of clauses and terms occurring in policies.

General average—Suppose a vessel springs a leak and to save her from sinking the captain throws overboard a portion of her cargo. The last shipment loaded on board is generally the first to come out.

If the shipment is fully insured the underwriters will pay the amount assessed against the goods, but whether the goods are insured or not the general average will make good to the owner the value of the goods which were sacrificed less the assessment which the owner is called upon to pay. It is safe to figure that all policies of insurance on goods cover and protect the merchant against assessments in general average.

Thus a merchant can suffer considerable loss by reason of assessment levied against his goods in general average, although the goods arrive at their destination in a perfectly sound condition—but such losses can be fully covered by insurance.

Free of particular average (f. p. a.)—Under American conditions it is understood that no claim for partial loss or damage will be allowed by the underwriters unless the loss or damage is caused by the vessel having been burned, stranded, sunk or in collision.

With average (w. a.)—This means that no claim will be made on the underwriters for partial loss caused by sea perils unless the damage amounts to 5 per cent or more of the value of the shipment.

Free of all average (f. a. a.)—This, as the clause signifies, means free of all average.

Collision or ruling or running down clause (r. d. c.)—This is a clause in which the underwriters take a burden of a proportion, usually three-quarters, of the damage inflicted on other vessels by collision for which the insured vessel is held to blame. Sometimes this clause is extended to cover the whole of the assured's liabilities arising out of the damage done to property by the collision of the insured vessel with another and the clause is then known as the "four-fourths running down clause."

Inchamsee clause—This clause covers loss of or damage to hull and machinery through the negligence of master, mariners, engineers and pilots, or through explosions, bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts or through any latent defect in the machinery or hull, provided such loss or damage has not resulted from want of due diligence by the owners of the ship or by the manager.

BIRD CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the summer of 1914 the biological survey of the department of agriculture took the first steps toward a census of the birds of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining approximately the number and relative abundance of the different species. The value of birds to agriculture is well recognized and an additional reason for the census was the fact that the department of agriculture administers the federal law for the protection of migratory and insectivorous birds. Most of the census work done in 1914 was on farms in the northeastern quarter of the United States, or north of North Carolina and east of Kansas. From the figures obtained in widely scattered localities it was found that the most abundant bird was possibly the robin and the next

the English sparrow. Following these were the catbird, the brown thrasher, the house wren, the kingbird, and the bluebird in the order named.

No other bird is anywhere near as abundant as either the robin or the English sparrow, but several others are common enough to make their numbers run well into the millions. For every 100 robins reported in the 1914 census there were 49 catbirds, 37 brown thrashers, 28 house wrens, 27 kingbirds and 26 bluebirds. The record for density of bird population came from Chevy Chase, Md., where 161 pairs of thirty-four species were found nesting on twenty-three acres. No attempt was made by the department to estimate the total number of birds of each species in the United States.

ACCUMULATION OF ANNUITY OF \$1 AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
2	2.02500	2.03000	2.03500	2.04000	2.04500	2.05000	2.06000
3	3.07563	3.09090	3.10623	3.12160	3.13703	3.15250	3.17820
4	4.15822	4.18363	4.21494	4.24646	4.27819	4.31013	4.34262
5	5.25633	5.30914	5.36247	5.41632	5.47071	5.52563	5.63709
6	6.38774	6.46841	6.55015	6.63298	6.71689	6.80191	6.97532
7	7.54743	7.66246	7.77941	7.89829	8.01915	8.14201	8.39384
8	8.73612	8.89234	9.05169	9.21423	9.38001	9.54911	9.89747
9	9.95452	10.15911	10.36850	10.58280	10.80211	11.02656	11.49132
10	11.20338	11.46388	11.73139	12.00611	12.28821	12.57789	13.18079
11	12.48347	12.80780	13.14199	13.48895	13.84113	14.20679	14.97164
12	13.79555	14.19203	14.60196	15.02581	15.46403	15.91713	16.86994
13	15.14044	15.61779	16.11303	16.62684	17.15991	17.71298	18.82214
14	16.51895	17.08632	17.67699	18.29121	18.93211	19.59983	21.01507
15	17.93193	18.59891	19.29563	20.02359	20.78405	21.57856	23.57597
16	19.38022	20.16688	20.97130	21.82453	22.71934	23.65749	26.67253
17	20.86473	21.76159	22.70502	23.69751	24.74171	25.84037	29.21288
18	22.38635	23.41444	24.49969	25.64541	26.85508	28.13238	30.90565
19	23.94601	25.11687	26.35718	27.67123	29.06356	30.53900	33.76999
20	25.54466	26.87037	28.27968	29.77808	31.37142	33.06695	36.78559
21	27.18327	28.67649	30.26947	31.96920	33.78314	35.71925	39.99273
22	28.86286	30.53678	32.32890	34.24797	36.30338	38.50521	43.39229
23	30.58443	32.45288	34.46041	36.61789	38.93703	41.43048	46.99582
24	32.34904	34.42647	36.66553	39.08260	41.68920	44.50204	50.81558
25	34.15776	36.45926	38.94986	41.64591	44.56521	47.72710	54.86451
26	36.01171	38.55304	41.31310	44.31174	47.57064	51.11345	59.15638
27	37.91200	40.70963	43.75802	47.08421	50.71132	54.66913	63.70577
28	39.85980	42.93082	46.29063	49.96758	53.99333	58.40258	68.55751
29	41.85630	45.21883	48.91080	52.96629	57.42303	62.32271	73.69819
30	43.90270	47.57542	51.62268	56.08494	61.00707	66.43885	79.05819
31	46.00027	50.00268	54.42947	59.32834	64.75239	70.76079	84.80169
32	48.15028	52.50276	57.33450	62.70147	68.66625	75.29883	90.89797
33	50.35403	55.07784	60.34121	66.20953	72.75623	80.06377	97.34316
34	52.61289	57.73018	63.45315	69.85791	77.03026	85.06696	104.18375
35	54.92821	60.46208	66.67401	73.65222	81.49662	90.32031	111.43478
36	57.30141	63.27594	70.00760	77.59831	86.16397	95.83632	119.12087
37	59.73395	66.17422	73.45787	81.70225	91.04134	101.62184	127.26813
38	62.22730	69.15945	77.02893	85.97034	96.13820	107.70955	135.90421
39	64.78298	72.23423	80.72491	90.40815	101.46442	114.09502	145.05846
40	67.40056	75.40126	84.55028	95.02552	107.03032	120.79877	154.76197
41	70.08762	78.66394	88.50954	99.82654	112.84975	127.83975	165.04753
42	72.83981	82.02320	92.60737	104.81960	118.92479	135.23175	175.95058
43	75.66081	85.48389	96.84863	110.01238	125.27640	142.99304	187.50758
44	78.55232	89.04841	101.23883	115.41288	131.91384	151.14231	199.75803
45	81.51613	92.71986	105.78167	121.02939	138.84997	159.70016	212.74351
46	84.55403	96.50146	110.48403	126.87057	146.09816	168.68516	226.50812
47	87.66789	100.39650	115.35097	132.94539	153.67263	178.11942	241.09861
48	90.85958	104.40840	120.38826	139.26321	161.58790	188.02539	256.56453
49	94.13107	108.54065	125.60185	145.83373	169.85936	198.42666	272.95840
50	97.48435	112.79687	130.99791	152.66708	178.50303	209.33590	290.33590

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF \$1.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	0.97561	0.97087	0.96618	0.96154	0.95694	0.95238	0.94540
2	1.92742	1.91347	1.89969	1.88609	1.87267	1.85941	1.83359
3	2.82602	2.82861	2.80164	2.77609	2.74896	2.72325	2.67899
4	3.76197	3.71710	3.67308	3.62990	3.58753	3.54595	3.46511
5	4.64583	4.57971	4.51505	4.45182	4.38998	4.32948	4.21236
6	5.50813	5.41719	5.32855	5.24214	5.15787	5.07569	4.91732
7	6.34939	6.23028	6.11454	6.00205	5.89270	5.78637	5.58235
8	7.17014	7.01969	6.87396	6.73274	6.59589	6.46321	6.20979
9	7.97087	7.78611	7.60769	7.43533	7.26879	7.10782	6.80169
10	8.75206	8.53020	8.31661	8.11090	7.91272	7.72173	7.36009
11	9.51421	9.25262	9.00155	8.76043	8.52892	8.30641	7.88687
12	10.25776	9.95400	9.66233	9.38507	9.11858	8.86325	8.38334
13	10.98319	10.63496	10.30274	9.98565	9.68285	9.39357	8.85268
14	11.69091	11.29607	10.92062	10.56312	10.22283	9.89864	9.29498
15	12.38138	11.93794	11.51741	11.11839	10.73955	10.37966	9.71225
16	13.05600	12.56110	12.09412	11.65230	11.23420	10.87777	10.10580
17	13.71220	13.16813	12.65132	12.16567	11.70719	11.27402	10.47726
18	14.35336	13.75351	13.18988	12.65930	12.15999	11.69595	10.82760
19	14.97889	14.32380	13.70984	13.13394	12.59329	12.08532	11.15212
20	15.58916	14.87747	14.21240	13.59033	13.00794	12.46221	11.46992
21	16.18455	15.41502	14.69797	14.02916	13.40472	12.82115	11.76408
22	16.76541	15.93692	15.16712	14.45112	13.78442	13.16300	12.04158
23	17.33211	16.44361	15.62041	14.85684	14.14777	13.48557	12.30338
24	17.88499	16.93554	16.05837	15.24696	14.49548	13.79864	12.55036
25	18.42438	17.41215	16.48151	15.62208	14.82821	14.09394	12.78336
26	18.95061	17.87684	16.89035	15.98277	15.14661	14.37519	13.00317
27	19.46401	18.32703	17.28536	16.32959	15.45130	14.64303	13.21053
28	19.96489	18.76411	17.66702	16.66306	15.74283	14.89813	13.40616
29	20.45355	19.18877	18.03577	16.98377	16.02189	15.14107	13.59072
30	20.93029	19.60044	18.39205	17.29203	16.28889	15.37245	13.76483
31	21.39541	20.00043	18.73628	17.58849	16.54439	15.59281	13.92909
32	21.84918	20.38877	19.06887	17.87355	16.78889	15.80268	14.08404
33	22.29188	20.76579	19.39021	18.14765	17.02286	16.00255	14.23023
34	22.72379	21.13184	19.70068	18.41120	17.24676	16.19296	14.36814
35	23.14516	21.48722	20.00066	18.66461	17.46101	16.37419	14.49825

Yrs.	2 1/2%	3%	3 1/2%	4%	4 1/2%	5%	6%
36.....	23.5625	21.83225	20.29049	18.90828	17.66804	16.54685	14.62099
37.....	23.95732	22.16724	20.57053	19.14258	17.86224	16.71129	14.73673
38.....	24.34860	22.49246	20.84109	19.36786	18.04999	16.86789	14.86023
39.....	24.73034	22.80822	21.10250	19.58448	18.22966	17.01704	14.94907
40.....	25.10278	23.11477	21.35507	19.79277	18.40158	17.16909	15.04630
41.....	25.46612	23.41240	21.59910	19.99305	18.56611	17.29437	15.13802
42.....	25.82061	23.70136	21.83488	20.18563	18.72355	17.42321	15.22454
43.....	26.16645	23.98190	22.06269	20.37079	18.87421	17.54591	15.30617
44.....	26.50385	24.25427	22.28279	20.54834	19.01833	17.66277	15.38313
45.....	26.83302	24.51871	22.49545	20.72004	19.15635	17.77407	15.45583
46.....	27.15417	24.77645	22.70042	20.88465	19.28837	17.88037	15.52437
47.....	27.46743	25.02471	22.89042	21.04294	19.41471	17.98132	15.58903
48.....	27.77315	25.26671	23.09124	21.19513	19.53661	18.07716	15.65033
49.....	28.07137	25.50166	23.27656	21.34147	19.65130	18.16872	15.70757
50.....	28.36231	25.72976	23.45562	21.48218	19.76201	18.25593	15.76186
55.....	29.71398	26.77443	24.26405	22.10861	20.24802	18.63447	15.99054
60.....	30.90866	27.67556	24.94473	22.62349	20.63802	18.92299	16.16143
65.....	31.96458	28.45289	25.51785	23.04668	20.95098	19.16107	16.28912
70.....	32.89786	29.12342	26.00040	23.39451	21.20211	19.34268	16.38454
75.....	33.72274	29.70183	26.40669	23.69041	21.40363	19.48497	16.45585
80.....	34.45182	30.20076	26.74378	23.91539	21.56534	19.59646	16.50913
85.....	35.09621	30.63115	27.03680	24.10853	21.69511	19.68332	16.54805

ANNUITY WHICH \$1 WILL BUY FOR YEARS GIVEN.

Yrs.	2 1/2%	3%	3 1/2%	4%	4 1/2%	5%	6%
1.....	1.03000	1.03000	1.03000	1.04000	1.04500	1.05000	1.06000
2.....	.51883	.52261	.52640	.53020	.53410	.53790	.54544
3.....	.35014	.35353	.35693	.36035	.36377	.36721	.37411
4.....	.26582	.26903	.27225	.27549	.27874	.28201	.28859
5.....	.21525	.21835	.22145	.22463	.22779	.23097	.23740
6.....	.18155	.18470	.18767	.19076	.19388	.19702	.20336
7.....	.15760	.16051	.16354	.16661	.16970	.17282	.17914
8.....	.13947	.14246	.14548	.14853	.15161	.15472	.16104
9.....	.12546	.12843	.13145	.13449	.13757	.14069	.14702
10.....	.11426	.11723	.12024	.12329	.12638	.12950	.13587
11.....	.10511	.10808	.11109	.11415	.11725	.12039	.12679
12.....	.09749	.10046	.10348	.10655	.10967	.11283	.11923
13.....	.09105	.09403	.09706	.10014	.10328	.10646	.11286
14.....	.08554	.08852	.09157	.09467	.09782	.10102	.10743
15.....	.08077	.08377	.08683	.08994	.09311	.09634	.10276
16.....	.07670	.07961	.08268	.08582	.08902	.09227	.09869
17.....	.07293	.07585	.07904	.08230	.08562	.08890	.09544
18.....	.06967	.07271	.07582	.07899	.08224	.08555	.09206
19.....	.06676	.06981	.07294	.07614	.07941	.08275	.08926
20.....	.06415	.06722	.07036	.07358	.07684	.08024	.08673
21.....	.06179	.06487	.06804	.07128	.07460	.07810	.08450
22.....	.05965	.06275	.06593	.06930	.07255	.07597	.08230
23.....	.05780	.06081	.06402	.06731	.07068	.07414	.08048
24.....	.05591	.05895	.06227	.06559	.06899	.07247	.07881
25.....	.05428	.05743	.06067	.06401	.06744	.07095	.07729
26.....	.05277	.05594	.05921	.06257	.06602	.06956	.07590
27.....	.05133	.05456	.05785	.06124	.06472	.06829	.07463
28.....	.05009	.05329	.05660	.06001	.06352	.06713	.07347
29.....	.04889	.05211	.05545	.05888	.06241	.06605	.07239
30.....	.04778	.05102	.05437	.05783	.06139	.06505	.07139
31.....	.04674	.05000	.05337	.05686	.06044	.06413	.07047
32.....	.04577	.04905	.05244	.05595	.05956	.06328	.06962
33.....	.04486	.04816	.05157	.05510	.05874	.06249	.06883
34.....	.04401	.04732	.05076	.05431	.05798	.06176	.06810
35.....	.04321	.04654	.05010	.05368	.05727	.06107	.06741
36.....	.04245	.04580	.04928	.05289	.05651	.06034	.06668
37.....	.04174	.04511	.04861	.05224	.05588	.05964	.06598
38.....	.04107	.04446	.04798	.05163	.05540	.05923	.06557
39.....	.04044	.04384	.04739	.05106	.05486	.05876	.06510
40.....	.03984	.04326	.04683	.05052	.05434	.05829	.06463
41.....	.03927	.04271	.04630	.05000	.05386	.05782	.06416
42.....	.03873	.04219	.04580	.04954	.05341	.05739	.06373
43.....	.03822	.04180	.04533	.04909	.05293	.05699	.06333
44.....	.03773	.04123	.04486	.04866	.05252	.05662	.06301
45.....	.03727	.04079	.04445	.04826	.05220	.05626	.06250
46.....	.03683	.04036	.04405	.04788	.05184	.05593	.06224
47.....	.03641	.03996	.04367	.04752	.05151	.05561	.06185
48.....	.03601	.03958	.04331	.04718	.05119	.05532	.06145
49.....	.03562	.03921	.04296	.04686	.05089	.05504	.06106
50.....	.03526	.03887	.04263	.04655	.05060	.05478	.06067
55.....	.03355	.03735	.04121	.04523	.04939	.05367	.06000
60.....	.03225	.03613	.04009	.04420	.04845	.05283	.05916
65.....	.03128	.03515	.03919	.04339	.04773	.05219	.05852
70.....	.03040	.03434	.03846	.04275	.04717	.05170	.05803
75.....	.02965	.03367	.03787	.04223	.04672	.05132	.05765
80.....	.02903	.03311	.03733	.04181	.04637	.05103	.05736

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD.

Made by John Henry Mears in 1913-35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

Made by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt in 1911-39 days 42 minutes 33 seconds.

Made by Henry Frederick in 1903-54 days 7 hours 20 minutes.

Made by Nellie Bly (Mrs. Nellie Seaman) in 1889-72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

THERMOMETERS COMPARED.

There are three kinds of thermometers, with varying scales, in general use throughout the world—the Fahrenheit, Reaumur and centigrade. The freezing and boiling points on their scales compare as follows:

Thermometer.	Freezing pt.	Boiling pt.
Fahrenheit	32 degrees	212 degrees
Reaumur	zero	80 degrees
Centigrade	zero	100 degrees

The degrees on one scale are reduced to their equivalents on another by these formulas:

Fahrenheit to Reaumur—Subtract 32, multiply by four-ninths.

Fahrenheit to Centigrade—Subtract 32, multiply by five-ninths.

Reaumur to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fourths, add 32.

Reaumur to Centigrade—Multiply by five-fourths.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fifths, add 32.

Centigrade to Reaumur—Multiply by four-fifths.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit.						Reaumur to Fahrenheit.					
C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.
-30 equals	-22.0	-9 equals	15.8	12 equals	53.6	-30 equals	-35.5	9 equals	11.7	12 equals	59.0
-29 equals	-20.2	-8 equals	17.6	13 equals	55.4	-29 equals	-33.2	8 equals	14.0	13 equals	61.2
-28 equals	-18.4	-7 equals	19.4	14 equals	57.2	-28 equals	-31.0	7 equals	16.25	14 equals	63.5
-27 equals	-16.6	-6 equals	21.2	15 equals	59.0	-27 equals	-28.7	6 equals	18.5	15 equals	65.7
-26 equals	-14.8	-5 equals	23.0	16 equals	60.8	-26 equals	-26.5	5 equals	20.7	16 equals	68.0
-25 equals	-13.0	-4 equals	24.8	17 equals	62.5	-25 equals	-24.2	4 equals	22.9	17 equals	70.2
-24 equals	-11.2	-3 equals	26.6	18 equals	64.4	-24 equals	-22.0	3 equals	25.2	18 equals	72.5
-23 equals	-9.4	-2 equals	28.4	19 equals	66.2	-23 equals	-19.7	2 equals	27.5	19 equals	74.7
-22 equals	-7.6	-1 equals	30.2	20 equals	68.0	-22 equals	-17.5	1 equals	29.7	20 equals	77.0
-21 equals	-5.8	0 equals	32.0	21 equals	69.8	-21 equals	-15.2	0 equals	32.0	21 equals	79.2
-20 equals	-4.0	1 equals	33.8	22 equals	71.6	-20 equals	-13.0	1 equals	34.2	22 equals	81.5
-19 equals	-2.2	2 equals	35.6	23 equals	73.4	-19 equals	-10.7	2 equals	36.5	23 equals	83.7
-18 equals	-0.4	3 equals	37.4	24 equals	75.2	-18 equals	-8.5	3 equals	38.7	24 equals	86.0
-17 equals	1.4	4 equals	39.2	25 equals	77.0	-17 equals	-6.2	4 equals	41.0	25 equals	88.2
-16 equals	3.2	5 equals	41.0	26 equals	78.8	-16 equals	-4.0	5 equals	43.2	26 equals	90.5
-15 equals	5.0	6 equals	42.8	27 equals	80.6	-15 equals	-1.7	6 equals	45.5	27 equals	92.7
-14 equals	6.8	7 equals	44.6	28 equals	82.4	-14 equals	0.5	7 equals	47.7	28 equals	95.0
-13 equals	8.6	8 equals	46.4	29 equals	84.2	-13 equals	2.7	8 equals	50.0	29 equals	97.2
-12 equals	10.4	9 equals	48.2	30 equals	86.0	-12 equals	5.0	9 equals	52.2	30 equals	99.5
-11 equals	12.2	10 equals	50.0	50 equals	122.0	-11 equals	7.2	10 equals	54.5	50 equals	144.5
-10 equals	14.0	11 equals	51.8	100 equals	212.0	-10 equals	9.5	11 equals	56.7	100 equals	257.0

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

Time	Miles	Time	Miles	Time	Miles
Min.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.
0:36	100.00	1:11	50.70	1:46	33.96
0:37	97.30	1:12	50.00	1:47	33.64
0:38	94.74	1:13	49.31	1:48	33.33
0:39	92.31	1:14	48.65	1:49	33.02
0:40	90.00	1:15	48.00	1:50	32.73
0:41	87.80	1:16	47.37	1:51	32.42
0:42	85.71	1:17	46.74	1:52	32.14
0:43	83.72	1:18	46.15	1:53	31.86
0:44	81.82	1:19	45.57	1:54	31.58
0:45	80.00	1:20	45.00	1:55	31.30
0:46	78.26	1:21	44.44	1:56	31.03
0:47	76.59	1:22	43.90	1:57	30.77
0:48	75.00	1:23	43.37	1:58	30.51
0:49	73.47	1:24	42.86	1:59	30.25
0:50	72.00	1:25	42.35	2:00	30.00
0:51	70.59	1:26	41.86	2:01	29.75
0:52	69.23	1:27	41.38	2:02	29.52
0:53	67.92	1:28	40.91	2:03	29.27
0:54	66.66	1:29	40.45	2:04	29.03
0:55	65.45	1:30	40.00	2:05	28.80
0:56	64.29	1:31	39.56	2:06	28.57
0:57	63.16	1:32	39.13	2:07	28.34
0:58	62.07	1:33	38.71	2:08	28.12
0:59	61.02	1:34	38.29	2:09	27.91
1:00	60.00	1:35	37.89	2:10	27.69
1:01	59.02	1:36	37.50	2:11	27.48
1:02	58.06	1:37	37.11	2:12	27.27
1:03	57.14	1:38	36.73	2:13	27.09
1:04	56.25	1:39	36.36	2:14	26.87
1:05	55.39	1:40	36.00	2:15	26.67
1:06	54.55	1:41	35.64	2:16	26.47
1:07	53.73	1:42	35.29	2:17	26.28
1:08	52.94	1:43	34.95	2:18	26.06
1:09	52.17	1:44	34.61	2:19	25.90
1:10	51.43	1:45	34.29	2:20	25.72

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.	Fifteenth—Crystal.
Second—Paper.	Twentieth—China.
Third—Leather.	Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Fifth—Wooden.	Thirtieth—Pearl.
Seventh—Woolen.	Fortieth—Ruby.
Tenth—Tin.	Fiftieth—Golden.
Twelfth—Silk and fine linen.	Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260
27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil service act approved Jan. 16, 1883.

Officers.—Three commissioners are appointed by the president to assist him in classifying the government offices and positions, formulating rules and enforcing the law. Their office is in Washington, D. C. The chief examiner is appointed by the commissioners to secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in the proceedings of the examining boards. The secretary to the commission is appointed by the president.

General Rules.—The fundamental rules governing appointments to government positions are found in the civil service act itself. Based upon these are many other regulations formulated by the commission and promulgated by the president from time to time as new contingencies arise. The present rules were approved March 20, 1903, and went into effect April 15, 1903. In a general way they require that there must be free, open examinations of applicants for positions in the public service; that appointments shall be made from those graded highest in the examinations; that appointments to the service in Washington shall be apportioned among the states and territories according to population; that there shall be a period (six months) of probation before any absolute appointment is made; that no person in the public service is for that reason obliged to contribute to any political fund or is subject to dismissal for refusing to so contribute; that no person in the public service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person. Applicants for positions shall not be questioned as to their political or religious beliefs and no discrimination shall be exercised against or in favor of any applicant or employee on account of his religion or politics. The classified civil service shall include all officers and employees in the executive civil service of the United States except laborers and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the senate.

Examinations.—These are conducted by boards of examiners chosen from among persons in government employ and are held twice a year in all the states and territories at convenient places. In Illinois, for example, they are usually held at Cairo, Chicago and Peoria. The dates are announced through the newspapers or by other means. They can always be learned by applying to the commission or to the nearest postoffice or custom house. Those who desire to take examinations are advised to write to the commission in Washington for the "Manual of Examinations," which is sent free to all applicants. It is revised semiannually to Jan. 1 and July 1. The January edition contains a schedule of the spring examinations and the July edition contains a schedule of the fall examinations. Full information is given as to the methods and rules governing examinations, manner of making application, qualifications required, regulations for rating examination papers, certification for and chances of appointment, and as far as possible it outlines the scope of the different subjects of general and technical examinations. These are practical in character and are designed to test the relative capacity and fitness to discharge the duties to be performed. It is necessary to obtain an average percentage of 70 to be eligible for appointment, except that applicants entitled to preference because of honorable discharge from the military or naval service for disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty need obtain but 65 per cent. The period of eligibility is one year.

Qualifications of Applicants.—No person will be examined who is not a citizen of the United States; who is not within the age limitations prescribed; who is physically disqualified for the service which he seeks; who has been guilty of criminal, infamous, dishonest or disgraceful conduct; who has been dismissed from the public service for delinquency and misconduct or has failed to receive absolute appointment after probation; who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors to excess, or who has made a false statement in his application. The age

limitations in the more important branches of the public service are: Postoffice, 18 to 45 years; rural letter carriers, 17 to 55; internal revenue, 21 years and over; railway mail, 18 to 35; light house, 18 to 50; life saving, 18 to 45; general departmental, 20 and over. These age limitations are subject to change by the commission. They do not apply to applicants of the preferred class. Applicants for the position of railway mail clerk must be at least 5 feet 6 inches in height, exclusive of boots or shoes, and weigh not less than 135 pounds in ordinary clothing and have no physical defects. Applicants for certain other positions have to come up to similar physical requirements.

Method of Appointment.—Whenever a vacancy exists the appointing officer makes requisition upon the civil service commission for a certification of names to fill the vacancy, specifying the kind of position vacant, the sex desired and the salary. The commission thereupon takes from the proper register of eligibles the names of three persons standing highest of the sex called for and certifies them to the appointing officer, who is required to make the selection. He may choose any one of the three names, returning the other two to the register to await further certification. The time of examination is not considered, as the highest in average percentage on the register must be certified first. If after a probationary period of six months the name of the appointee is continued on the roll of the department in which he serves the appointment is considered absolute.

Removals.—No person can be removed from a competitive position except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the public service and for reasons given in writing. No examination of witnesses nor any trial shall be required except in the discretion of the officer making the removal.

Salaries.—Entrance to the department service is usually in the lowest grades, the higher grades being generally filled by promotion. The usual entrance grade is about \$900, but the applicant may be appointed at \$840, \$760 or even \$600.

EMPLOYEES IN THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE.

June 30, 1914.

IN WASHINGTON.

White house.....	37
State department.....	279
Treasury department.....	7,817
War department.....	2,266
Navy department.....	1,154
Postoffice department.....	1,646
Interior department.....	5,880
Department of justice.....	1,408
Department of agriculture and labor.....	3,948
Departments of commerce and labor.....	2,790
Interstate commerce commission.....	841
Civil service commission.....	229
Smithsonian institution.....	751
State, war and navy department building..	226
Isthmian canal commission.....	161
Government printing office.....	4,032

Total 33,464

OUTSIDE WASHINGTON.

Treasury department—	
Supervising architect.....	4,872
Mints and assay offices.....	882
Subtreasury service.....	428
Public health service.....	3,268
Life saving service.....	2,267
Customs service.....	7,079
Internal revenue service.....	4,257
Miscellaneous.....	674
War department—	
Quartermaster's corps.....	8,519
Ordnance department.....	5,527
Engineer department.....	15,206
Miscellaneous.....	2,349
Navy department—	
Trade and labor positions.....	20,000
Exclusive of trade and labor positions...	2,966

Postoffice department—Inspection service...	491
Postoffice service.....	181,485
Fourth class postmasters.....	48,502
Rural carrier service.....	43,654
Railway mail service.....	22,679
Interior department—	
Land service.....	1,320
Pension agency service.....	4,641
Indian service.....	7,589
Reclamation service.....	2,736
Miscellaneous.....	806
Department of justice.....	2,427
Department of agriculture.....	19,913

Department of commerce—	
Lighthouse service.....	6,605
Immigration service.....	1,858
Steamboat inspection service.....	322
Miscellaneous.....	2,853
Interstate commerce commission.....	398
Civil service commission.....	39
Isthmian canal service.....	1,068
Total.....	420,652
Grand total*.....	482,721
*Includes unclassified employes of isthmian canal commission.	

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

CHRONOLOGY.

- 1886—Gladstone's first Irish home rule bill defeated in house of commons June 7 by vote of 343 to 313.
- 1893—Gladstone's second home rule bill passed by house of commons Sept. 1 by vote of 301 to 267; defeated in house of lords.
- 1909—Irish nationalists and liberals make alliance, the former agreeing to support government budget and other measures on understanding that home rule bill is to be passed.
- 1911—Parliament act passed limiting veto power of house of lords.
- 1912—Home rule bill introduced April 11; passed first reading April 16; passed second reading May 9.
- 1913—Home rule bill passed third reading Jan. 16 by vote of 367 to 250; rejected by house of lords Jan. 30; bill reintroduced and passed by commons July 8, 352 to 243; again rejected by lords July 15.
- 1914—Home rule bill introduced for third time March 5; passed by house of commons May 25 by vote of 351 to 274; signed by King George and placed on statute book Sept. 18.

SYNOPSIS OF ACT.

The home rule act provides for an Irish senate of forty members and an Irish house of commons of 164 members. Ireland will send forty-two members to the British house of commons in London. The senators will be chosen from the four provinces and according to the principle of proportional representation. In a constituency which returns three or more members to the house of commons the election shall also be held on the proportional principle. The term of both senators and members of the commons is five years. Appropriation and tax bills shall origi-

nate only in the house of commons and the senate may not reject any such bill or amend it so as to increase the burden on the people. If the two houses fail to agree on any bill the lord lieutenant may convene a joint sitting. The act exempts specifically the following matters from the jurisdiction of the Irish parliament:

The crown or its succession.
The making of peace or war.
The navy, the army or the defense of the realm.
Treaties or foreign relations.
Dignities or titles.
Treason, allegiance or naturalization.
Trade with any place out of Ireland, except as it affects the powers of taxation of parliament.
Postal services and rates.
Coinage, legal tender, weights and measures.
Trade marks, copyrights and patents.
Customs duties unless already levied by imperial act.
The rate of the income tax may not be varied.
Establishment, prohibition or free exercise of privilege of any religion.
If a resolution is passed by both houses of the Irish parliament the following reserved services may be transferred to Ireland after six years:
All public services connected with the old age pensions act.
Services connected with the national insurance act.

Services connected with the labor exchanges act.
Services connected with postoffice savings banks, trustee savings banks and friendly societies.
The direction of the royal Irish constabulary is arbitrarily transferred to the Irish parliament after six years.

The Irish parliament shall meet at least once a year, when called by the lord lieutenant. The latter shall give or withhold the assent of his majesty to bills passed by parliament.

FASTEST VOYAGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Queenstown to New York. Raunt's Rock to Ambrose channel lightship (short course), 4 days 10 hours 43 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 11-15, 1910; long course (2,891 miles), 4 days 17 hours 6 minutes, Mauretania, Feb. 13, 1909.

New York to Queenstown, 4 days 13 hours 41 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 15-20, 1909.

Hamburg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 54 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 2-8, 1903.

Cherbourg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 9 minutes, by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Aug. 19-25, 1908.

New York to Cherbourg, 5 days 18 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Jan. 4-10, 1900.

Southampton to New York, 5 days 20 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, March 30-April 5, 1898.

Havre to New York, 6 days 1 hour 12 minutes, by La Provence, Sept. 6-13, 1907.

New York to Southampton, 5 days 17 hours 8

minutes, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Nov. 23-29, 1897.

New York to Havre, 6 days 2 hours 48 minutes, by La Provence, May 31-June 6, 1906.

New York to Plymouth (short course), 2,962 miles, 5 days 7 hours 28 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 5-10, 1900; (long course), 3,080 miles, 5 days 9 hours 55 minutes, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Aug. 18-24, 1908.

Plymouth to New York, 5 days 15 hours 46 minutes, by the Deutschland, July 7-12, 1900.

Moville, Ireland, to Cape Race, N. F., 4 days 10 hours, by the Virginian (turbine), June 9-13, 1905.

The best day's run by any steamer was 676 knots, made by the Mauretania, January, 1911.

Distances: New York to Southampton, 3,100 miles; to Plymouth, 2,962 miles; to Queenstown, 2,800 miles; to Cherbourg, 3,047 miles; to Havre, 3,170 miles; to Hamburg, 3,320 miles.

ORDER OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the president and vice-president, then the secretary of state shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president is elected. The rest of the order of succession is: Secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, at-

torney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture and secretary of commerce. The acting president, in case congress is not in session, must call a special session, giving twenty days' notice.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

[Condensed from Rules of Practice in the United States patent office.]

A patent may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof not previously patented or described in this or any other country, for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned. A patent may also be obtained for any new design for a manufacture, bust, statue, alto-relievo or bas-relief; for the printing of woollen, silk or other fabrics; for any new impression, ornament, pattern, print or picture to be placed on or woven into any article of manufacture; and for any new, useful and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, upon payment of fees and taking the other necessary steps.

Applications for patents must be in writing, in the English language and signed by the inventor if alive. The application must include the first fee of \$15, petition, specification and oath, and drawings, model or specimen when required. The petition must be addressed to the commissioner of patents and must give the name and full address of the applicant, must designate by title the invention sought to be patented, must contain a reference to the specification for a full disclosure of such invention and must be signed by the applicant.

The specification must contain the following in the order named: Name and residence of the applicant with title of invention; a general statement of the object and nature of the invention; a brief description of the several views of the drawings (if the invention admits of such illustration); a detailed description; claim or claims; signature of inventor and signatures of two witnesses. Claims for a machine and its product and claims for a machine and the process in the performance of which the machine is used must be presented in separate applications, but claims for a process and its product may be presented in the same application.

The applicant, if the inventor, must make oath or affirmation that he believes himself to be the first inventor or discoverer of that which he seeks to have patented. The oath or affirmation must also state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides. In every original application the applicant must swear or affirm that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than seven months prior to his application. If application has been made in any foreign country, full and explicit details must be given. The oath or affirmation may be made before any one who is authorized by the laws of his country to administer oaths.

Drawings must be on white paper with India ink and the sheets must be exactly 10x15 inches in size, with a margin of one inch. They must show all details clearly and without the use of superfluous lines.

Applications for reissues must state why the original patent is believed to be defective and tell precisely how the errors were made. These applications must be accompanied by the original patent and an offer to surrender the same; or, if the original be lost, by an affidavit to that effect and certified copy of the patent. Every applicant whose claims have been twice rejected for the same reasons may appeal from the primary examiners to the examiners in chief upon the payment of a fee of \$10.

The duration of patents is for seventeen years except in the case of design patents, which may be for three and a half, seven or fourteen years, as the inventor may elect.

Caveats or notices given to the patent office of claims to inventions to prevent the issue of patents to other persons upon the same invention, without notice to caveators, may be filed upon the payment of a fee of \$10. Caveats must contain the same information as applications for patents.

Schedule of fees and prices:

Original application.....	\$15.00
On issue of patent.....	20.00
Design patent (3½ years).....	10.00
Design patent (7 years).....	15.00
Design patent (14 years).....	30.00
Caveat.....	10.00
Reissue.....	30.00
First appeal.....	10.00
Second appeal.....	20.00

For certified copies of printed patents:

Specifications and drawing, per copy.....	\$0.05
Certificate.....	.25
Grant.....	.50
For manuscript copies of records, per 100 words.....	.10
If certified, for certificate.....	.25
Blue prints of drawings, 10x15, per copy.....	.25
Blue prints of drawings, 7x11, per copy.....	.15
Blue prints of drawings, 5x7, per copy.....	.05
For searching records of titles, per hour.....	.50
For the Official Gazette, per year, in United States.....	5.00

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

Yr.	Applications.	Issues.	Yr.	Applications.	Issues.
1903.....	50,213	31,699	1909.....	64,408	37,421
1904.....	52,143	30,934	1910.....	63,293	35,930
1905.....	54,971	30,339	1911.....	67,370	34,084
1906.....	56,482	31,965	1912.....	70,976	37,731
1907.....	57,679	36,620	1913.....	70,367	35,788
1908.....	60,142	33,682	1914.....	67,774	41,850

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

Under the law passed by congress Feb. 20, 1905, and effective April 1, 1905, citizens of the United States, or foreigners living in countries affording similar privileges to citizens of the United States, may obtain registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, or with Indian tribes, by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the patent office an application therefor in writing, addressed to the commissioner of patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark as may be required by

the commissioner of patents. Second, by paying into the treasury of the United States the sum of \$10 and otherwise complying with the requirements of the law and such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of patents.

The application must be accompanied by a written declaration to the effect that the applicant believes himself to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered and that no other person or corporation has the right to use it; that such trade-mark is in use and that the description and drawing presented are correct. Trade-marks consisting of or comprising immoral or scandalous matter, the coat of arms, flag or other insignia of the United States or of any state or foreign nation cannot be registered. Fees for renewal of trade-marks and for filing opposition to registration are \$10 each; for appeals from examiners to the commissioner of patents, \$15 each.

Further information may be had by applying to the commissioner of patents, Washington, D. C.

COPYRIGHT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by the act approved Aug. 24, 1912, provides that any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of the law, shall have the exclusive right (a) to print, reprint, publish, copy and vend the copyrighted work; (b) to translate the copyrighted work or make any other version of it if it be a literary work; to dramatize it if it be a nondramatic work; to convert it into a novel or other nondramatic work if it be a drama; to arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work; to finish it if it be a model or design for a work of art; (c) to deliver or authorize the delivery of the copyrighted work if it be a lecture, sermon, address or similar production; (d) to perform the copyrighted work publicly if it be a drama or, if it be a dramatic work and not reproduced in copies for sale, to vend the manuscript or any record thereof; to make or to procure the making of any transcription or record thereof by which it may in any manner be exhibited, performed or produced, and to exhibit, perform or produce it in any manner whatsoever; (e) to perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition and for the purpose of public performance for profit and to make any arrangement or setting of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be read or reproduced.

So far as it secures copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work the law includes only compositions published after the act went into effect; it does not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the country of which he is a citizen or subject grants similar rights to American citizens. Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the part of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, any other person may make a similar use of the work upon the payment to the owner of a royalty of 2 cents on each such part manufactured. The reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by or upon coin-operated machines shall not be deemed a public performance for profit unless a fee is charged for admission to the place where the reproduction occurs.

The works for which copyright may be secured include all the writings of an author.

The application for registration shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

- (a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations.
- (b) Periodicals, including newspapers.
- (c) Lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery.
- (d) Dramatic or dramatic-musical compositions.
- (e) Musical compositions.
- (f) Maps.
- (g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art.
- (h) Reproductions of a work of art.
- (i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.
- (j) Photographs.
- (k) Prints and pictorial illustrations.
- (l) Motion picture photo plays.
- (m) Motion pictures other than photo plays.

These specifications do not, however, limit the subject matter of copyright as defined in the law nor does any error in classification invalidate the copyright protection secured.

Copyright extends to the work of a foreign author or proprietor only in case he is domiciled in the United States at the time of the first publication of his work or if the country of which he is a citizen grants similar copyright protection to citizens of the United States.

Any person entitled thereto by the law may secure copyright for his work by publication thereof with the notice of copyright required by the act, and such notice shall be affixed to each copy published or offered for sale in the United

States. Such person may obtain registration of his claim to copyright by complying with the provisions of the act, including the deposit of copies, whereupon the register of copyrights shall issue to him a certificate as provided for in the law. Copyright may also be had of the works of an author of which copies are not reproduced for sale by the deposit with claim of copyright of one complete copy, if it be a lecture or similar production, or a dramatic or musical composition; of a title and description, with one print taken from each scene or act, if the work be a motion picture photo play; of a photographic print if it be a photograph; of a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture, if the work be a motion picture other than a photo play, or of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof if it be a work of art or a plastic work or drawing.

After copyright has been secured there must be deposited in the copyright office in Washington, D. C., two complete copies of the best edition thereof, which copies, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the act, or if such work be a contribution to a periodical for which contribution special registration is requested one copy of the issue or issues containing such contribution. Failure to deposit the copies within a given time after notice from the register of copyrights makes the proprietor of the copyright liable to a fine of \$100 and twice the retail price of the work, and the copyright becomes void.

The text of all books and periodicals specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, except the original text of a book of foreign origin in a language other than English, must in order to secure protection be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand, machinery or other process, and the printing of the text and the binding of the books must also be done within the United States. An affidavit of such manufacture is required.

The notice of copyright required consists either of the word "copyright" or the abbreviation "copr.," accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical or dramatic work, the notice must also include the year in which the copyright was secured by publication. In the case, however, of copies of works specified in paragraphs (f) to (k) inclusive (given above) the notice may consist of the letter C inclosed within a circle, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the copyright proprietor, provided his name appears elsewhere on the copies. In the case of a book or other printed publication the notice shall be applied on the title page or on the page immediately following, or if a periodical either upon the title page or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading; or if a musical work upon its title page or the first page of music.

Where the copyright proprietor has sought to comply with the law with respect to notice, the omission of such notice by mistake from a particular copy or copies shall not invalidate the copyright or prevent recovery for infringement against any person who, after actual notice of the copyright, begins an undertaking to infringe it, but shall prevent the recovery of damages against an innocent infringer who has been misled by the omission of the notice.

In the case of a book in English published abroad before publication in this country, the deposit in the copyright office within thirty days of one copy of the foreign edition, with a request for the reservation of the copyright, secures for the author or owner an ad interim copyright for thirty days after such deposit is made.

The copyright secured by the act endures for twenty-eight years from the date of the first publication. In the case of any posthumous work, periodical, encyclopedic or other composite work upon which the copyright was originally secured by the proprietor thereof, or of any work

copyrighted by a corporate body, or by an employer for whom such work is made for hire, the proprietor of such copyright shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright in such work for the further term of twenty-eight years when application for such renewal shall have been made within one year prior to the expiration of the original term. In the case of any other copyrighted work, including a contribution by an individual author to a periodical or to a cyclopedic or other composite work when such contribution has been separately copyrighted, the author of such work, if living, or the heirs, executors or next of kin, if the author be dead, shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright for a further term of twenty-eight years. In default of such application for renewal the copyright in any work shall end at the expiration of twenty-eight years.

If any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, such person shall be liable:

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement.

(b) To pay to the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages or profits such damages as to the court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts as hereinafter stated (in numbered paragraphs), but in the case of a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph such damages shall not exceed the sum of \$200 nor be less than \$50, and such damages shall in no other case exceed the sum of \$250 and shall not be regarded as a penalty. In the case of the infringement of an undramatized or nondramatic work by means of motion pictures, where the infringer shows that he was not aware that he was infringing, the damages shall not exceed \$100. In the case of the infringement under like circumstances of a copyrighted dramatic or dramatic-musical work the entire sum recoverable shall not exceed \$5,000 nor be less than \$250.

1. In the case of a painting, statue or sculpture, \$10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employees.

2. In the case of any work enumerated in the list (given above) of works for which copyright may be asked, except a painting, statue or sculpture, \$1 for every infringing copy.

3. In the case of a lecture, sermon or address, \$50 for every infringing delivery.

4. In the case of dramatic or dramatic-musical or a choral or orchestral composition, \$100 for the first and \$50 for every subsequent infringing performance; in the case of other musical compositions, \$10 for every infringing performance.

(c) To deliver up on oath all articles alleged to infringe a copyright.

(d) To deliver up on oath for destruction all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, molds, matrices or other means for making such infringing copies, as the court may order.

(e) Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of musical instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, then in case of infringement by the unauthorized manufacture, use or sale of interchangeable parts, such as disks, rolls, bands or cylinders for use in mechanical music-producing machines, no criminal action shall be brought, but in a civil action an injunction may be granted upon such terms as the court may impose and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover in lieu of profits and damages a royalty as provided in the act.

Any person who shall willfully and for profit infringe any copyright, or willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall

be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court. It is provided, however, that nothing in the act shall prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs or vocal societies, provided the performance is for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

Any person who shall fraudulently place a copyright notice upon any uncopyrighted article, or shall fraudulently remove or alter the notice upon any copyrighted article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. Any person who shall knowingly sell or issue any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in this country, or who shall knowingly import any article bearing such notice, shall be liable to a fine of \$500.

During the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation of any piratical copies thereof or of any copies not produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the copyright law, or of any plates of the same not made from type set in this country, or any copies produced by lithographic or photo-engraving process not performed within the United States, is prohibited. Except as to piratical copies this does not apply:

(a) To works in raised characters for the blind;

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright owner, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed without such authorization;

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

(d) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor under the following circumstances:

1. When imported, not more than one copy at a time, for individual use and not for sale, but such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States;

2. When imported by or for the use of the United States;

3. When imported for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, or for any state school, college, university or free public library in the United States;

4. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions or libraries, or form parts of the library or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale.

No criminal actions shall be maintained under the copyright law unless the same be begun within three years after the cause of action arose.

Copyright may be assigned, mortgaged or bequeathed by will.

There shall be appointed by the librarian of congress a register of copyrights at a salary of \$4,000 a year and an assistant register at \$3,000 a year.

These with their subordinate assistants shall perform all the duties relating to the registration of copyrights. The register of copyrights shall keep such record books in the copyright office as are required to carry out the provisions of the law, and whenever deposit has been made in the copyright office of a copy of any work under the provisions of the act he shall make entry thereof.

In the case of each entry the person recorded as the claimant of the copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under seal of the copyright office.

The register of copyrights shall receive and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay the following fees: For the registration of any work subject to copyright, \$1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal: Provided, That in the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not demanded. For every additional certificate of registration made, 50 cents. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of copyright or license, or for any copy of such certificate or license, duly certified, if not over 300 words in length, \$1; if more than 300 and less than 1,000, \$2; if more than 1,000 words in length, \$1 additional for each 1,000 words or fraction thereof over 300 words. For recording the notice of user or acquiescence specified in the act, 25 cents for each notice of not over fifty words and an additional

25 cents for each additional 100 words. For comparing any copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, \$1. For recording the extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article in addition to the fee for recording the instrument of assignment. For any requested search of copyright office records, indexes or deposits, 50 cents for each full hour consumed in making such search. Only one registration at one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time.

For copyright blanks and additional information as to copyright regulations address the register of copyrights, library of congress, Washington, D. C.

DECISION IN U. S. STEEL CORPORATION SUIT.

Suit filed Oct. 25, 1911.

Hearings begun May 6, 1912.

Case argued October, 1914.

Decision announced June 3, 1915.

Cost of suit, \$500,000.

Suit was brought by the federal government in the United States Circuit court at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 26, 1911, to dissolve the United States Steel corporation and all its constituent companies. Among the men made defendants were J. Pierpont Morgan (since deceased), John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, George W. Perkins, E. H. Gary and Henry C. Frick. The government in its bill asked: That the corporation be adjudged unlawful; that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from doing any act for carrying out its alleged conspiracy to control and monopolize the steel industry; that the corporation be declared illegal and be dissolved, and that the ore lease of the Great Northern properties in the Mesaba range be declared illegal.

The judges deciding the case were Joseph Buffington, Victor B. Woolley, John B. McPherson and William H. Hunt. Judge Buffington wrote the principal opinion and Judge Woolley wrote a concurring opinion in which Judge Hunt concurred. The court held in substance that the United States Steel corporation was not a monopoly. It was pointed out that mere bigness of business was not equivalent to monopoly. "The real test of monopoly," the court said, "is not the size of that which is acquired but the trade power of that which is not acquired." The main points in the decision were these:

1. That there was nothing wrong in the Steel corporation's acquiring the Tennessee Coal and Iron company's properties during the 1907 panic, thus virtually approving the attitude of the Roosevelt administration in not interfering with the deal.

2. That while at the famous Gary dinners 95 per cent of the steel interests of the country were represented and prices were unlawfully fixed, these meetings ceased before the bill was filed and no injunction is necessary. The court suggests that such practices lie within the province of the new federal trade commission.

3. That there is no proof that Andrew Carnegie accepted any relation in the formation of the Steel corporation other than that of seller of his stocks and bonds. The court declared to be true his statement that he disposed of his interests in a desire to retire from active business.

4. That the steel and iron business of the country is not being and "indeed cannot be monopolized." That while the Steel corporation increased but 40 per cent in size in ten years, eight other great steel companies increased from 63 to 3,779 per cent. At the time the bill was filed the decision holds competitors were doing 60 per cent of the country's steel business.

5. That while the Steel corporation might lower the price of any product it sells and depress the price obtainable by competitors, it could not by raising or even maintaining the price of a steel product raise the obtainable price.

6. With the completion of the Erie canal Lake Superior ores can be brought cheaper to New York harbor than to Pittsburgh. This means blast furnaces on New York harbor waters. The decision further says that on the basis of actual iron units in ore Cuban ores can be delivered in Philadelphia at one-half the cost of Lake Superior, and the facts adduced are that there is no possibility of Lake Superior ore monopoly.

7. That in considering the possible range of foreign steel markets for American iron and steel there must first be excluded Germany, France, Austria, Italy and Russia, because their tariffs prevent it. Foreign markets are pre-empted and tenaciously held by foreign manufacturers and bankers, and that a steel company must be "big" to enter the trade.

8. That the defendants (Rockefellers), who were charged with having combined with the corporations in restraining trade in iron ores, are not guilty and the bill was dismissed as regards them.

9. As to finished products it was held the corporation does not dominate, that its size and power have not retarded the growth of competitors and "it is not in its inherent nature a monopoly," nor is its necessary effect to unduly restrain trade.

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

Season from Nov. 1 to March 1.

CITY.	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06
	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs	No. hogs
Chicago.....	2,349,614	2,364,363	2,638,044	2,067,995	2,063,544	2,640,765	2,570,475	2,498,739	2,592,866
Cincinnati.....	187,547	212,072	262,249	206,562	196,471	245,323	297,472	226,988	255,167
Indianapolis.....	519,189	571,773	679,208	418,743	469,081	703,235	747,074	540,486	600,423
Kansas City.....	991,624	1,099,985	1,393,875	919,932	985,118	1,520,461	1,365,221	1,135,931	1,202,736
Louisville.....	54,552	50,692	79,100	58,139	69,899	96,606	83,647	65,381	487,467
*Milwaukee.....	54,552	51,637	551,619	415,191	365,823	583,398	684,060	453,463	487,467
Omaha.....	814,451	809,443	949,232	574,619	531,049	700,772	742,734	687,274	800,470
St. Louis.....	720,368	890,850	1,021,198	720,596	705,368	884,937	706,029	656,636	680,132

*Includes Cudahy.

EARTHQUAKES AND ERUPTIONS IN RECENT TIMES.

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.

(Eruption of Mont Pelee.)

Date—May 8, 1902.

Lives lost—30,000.

Property destroyed (not estimated).

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

(Eruption.)

Date—April 8-11, 1906.

Lives lost—About 200.

Towns suffering damage—Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata, Boscorecase, Ottajano, San Glusseppe, Portici, Caserta, Nola and San Giorgio.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—April 18, 1906.

Lives lost—452.

Persons injured—1,500.

Persons made homeless—265,000.

Property lost—\$350,000,000 (estimated).

Loss of insurance companies—\$132,823,067.21.

Buildings destroyed—40,000.

Blocks or squares burned—453.

Area of burned district—3.96 square miles.

Relief appropriation by congress—\$2,500,000.

Relief subscription—\$11,000,000.

VALPARAISO, CHILE.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 16, 1906.

Lives lost—1,500.

Property loss—\$100,000,000.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 14, 1907.

Lives lost—1,100.

Persons injured—2,000.

Property loss—\$25,000,000.

Buildings destroyed—6,000.

Area of ruined district—50 acres.

Area affected by earthquake—300 acres.

Duration of first shock—35 seconds.

Duration of fire after earthquake—40 hours.

SICILY AND CALABRIA.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 28, 1908.

Day of week—Monday.

Hour—5:23 a. m.

Duration of shock—35 seconds.

Lives lost—76,483.

Persons injured—95,470.

Persons made homeless—1,100,000.

Property destroyed—(No estimate attempted).

Region affected—Northeastern Sicily and southwestern Calabria.

Chief cities and towns destroyed or damaged—In Sicily: Messina, Faro, Santa Teresa, Scalfeta. In Calabria: Beggio, Gallico, San Giovanni, San Eufemia, Pellarò, Palmi, Cannitello.

CARTAGO, COSTA RICA.

(Earthquake.)

Date—May 5, 1910.

Hour—7 p. m.

Lives lost—1,500.

TURKEY.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 9, 1912.

Lives lost—3,000.

Persons injured—6,000.

Persons homeless—40,000.

SAKURA, JAPAN.

(Eruption and earthquakes.)

Date—Jan. 12, 1914.

Lives lost—43.

Houses destroyed—855.

Persons made destitute—20,000.

Property loss (not estimated).

SICILY.

(Earthquakes.)

Date—May 8-9, 1914.

Lives lost—200.

Persons injured—1,000.

EARTHQUAKE IN CENTRAL ITALY.

Date—Jan. 13, 1915.

Hour—7:55 a. m.

Duration of shock—30 seconds.

Lives lost—29,978.

Provinces affected—Aquila, Caserta and Rome.

Communes damaged—372.

Largest city destroyed—Avezzano.

Central Italy, from Naples on the south to Ferrara on the north and from the Mediterranean on the west to the Adriatic on the east, was visited by a severe earthquake a few minutes before 8 a. m. Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1915. The center of the disturbance was in the province of Aquila, but the shock also caused deaths in the provinces of Caserta and Rome. The total number of deaths, not including those of persons who later succumbed to injuries or illness from exposure, was 29,978. The number of injured and the total amount of damage caused

were not ascertained. In the city of Avezzano, which was completely destroyed, 10,719 or 96 per cent of the inhabitants were killed. Other towns which suffered severely were Sora, Pescara, San Benedetto, Paterno, Celano, Ortona and Morino.

In Rome the shock was the severest ever experienced, but there was little or no loss of life and the damage was not great. A number of old churches had their walls and towers cracked and some of the public buildings were so shaken as to require extensive repairs. The column of Marcus Aurelius was so badly twisted as to be made insecure and a number of valuable statues were thrown from their places and shattered.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena did all in their power to rescue the injured and to provide relief for the victims of the earthquake. Parliament voted \$6,000,000 for this purpose, so that outside help was not required.

BURIAL PLACES OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

George Washington—Mount Vernon, Va.

John Adams—Quincy, Mass.

Thomas Jefferson—Monticello, Va.

James Madison—Montpelier, Va.

James Monroe—Richmond, Va.

John Quincy Adams—Quincy, Mass.

Andrew Jackson—Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn.

Martin Van Buren—Kinderhook, N. Y.

William Henry Harrison—North Bend, O.

John Tyler—Richmond, Va.

James Knox Polk—Nashville, Tenn.

Zachary Taylor—Springfield, Ky.

Millard Fillmore—Buffalo, N. Y.

Franklin Pierce—Concord, N. H.

James Buchanan—Lancaster, Pa.

Abraham Lincoln—Springfield, Ill.

Ulysses S. Grant—New York, N. Y.

Rutherford B. Hayes—Fremont, O.

James A. Garfield—Cleveland, O.

Chester A. Arthur—Albany, N. Y.

Benjamin Harrison—Indianapolis, Ind.

William McKinley—Canton, O.

Grover Cleveland—Princeton, N. J.

AVERAGE DEPTH OF OCEANS AND SEAS.

	Feet.		Feet.		Feet.		Feet.
Antarctic	10,800	Baltic	122	Mediterranean	4,560	North	300
Arctic	5,160	Bering	900	Mexico, Gulf of...	4,632	Okhotsk	5,040
Atlantic	12,200	Caribbean	7,614				
Indian	11,136	China	402				
Pacific	12,960	Japan	7,320				

The mean depth of all the oceans and seas is estimated to be from 2 to 2½ miles.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.	Secretary of state.	Secy. of treasury.	Secretary of war.
*George Washington.....1789	T. Jefferson.....1789	Alex. Hamilton.....1789	Henry Knox.....1789
*John Adams.....1793	E. Randolph.....1793	Oliver Wolcott.....1793	T. Pickering.....1793
	T. Pickering.....1795		Jas. McHenry.....1796
John Adams.....1797	T. Pickering.....1797	Oliver Wolcott.....1797	Jas. McHenry.....1797
Thomas Jefferson.....1797	John Marshall.....1800	Samuel Dexter.....1801	John Marshall.....1800
			Sam'l Dexter.....1800
			R. Griswold.....1801
*Thomas Jefferson.....1801	James Madison.....1801	Samuel Dexter.....1801	H. Dearborn.....1801
Aaron Burr.....1801		Albert Gallatin.....1801	
*George Clinton.....1805			
*James Madison.....1809	Robert Smith.....1809	Albert Gallatin.....1809	Wm. Eustis.....1809
†George Clinton.....1809	James Monroe.....1811	G. W. Campbell.....1814	J. Armstrong.....1815
Elbridge Gerry.....1813		A. J. Dallas.....1814	James Monroe.....1814
		W. H. Crawford.....1816	W. H. Crawford.....1815
*James Monroe.....1817	J. Q. Adams.....1817	W. H. Crawford.....1817	Isaac Shelby.....1817
*Daniel D. Tompkins.....1817			Geo. Graham.....1817
			J. C. Calhoun.....1817
John Q. Adams.....1825	Henry Clay.....1825	Richard Rush.....1825	Jas. Barbour.....1825
*John C. Calhoun.....1825			Peter B. Porter.....1828
*Andrew Jackson.....1829	M. Van Buren.....1829	Sam. D. Ingham.....1829	John H. Eaton.....1829
†John C. Calhoun.....1832	E. Livingston.....1832	Louis McLane.....1831	Lewis Cass.....1831
Martin Van Buren.....1833	Louis McLane.....1833	W. J. Duane.....1833	B. F. Butler.....1837
	John Forsyth.....1834	Roger B. Taney.....1833	
		Levi Woodbury.....1834	
Martin Van Buren.....1837	John Forsyth.....1837	Levi Woodbury.....1837	Joel R. Poinsett.....1837
Richard M. Johnson.....1837			
†William H. Harrison.....1841	Daniel Webster.....1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
John Tyler.....1841			
John Tyler.....1841	Daniel Webster.....1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
	Hugh S. Legare.....1843	Walter Forward.....1841	John McLean.....1841
	Abel P. Upshur.....1843	John C. Spencer.....1843	J. C. Spencer.....1841
	John C. Calhoun.....1844	Geo. M. Bibb.....1844	Jas. M. Porter.....1843
			Wm. Wilkins.....1844
James K. Polk.....1845	James Buchanan.....1845	Robt. J. Walker.....1845	Wm. L. Marcy.....1845
George M. Dallas.....1845			
†Zachary Taylor.....1849	John M. Clayton.....1849	Wm. M. Meredith.....1849	G. W. Crawford.....1849
Millard Fillmore.....1849			
Millard Fillmore.....1850	Daniel Webster.....1850	Thomas Corwin.....1850	C. M. Conrad.....1850
	Edward Everett.....1852		
Franklin Pierce.....1853	W. L. Marcy.....1853	James Guthrie.....1853	Jefferson Davis.....1853
†William R. King.....1853			
James Buchanan.....1857	Lewis Cass.....1857	Howell Cobb.....1857	John B. Floyd.....1857
John C. Breckinridge.....1857	J. S. Black.....1860	Philip F. Thomas.....1860	Joseph Holt.....1861
		John A. Dix.....1861	
*†Abraham Lincoln.....1861	W. H. Seward.....1861	Salmon P. Chase.....1861	S. Cameron.....1861
Hannibal Hamlin.....1861		W. P. Fessenden.....1864	E. M. Stanton.....1862
Andrew Johnson.....1865		Hugh McCulloch.....1865	
Andrew Johnson.....1865	W. H. Seward.....1865	Hugh McCulloch.....1865	E. M. Stanton.....1865
			U. S. Grant.....1867
			L. Thomas.....1868
			J. M. Schofield.....1868
*Ulysses S. Grant.....1869	E. B. Washburne.....1869	Geo. S. Boutwell.....1869	J. A. Rawlins.....1869
Schuyler Colfax.....1869	Hamilton Fish.....1869	W. A. Richardson.....1873	W. T. Sherman.....1869
†Henry Wilson.....1873		Benj. H. Bristow.....1874	W. W. Belknap.....1869
		Lot M. Morrill.....1876	Alphonso Taft.....1876
			J. D. Cameron.....1876
Rutherford B. Hayes.....1877	W. M. Evarts.....1877	John Sherman.....1877	G. W. McCrary.....1877
William A. Wheeler.....1877			Alex. Ramsey.....1879
†James A. Garfield.....1881	James G. Blaine.....1881	Wm. Windom.....1881	R. T. Lincoln.....1881
Chester A. Arthur.....1881			
Chester A. Arthur.....1881	F. T. Frelinghuysen.....1881	Chas. J. Folger.....1881	R. T. Lincoln.....1881
		W. Q. Gresham.....1884	
Grover Cleveland.....1885	Thos. F. Bayard.....1885	Hugh McCulloch.....1884	W. C. Endicott.....1885
†Thos. A. Hendricks.....1885		Daniel Manning.....1885	
Benjamin Harrison.....1889	James G. Blaine.....1889	Chas. S. Fairchild.....1887	W. C. Endicott.....1885
Levi P. Morton.....1889	John W. Foster.....1892	Wm. Windom.....1889	R. Proctor.....1889
Grover Cleveland.....1893	John W. Foster.....1892	Charles Foster.....1891	S. B. Elkins.....1891
Adlai E. Stevenson.....1893	W. Q. Gresham.....1893	John G. Carlisle.....1893	D. S. Lamont.....1893
	Richard Olney.....1895		
*†William McKinley.....1897	John Sherman.....1897	Lyman J. Gage.....1897	R. A. Alger.....1897
†Garret A. Hobart.....1897	Wm. R. Day.....1897		Elihu Root.....1897
Theodore Roosevelt.....1901	John Hay.....1901		
Theodore Roosevelt.....1901	John Hay.....1901	Lyman J. Gage.....1901	Elihu Root.....1901
Charles W. Fairbanks.....1905	Elihu Root.....1905	Leslie M. Shaw.....1902	Wm. H. Taft.....1904
	Robert Bacon.....1909	G. B. Cortelyou.....1907	Luke E. Wright.....1908
William H. Taft.....1909	P. C. Knox.....1909	F. MacVeagh.....1909	J. M. Dickinson.....1909
†James S. Sherman.....1913			H. L. Stinson.....1911
Woodrow Wilson.....1913	Wm. J. Bryan.....1913	W. G. McAdoo.....1913	L. M. Garrison.....1913
Thomas R. Marshall.....1913	Robert Lansing.....1913		

*Elected two consecutive terms. †Died while in office. ‡Resigned.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.—CONTINUED.

Secretary of navy.	Secretary of interior.*	Postmaster-general.†	Attorney-general.	Sec. agriculture.‡
		Samuel Osgood....1789 Timothy Pickering....1791 Jos. Habersham....1795	E. Randolph....1789 Wm. Bradford....1794 Charles Lee....1795	
Benj. Stoddert....1798		Jos. Habersham....1797	Charles Lee....1797 Theo. Parsons....1801	
Benj. Stoddert....1801 Robert Smith....1801 J. Crowninshield....1805		Jos. Habersham....1801 Gideon Granger....1801	Levi Lincoln....1801 Robt. Smith....1805 John Breckinridge....1805 C. A. Rodney....1807	
Paul Hamilton....1809 William Jones....1813 B. W. Crowninshield....1814		Gideon Granger....1809 R. J. Meigs, Jr....1814	C. A. Rodney....1809 Wm. Pinckney....1811 William Rush....1814	
B. W. Crowninshield....1817 Smith Thompson....1818 S. L. Southard....1823 S. L. Southard....1827		R. J. Meigs, Jr....1817 John McLean....1823	William Rush....1817 William Wirt....1817	
John Branch....1824 Levi Woodbury....1831 Mahlon Dickerson....1834 Mahlon Dickerson....1837		John McLean....1825 Wm. T. Barry....1829 Amos Kendall....1835	William Wirt....1825 John M. Berrien....1829 Roger B. Taney....1831 B. F. Butler....1833	
		Amos Kendall....1837 John M. Niles....1840	B. F. Butler....1837 Felix Grundy....1838 H. D. Gilpin....1840	
George E. Badger....1841 George E. Badger....1841 Abel P. Upshur....1841 David Henshaw....1843 Thomas W. Gilmer....1844 John Y. Mason....1844		Francis Granger....1841 Francis Granger....1841 C. A. Wickliffe....1841	J. J. Crittenden....1841 J. J. Crittenden....1841 Hugh S. Legare....1841 John Nelson....1843	
George Bancroft....1845 John Y. Mason....1846		Cave Johnson....1845	John Y. Mason....1845 Nathan Clifford....1846 Isaac Toucey....1848	
William B. Preston....1849 William A. Graham....1850 John P. Kennedy....1852	Thomas A. Pearce....1850 T. M. T. McKernon....1850 A. H. H. Stuart....1850	Jacob Collamer....1849 Nathan K. Hall....1850 Sam D. Hubbard....1852	Reverdy Johnson....1849 J. J. Crittenden....1850	
James C. Dobbin....1853 Isaac Toucey....1857	Robt. McClelland....1853 Jacob Thompson....1857	James Campbell....1853 Aaron V. Brown....1857 Joseph Holt....1858	Caleb Cushing....1853 J. S. Black....1857 Edw. M. Stanton....1860	
Gideon Welles....1861	Caleb B. Smith....1861 John P. Usher....1863	Montgomery Blair....1861 William Dennison....1864	Edward Bates....1861 Titian J. Coffey....1863 James Speed....1864	
Gideon Welles....1865	John P. Usher....1865 James Harlan....1865 O. H. Browning....1866	William Dennison....1865 A. W. Randall....1866	James Speed....1865 Henry Stanbery....1866 Wm. M. Evarts....1868	
Adolph E. Borie....1869 George M. Robeson....1869	Jacob D. Cox....1869 Columbus Delano....1870 Zach Chandler....1875	J. A. J. Creswell....1869 Jas. W. Marshall....1874 Marshall Jewell....1874 James N. Tyner....1876	E. R. Hoar....1869 A. T. Ackerman....1870 Geo. H. Williams....1871 Edw. Pierpont....1875 Alphonso Taft....1876	
R. W. Thompson....1877 Nathan Goff, Jr....1881 W. H. Hunt....1881 W. E. Chandler....1881	Carl Schurz....1877 S. J. Kirkwood....1881 Henry M. Teller....1881	David M. Key....1877 Horace Maynard....1880 T. L. James....1881 T. O. Howe....1881 W. Q. Gresham....1883 Frank Hatton....1884	Chas. Devens....1877 W. MacVeagh....1881 B. H. Brewster....1881	
W. C. Whitney....1885 Benj. F. Tracy....1889 Hilary A. Herbert....1893	L. Q. C. Lamar....1885 Wm. F. Vilas....1888 John W. Noble....1889 Hoke Smith....1893 D. R. Francis....1896	Wm. F. Vilas....1885 D. M. Dickinson....1888 J. Wanamaker....1889 W. S. Bissell....1893 W. L. Wilson....1896	A. H. Garland....1885 N. J. Colman....1889 W. H. H. Miller....1889 R. Olney....1893 J. Harmon....1896	N. J. Colman....1889 J. M. Rusk....1889 J. S. Morton....1893
John D. Long....1897	C. N. Bliss....1897 E. A. Hitchcock....1899	James A. Gary....1897 Chas. E. Smith....1898	J. McKenna....1897 J. W. Griggs....1897 P. C. Knox....1901	J. Wilson....1897
John D. Long....1901 Wm. H. Moody....1902 Paul Morton....1904 C. J. Bonaparte....1905 Victor H. Metcalf....1907 T. H. Newberry....1908	E. A. Hitchcock....1901 J. R. Garfield....1907 D. R. Francis....1896 C. N. Bliss....1897 E. A. Hitchcock....1899	Chas. E. Smith....1901 Henry C. Payne....1902 Robt. J. Wynne....1904 G. B. Cortelyou....1906 G. v. L. Meyer....1907	P. C. Knox....1901 W. H. Moody....1904 C. J. Bonaparte....1905	J. Wilson....1901
G. von L. Meyer....1909 Josephus Daniels....1913	R. A. Ballinger....1909 W. L. Fisher....1911 F. K. Lane....1913	F. H. Hitchcock....1909 A. S. Burleson....1913	G. W. Wickersham....1909 J. C. McReynolds....1913 Thos. W. Gregory....1914	J. Wilson....1909 D. F. Houston....1913

Secretary of commerce and labor (department established Feb. 14, 1903)—George B. Cortelyou, 1903; Victor H. Metcalf, 1904-1906; Oscar S. Straus, 1907-1909; Charles Nagel, 1909. Secretary of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, 1913. Secretary of labor (dept. established March 4, 1913)—William B. Wilson, 1913.

*This department was established by an act of congress March 3, 1849. †Not a cabinet officer until 1829. ‡Established Feb. 11, 1889.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1915.

[United States census bureau estimate.]

State.	Population.	State.	Population.
Alabama	2,301,277	Nevada	102,750
Arizona	247,299	New Hampshire	440,584
Arkansas	1,713,102	New Jersey	2,881,840
California	2,848,275	New Mexico	396,917
Colorado	935,799	New York	10,086,568
Connecticut	1,223,583	North Carolina	2,371,095
Delaware	211,598	North Dakota	713,083
Dist. of Col.	358,679	Ohio	5,038,627
Florida	870,802	Oklahoma	2,114,307
Georgia	2,816,289	Oregon	309,490
Idaho	448,054	Pennsylvania	8,383,992
Illinois	6,069,519	Rhode Island	602,765
Indiana	2,798,142	South Carolina	1,607,745
Iowa	2,221,038	South Dakota	680,046
Kansas	1,807,221	Tennessee	2,271,379
Kentucky	2,365,185	Texas	4,343,710
Louisiana	1,801,306	Utah	424,300
Maine	767,638	Vermont	362,452
Maryland	1,351,941	Virginia	2,171,014
Massachusetts	3,662,389	Washington	1,471,043
Michigan	3,015,442	West Virginia	1,359,474
Minnesota	2,246,761	Wisconsin	2,473,533
Mississippi	1,926,778	Wyoming	174,148
Missouri	3,391,789		
Montana	448,054	Total	100,399,318
Nebraska	1,258,624		

Note—Estimates of population are required primarily for use in the census bureau in calculating death rates and per capita averages for years other than the census year. The so-called arithmetical method was adopted for computing these estimates. It is the simplest and it has been shown by experience to come nearer in accuracy in the majority of cases than any other formula. It rests on the assumption that the increase in population each year since the enumeration is equal to the annual increase from 1900 to 1910.

UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.

[United States census bureau estimate as of July 1, 1914.]

Continental United States	98,781,324
Alaska	64,680
Guam	12,240
Hawaii	208,063
Panama Canal Zone	57,400
Philippine Islands	8,650,937
Porto Rico	1,184,489
Samoa	7,251
Soldiers and sailors abroad	55,608
Total	109,021,992

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION.

[Estimated as of July 1, 1914.]

State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	1,304,612	965,333
Arizona	200,583	38,470
Arkansas	1,131,505	44,975
California	2,621,151	136,754
Delaware	177,440	32,377
Florida	499,922	348,189
Georgia	1,523,661	1,201,834
Illinois	5,868,259	118,522
Indiana	2,716,779	62,688
Kansas	1,725,156	59,741
Kentucky	2,081,819	268,912
Louisiana	1,007,614	765,868
Maryland	1,100,153	240,922
Massachusetts	321,943	1,069,942
Mississippi	3,210,657	162,229
New Jersey	2,714,371	101,292
New York	9,740,332	159,429
North Carolina	1,591,077	748,775
Ohio	4,908,559	118,339
Oklahoma	1,766,516	200,018
Pennsylvania	8,063,610	212,367
South Carolina	712,601	877,414
Tennessee	1,766,233	488,516
Texas	3,592,022	755,832
Virginia	1,449,401	700,608
West Virginia	1,262,721	70,189

Only states having 50,000 or more, or at least 10 per cent of their population colored, are in-

cluded in the above table. (See also "Population by Color or Race.")

COLORED POPULATION OF CITIES.

Estimated as of July 1, 1914.

Atlanta, Ga.	60,187	Memphis, Tenn.	57,372
Baltimore, Md.	88,311	Nashville, Tenn.	38,634
Birmingham, Ala.	65,512	New Orleans, La.	53,529
Boston, Mass.	16,293	New York, N. Y.	1,109,337
Chicago, Ill.	50,627	Philadelphia, Pa.	91,652
Cincinnati, O.	21,720	Pittsburgh, Pa.	27,389
Columbus, O.	14,428	Richmond, Va.	49,419
Indianapolis, Ind.	24,281	St. Louis, Mo.	47,029
Kansas City, Mo.	26,904	San Francisco, Cal.	13,179
Los Angeles, Cal.	19,101	Washington, D.C.	101,338

Note—The foregoing list includes only the largest cities having a considerable colored population. The census bureau made no estimates for such cities as Albany, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, O., Omaha, Neb., Minneapolis, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., having a comparatively small negro population. The negro population of all large cities is given elsewhere in this volume.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

Statistics have been compiled by the bureau of the census showing the population of the chief cities of the United States together with their suburbs comprising what may be termed "metropolitan districts." A district of this character is defined as consisting of the city together with the urban portion of the territory lying within ten miles of the city limits. The following table shows the metropolitan districts of cities having a population of 200,000 or more in 1910:

City.	Metropolitan district.	City proper.	Outside.
New York	6,474,568	4,766,883	1,707,685
Chicago	2,446,921	2,185,283	261,638
Philadelphia	1,972,342	1,549,008	423,334
Boston	1,520,470	870,585	649,885
Pittsburgh	1,042,855	533,905	508,950
St. Louis	828,733	637,029	141,704
San Francisco-Oakland	686,878	416,912	119,877
Oakland		150,174	
Baltimore	658,715	558,485	100,230
Cleveland	613,270	560,663	52,607
Cincinnati	563,804	363,591	200,213
Minneapolis-St. Paul	526,256	301,408	10,104
St. Paul		214,744	
Detroit	500,982	465,766	35,216
Buffalo	488,661	423,715	64,946
Los Angeles	438,226	319,198	119,028
Milwaukee	373,475	373,857	
Providence	395,972	224,326	171,646
Washington	367,869	331,069	36,800
New Orleans	348,109	339,075	9,034
Kansas City (Mo. and Kas.)	340,446	248,381	9,374
Kansas City, Kas.		82,331	
Louisville	286,158	223,928	62,230
Rochester	248,512	218,149	30,363
Seattle	239,269	237,194	2,075
Indianapolis	237,783	233,650	4,133
Denver	219,314	213,381	5,933
Portland, Ore.	215,048	207,314	7,834

LARGEST AMERICAN CITIES.

Population estimated as of July 1, 1915.

New York, N.Y.	5,468,190	Washington, D. C.	353,679
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	Minneapolis, Minn.	353,460
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,683,664	Seattle, Wash.	330,834
St. Louis, Mo.	745,983	Jersey City, N. J.	300,133
Boston, Mass.	745,139	Kansas City, Mo.	289,879
Cleveland, O.	656,975	Portland, Ore.	272,893
Baltimore, Md.	584,605	Indianapolis, Ind.	265,578
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,984	Denver, Colo.	253,161
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	Rochester, N.Y.	250,747
San Ang'ls, Cal.	465,367	Providence, R.I.	250,025
Los Angeles, Cal.		St. Paul, Minn.	241,999
San Francisco, Cal.		Louisville, Ky.	237,012
Cal.	*448,502	Columbus, O.	229,722
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,062		
Cincinnati, O.	406,706		
Newark, N. J.	399,000		
New Orleans, La.	366,484		

*July 1, 1914; no later estimate made.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1850-1910).
[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Alabama.....	25 2,138,083	18 1,828,697	17 1,513,017	17 1,262,505	16 996,992	13 964,201	12 771,623
Arkansas.....	18 1,574,449	25 1,311,564	24 1,128,179	25 802,525	26 484,471	25 435,450	26 299,897
California.....	12 2,377,549	21 1,485,053	22 1,308,130	24 864,694	24 500,247	26 379,994	29 32,597
Colorado.....	32 799,024	31 538,701	31 412,196	35 194,327	35 39,884	34 34,277	31 370,792
Connecticut.....	31 1,114,756	29 908,420	29 746,258	28 622,700	25 537,454	24 469,147	21 370,792
Delaware.....	44 202,322	42 184,735	41 168,493	37 146,608	34 125,015	32 112,210	30 91,532
Florida.....	33 752,619	32 528,542	32 391,422	34 289,493	33 187,748	31 140,424	31 87,445
Georgia.....	10 2,609,121	11 2,216,311	12 1,837,353	13 1,542,180	12 1,184,109	11 1,057,286	9 906,185
Idaho.....	43 325,594	43 161,772	43 84,385	43 38,385	43 38,385	43 38,385	43 38,385
Illinois.....	3 5,638,591	3 4,821,550	3 3,826,351	4 3,077,871	4 2,539,891	4 1,711,951	11 851,470
Indiana.....	9 2,700,876	8 2,516,492	8 2,192,404	6 1,978,301	6 1,680,637	6 1,350,428	7 988,416
Iowa.....	15 2,224,771	10 2,231,553	10 1,911,886	10 1,624,615	11 1,194,020	20 674,913	27 192,214
Kansas.....	22 1,680,949	22 1,470,455	19 1,427,066	20 986,006	29 364,339	33 107,206	33 107,206
Kentucky.....	14 2,289,405	12 2,147,174	11 1,838,635	8 1,648,690	8 1,321,011	9 1,155,634	8 932,405
Louisiana.....	24 1,656,388	23 1,381,625	25 1,118,587	22 939,946	21 726,915	17 708,002	18 517,762
Maine.....	34 742,371	30 694,466	30 661,096	27 648,936	23 626,915	22 628,279	16 583,169
Maryland.....	27 1,295,346	26 1,188,044	27 1,042,390	23 984,943	20 780,894	19 687,049	17 583,034
Massachusetts.....	6 2,366,416	7 2,806,346	6 2,238,943	7 1,783,085	7 1,457,351	7 1,231,066	6 994,514
Michigan.....	8 2,810,173	9 2,420,982	9 2,093,899	9 1,636,837	13 1,184,059	16 749,113	20 397,654
Minnesota.....	19 2,075,708	19 1,751,394	20 1,501,826	26 780,773	28 489,706	30 172,023	33 6,077
Mississippi.....	21 1,797,114	20 1,551,270	21 1,289,000	18 1,181,697	18 827,922	14 791,305	15 606,536
Missouri.....	40 3,283,335	5 3,108,065	5 2,679,184	5 2,168,380	5 1,721,295	8 1,182,012	13 682,044
Montana.....	20 376,033	41 243,324	42 132,159	42 132,159	42 132,159	42 132,159	42 132,159
Nebraska.....	29 1,192,214	27 1,066,300	26 1,058,910	30 452,402	35 122,903	35 28,841	35 28,841
Nevada.....	46 81,875	45 42,355	45 45,761	38 42,266	37 42,266	36 42,266	36 42,266
New Hampshire.....	39 430,572	36 411,588	33 376,530	31 346,991	31 318,307	27 326,073	22 317,976
New Jersey.....	11 2,537,167	16 1,883,669	18 1,444,933	19 1,181,116	17 906,096	21 762,035	19 489,555
New York.....	1 9,113,614	1 7,268,894	1 5,997,853	1 5,082,871	1 4,382,759	1 3,890,735	1 3,097,394
North Carolina.....	16 2,206,287	15 1,893,810	16 1,617,947	15 1,369,750	14 1,671,361	12 992,622	10 869,599
North Dakota.....	37 477,056	39 819,146	39 182,719	39 182,719	39 182,719	39 182,719	39 182,719
Ohio.....	23 4,767,121	4 4,157,548	4 3,672,316	3 3,198,062	3 2,665,260	3 2,339,511	3 1,980,329
Oklahoma.....	31 1,357,152	31 1,357,152	31 1,357,152	31 1,357,152	31 1,357,152	31 1,357,152	31 1,357,152
Oregon.....	35 672,706	35 413,536	38 313,767	36 174,768	36 90,923	34 52,465	32 13,294
Pennsylvania.....	2 7,665,112	2 6,302,115	2 5,258,014	2 4,282,891	2 3,521,951	2 2,906,215	2 2,311,796
Rhode Island.....	38 542,610	34 428,556	35 345,506	33 276,531	32 217,353	30 174,620	28 147,545
South Carolina.....	26 1,515,400	24 1,340,316	23 1,151,149	21 995,577	22 705,698	18 703,708	14 668,507
South Dakota.....	36 583,888	37 401,570	37 328,808	37 328,808	37 328,808	37 328,808	37 328,808
Tennessee.....	17 2,184,789	13 2,020,616	13 1,767,518	12 1,542,359	9 1,258,520	10 1,109,501	5 1,002,717
Texas.....	5 3,896,542	6 3,048,710	7 2,235,523	11 1,591,749	19 818,579	23 604,215	25 212,592
Utah.....	41 373,351	40 267,749	40 207,905	40 207,905	40 207,905	40 207,905	40 207,905
Vermont.....	42 355,856	38 343,541	36 343,541	36 343,541	36 343,541	36 343,541	36 343,541
Virginia.....	20 2,061,612	17 1,854,134	15 1,655,980	14 1,512,569	10 1,225,163	5 1,596,313	4 1,421,661
Washington.....	30 1,141,900	33 518,103	34 349,380	34 349,380	34 349,380	34 349,380	34 349,380
West Virginia.....	28 1,221,119	23 958,800	28 762,794	29 618,457	27 442,014	27 442,014	27 442,014
Wisconsin.....	13 2,233,860	14 2,069,042	14 1,636,880	16 1,315,497	15 1,054,670	15 775,881	24 305,391
Wyoming.....	45 145,965	44 92,531	44 60,705	44 60,705	44 60,705	44 60,705	44 60,705
The states.....	91,109,542	74,610,523	62,116,811	49,371,340	38,155,505	31,218,021	23,067,262
Alaska.....	5 64,356	7 63,592	7 63,592	7 63,592	7 63,592	7 63,592	7 63,592
Arizona.....	3 204,354	6 122,831	4 59,620	6 40,440	5 9,658	5 9,658	5 9,658
Dakota.....	4 191,909	3 154,001	1 230,392	3 135,177	7 14,181	5 4,837	2 51,687
Dist. of Columbia.....	1 381,069	3 278,718	1 230,392	1 177,624	1 131,700	2 75,080	2 51,687
Hawaii.....	4 191,909	3 154,001	1 230,392	3 135,177	7 14,181	5 4,837	2 51,687
Idaho.....	43 325,594	43 161,772	43 84,385	43 38,385	43 38,385	43 38,385	43 38,385
Indian Territory.....	2 332,060	2 332,060	2 332,060	2 332,060	2 332,060	2 332,060	2 332,060
Montana.....	20 376,033	41 243,324	42 132,159	42 132,159	42 132,159	42 132,159	42 132,159
New Mexico.....	2 327,301	4 195,810	2 158,593	4 119,565	5 20,593	1 95,516	1 61,547
Oklahoma.....	1 398,531	3 61,894	3 61,894	3 61,894	3 61,894	3 61,894	3 61,894
In serv. U. S. sta- tioned abroad.....	55,608	91,219	91,219	91,219	91,219	91,219	91,219
Utah.....	41 373,351	40 267,749	40 207,905	40 207,905	40 207,905	40 207,905	40 207,905
Washington.....	30 1,141,900	33 518,103	34 349,380	34 349,380	34 349,380	34 349,380	34 349,380
Wyoming.....	45 145,965	44 92,531	44 60,705	44 60,705	44 60,705	44 60,705	44 60,705
Porto Rico.....	1,118,012	1,118,012	1,118,012	1,118,012	1,118,012	1,118,012	1,118,012
The territories.....	2,232,008	1,604,943	505,439	784,443	402,896	225,300	124,614
United States.....	93,402,151	76,303,387	62,622,250	50,155,783	38,588,371	31,443,321	23,191,876
Percent of gain.....	20.9	21	24.9	30.08	22.65	35.58	35.86

NOTE.—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1900.

The thirteenth census of the United States was taken by the bureau of the census as of April 15, 1910. It included continental United States, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and Porto Rico; also persons in the military and naval service who were stationed abroad. The population according to this division, compared with that in 1900, was:

	1910.	1900.
Alaska.....	64,356	63,592
Hawaii.....	191,909	154,001

	1910.	1900.
Porto Rico.....	1,118,012	*953,243
Soldiers and sailors abroad.....	55,608	91,219
Noncontiguous territory.....	1,429,885	1,262,055
Continental United States.....	91,972,266	75,994,575
United States (area of enumeration).....	93,402,151	77,256,630
*Census of 1899. Includes 953,243 persons enumerated in Porto Rico in 1899.		

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1790-1840).

[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1840.		1830.		1820.		1810.		1800.		1790.	
Alabama.....	12	590,756	15	309,527	19	127,901						
Arkansas.....	25	97,574	27	30,386	25	14,273						
California.....												
Colorado.....												
Connecticut.....	20	309,978	16	297,575	14	275,248	9	261,942	8	251,002	8	237,964
Delaware.....	26	78,085	24	76,748	22	72,749	19	72,674	17	64,273	16	59,096
Florida.....	27	54,477	25	34,730								
Georgia.....	9	691,392	10	516,823	11	340,989	11	262,433	12	162,686	13	82,548
Idaho.....												
Illinois.....	14	476,183	20	167,445	24	55,211	23	12,282				
Indiana.....	10	685,898	13	343,051	18	147,178	21	24,520	20	5,641		
Iowa.....	28	43,112										
Kansas.....												
Kentucky.....	6	779,828	6	687,917	6	564,317	7	406,511	9	220,955	14	73,677
Louisiana.....	19	352,411	19	215,739	17	153,407	18	76,556				
Maine.....	13	501,793	12	399,455	12	298,335	14	228,705	14	151,719	11	96,540
Maryland.....	15	470,019	11	447,040	10	407,350	8	380,546	7	341,548	6	319,728
Massachusetts.....	8	737,639	8	610,408	7	523,287	5	472,040	5	422,845	4	378,787
Michigan.....	23	212,267	26	81,689	26	8,765	24	4,762				
Minnesota.....												
Mississippi.....	17	375,651	22	136,621	21	75,448	20	40,332	19	8,850		
Missouri.....	16	383,702	21	140,455	23	66,586	22	20,845				
Montana.....												
Nebraska.....												
Nevada.....												
New Hampshire.....	22	284,574	18	269,328	15	244,161	16	214,460	11	183,868	10	141,885
New Jersey.....	18	573,306	14	320,823	13	277,575	12	245,562	10	211,149	9	184,139
New York.....	1	2,428,921	1	1,918,608	1	1,372,812	2	959,049	3	589,051	5	340,139
North Carolina.....	7	753,419	5	737,967	4	638,329	4	555,500	4	478,103	3	393,751
North Dakota.....												
Ohio.....	3	1,519,467	4	937,903	5	581,434	13	230,760	18	45,365		
Oregon.....												
Pennsylvania.....	2	1,724,033	2	1,348,233	3	1,049,458	8	810,091	8	602,365	2	434,373
Rhode Island.....	24	108,830	23	97,199	20	83,059	17	76,931	16	69,122	15	68,825
South Carolina.....	11	594,398	9	561,185	8	502,741	6	415,115	6	345,591	7	249,073
South Dakota.....												
Tennessee.....	5	829,210	7	681,904	9	422,823	10	261,727	15	105,602	17	35,691
Texas.....												
Vermont.....	21	291,948	17	230,652	16	235,966	15	233,133	13	154,465	12	85,425
Virginia.....	4	1,239,797	8	1,211,405	2	1,065,366	1	974,600	1	880,200	1	747,610
Washington.....												
West Virginia.....												
Wisconsin.....	29	30,945										
Wyoming.....												
The States.....		17,019,641		12,820,868		9,600,783		7,215,858		5,294,390		
Alaska.....												
Arizona.....												
Dakota.....												
District of Columbia.....	1	43,712	1	39,834	1	33,039	1	24,023	1	14,093		
Idaho.....												
Indian Territory.....												
Montana.....												
New Mexico.....												
Oklahoma.....												
Utah.....												
Washington.....												
Wyoming.....												
The territories.....		43,712		39,834		33,039		24,023		14,093		
On public ships in service of United States.....		6,100		5,318								
United States.....		17,069,453		12,866,020		9,638,453		7,239,881		5,308,483		3,929,214
Percent of gain.....		32.67		33.55		33.06		36.88		35.10		

NOTE.—The narrow column under each census shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Per cent of total population of continental United States in each of the nine geographic divisions:					Including the population of the Philippines and other possessions, the population living under the American flag in 1910 was as follows:				
Division.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1850.	United States.....	Philippines (1903).....	Guam, estimated.....	Samoa, estimated.....	Panama Canal Zone, estimated.....
New England.....	7.4	7.4	7.5	11.8	93,402,151	7,635,426	9,000	6,100	50,000
Middle Atlantic.....	21.0	20.3	20.2	25.4					
East North Central.....	19.8	21.0	21.4	19.5					
South North Central.....	12.7	13.6	14.2	3.8					
South Atlantic.....	13.3	13.7	14.1	20.2					
East South Central.....	9.1	9.9	10.2	14.5					
West South Central.....	8.9	7.5	4.1						
Mountain.....	2.9	2.3	1.9	0.3					
Pacific.....	4.6	3.2	3.0	0.5					
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total.....	101,102,677			

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and territories.	1910.	1900.	1890.	Increase		Rank—	
				1906 to 1910			Per ct.
				Number.	Per ct.		
Alabama	2,138,093	1,828,697	1,513,401	309,396	16.9	18	
Arizona	204,354	122,931	88,243	81,423	66.2	47	
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,311,564	1,128,211	262,885	20.0	25	
California	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,213,398	892,496	60.1	12	
Colorado	799,024	539,700	412,249	259,324	48.0	32	
Connecticut	1,114,756	908,420	746,255	206,335	22.7	31	
Delaware	202,322	184,735	168,493	17,587	9.5	47	
District of Columbia	331,069	273,718	230,392	52,351	18.8	43	
Florida	752,619	528,542	391,422	224,077	42.4	33	
Georgia	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,355	392,790	17.7	10	
Idaho	325,594	161,772	88,548	163,822	101.3	45	
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,352	817,041	16.9	3	
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404	324,058	14.8	8	
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853	1,912,297	7,082	0.3	15	
Kansas	1,690,949	1,470,495	1,428,108	220,454	15.0	22	
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174	1,858,635	142,731	6.6	14	
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,381,625	1,118,558	274,763	19.9	23	
Maine	742,371	694,466	661,066	47,905	6.9	34	
Maryland	1,295,346	1,188,044	1,042,390	107,302	9.0	27	
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346	2,238,947	561,070	20.0	6	
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982	2,093,890	389,131	16.1	9	
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	1,310,283	424,014	18.5	19	
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,551,270	1,289,600	245,844	15.8	21	
Missouri	3,293,335	3,106,665	2,679,185	186,670	6.0	7	
Montana	376,053	243,329	142,924	132,724	54.5	40	
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,300	1,062,656	125,914	11.8	29	
Nevada	81,875	42,335	47,355	39,540	93.4	49	
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588	376,530	18,984	4.6	39	
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,833,669	1,144,933	653,498	34.7	11	
New Mexico	327,301	195,310	160,282	131,991	67.6	44	
New York	9,113,614	7,268,894	6,003,174	1,844,720	25.4	1	
North Carolina	2,906,287	1,893,810	1,617,949	812,477	18.5	16	
North Dakota	577,056	319,146	190,982	257,910	80.8	37	
Ohio	4,767,121	4,157,545	3,672,329	609,576	14.7	4	
Oklahoma	1,657,155	790,291	258,657	866,764	109.7	20	
Oregon	672,765	613,536	317,704	259,229	62.7	35	
Pennsylvania	7,685,111	6,302,115	5,258,113	1,392,996	21.6	2	
Rhode Island	542,610	428,556	345,506	114,054	26.6	38	
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,340,316	1,151,149	175,084	13.1	24	
South Dakota	583,888	401,570	348,600	182,818	45.4	36	
Tennessee	2,134,789	2,020,616	1,787,518	164,173	8.1	17	
Texas	3,896,542	3,048,710	2,255,527	847,832	27.8	5	
Utah	373,351	276,749	210,779	96,602	34.9	41	
Vermont	355,956	343,641	322,422	12,315	3.6	42	
Virginia	2,061,612	1,854,184	1,655,980	207,428	11.2	20	
Washington	1,141,990	518,103	357,232	613,887	120.4	30	
West Virginia	1,221,119	958,809	762,754	262,319	27.4	28	
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042	1,698,330	264,818	12.8	13	
Wyoming	145,965	92,531	62,555	53,434	57.7	48	
Continental U. S.	91,972,266	75,994,576	62,947,714	15,947,691	21.0	..	
Alaska	64,356	63,592	32,052	764	1.2	..	
Hawaii	191,939	154,001	89,990	37,908	24.6	..	
Porto Rico	1,118,012	1,953,769	..	164,769	17.3	..	

*Decrease. †In 1899. ‡Does not include soldiers and sailors stationed abroad.

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Census.	Continental United States.		Census.	Population.	Increase.	Percent.
	Population.	Percent.				
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0	..	..	..
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7	..	..	..
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5	..	..	..
1880	50,155,733	11,597,412	30.1	..	..	..
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6	..	..	..
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6	..	..	..
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9	..	..	..
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7	..	..	..
1830	12,866,020	2,227,567	33.5	..	..	..
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1	..	..	..
1810	7,239,831	1,931,398	36.4	..	..	..
Division. INCREASE (1900-1910). No. Perct.						
New England	..	960,664	17.2	..	..	..
Middle Atlantic	..	3,861,214	25.0	..	..	..
East North Central	..	2,265,040	14.2	..	..	..
West North Central	..	1,290,498	12.5	..	..	..
South Atlantic	..	1,751,415	16.8	..	..	..
East South Central	..	862,144	11.4	..	..	..
West South Central	..	2,252,244	34.5	..	..	..
Mountain	..	958,860	57.3	..	..	..
Pacific	..	1,775,612	73.5	..	..	..

CENTER OF POPULATION AND MEDIAN LINES.

The center of population, according to the bureau of the census, may be said to represent the center of the gravity of the population. If the surface of the United States be considered as a rigid plane without weight, capable of sustaining the population distributed thereon, individuals being assumed to be of equal weight, and each, therefore, to exert a pressure on any supporting pivotal point directly proportional to his

distance from the point, the pivotal point on which the plane balances would, of course, be its center of gravity, and this is the point referred to by the term "center of population" as used by the census bureau in its reports.

The median point, which may be described as the numerical center of population, is in no sense a center of gravity. In determining the median point distance is not taken into account.



and the location of the units of population is considered only in relation to the intersecting median lines—as being north or south of the median parallel and east and west of the meridian.

The position of the center of population and its movement during each decade since 1790 is shown in the following table:

Census year.	North latitude.		West longitude.		Approximate location by important towns.	Movement in miles during preceding decade.		
	D.	M.	D.	M.		Direct line.	Westward.	North-Southward.
1790....39	16	30	76	11	12 ..23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.....	.....	.....	.....
1800....39	16	6	76	56	30 ..18 miles west of Baltimore, Md.....	40.6	40.6	0.5
1810....39	11	20	77	37	12 ..40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C.	36.9	36.5	5.3
1820....39	5	42	78	33	0 ..16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.....	50.5	50.1	6.7
1830....38	57	54	79	16	54 ..19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*	40.4	39.4	9.0
1840....39	2	0	80	13	0 ..16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.*	55.0	54.8	4.7
1850....38	59	0	81	19	0 ..23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*	54.8	54.7	3.5
1860....39	0	24	82	43	48 ..20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.....	80.6	80.6	1.6
1870....39	12	0	83	35	42 ..43 miles east by north of Cincinnati, O.....	44.1	42.1	13.3
1880....39	4	8	84	29	40 ..8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O.....	53.1	57.4	9.1
1890....39	11	56	85	32	53 ..20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.....	48.6	47.7	9.0
1900....39	9	36	85	43	54 ..6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.....	14.6	14.4	2.8
1910....39	10	12	86	32	20 ..In the city of Bloomington, Ind.....	35.0	33.9	0.8

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1863.

MEDIAN LINES.

In connection with the definition of the median point another method of presenting facts with regard to the geographical distribution of the population has been noted, involving the location of median lines. A parallel of latitude is determined which evenly divides the population so that the population north of that parallel is the same as that south. Similarly, a meridian of longitude is determined which divides the population evenly as between east and west. In calculating these median lines it is necessary, in the case of the square degrees of latitude and longitude which are traversed by the lines themselves, to assume that the population is evenly distributed through these square degrees or to make an estimated adjustment where this is obviously not the case.

The eastern terminus of the median parallel, according to the census of 1910, is on the New Jersey coast near Seagirt. In its course west this line passes through central New Jersey, leaving the state near Burlington and entering Pennsylvania a few miles north of Philadelphia, thence passing through Norristown and continu-

ing through southern Pennsylvania and across the northern extremity of West Virginia, leaving the latter state at a point a few miles north of Wheeling. It nearly bisects Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, crossing about ten miles north of Columbus, O.; twenty-five miles north of Indianapolis, Ind., and about twenty miles north of Springfield, Ill. Through Missouri it runs about thirty miles south of the Iowa and Missouri line, thence passing through Nebraska about ten miles north of its southern boundary, and across the northern part of Colorado, passing about five miles north of Boulder City. Its location in Utah is about forty-five miles south of Salt Lake City. There are no large towns near its course across the northern part of Nevada and California. The western terminus of the median parallel is on the Pacific coast, in Humboldt county, California, about five miles north of Point Delgada and twenty miles south of Cape Mendocino, the point of continental United States extending farthest west.

The median meridian starts at Whitefish point, on the northern peninsula of Michigan, near the eastern end of Lake Superior, thence passing

south about twenty-five miles west of Lansing and through Indiana about ten miles west of the Indiana-Ohio boundary and twenty-five miles west of Cincinnati. South of the Ohio river it bisects Kentucky, crosses eastern Tennessee and leaves that state twenty miles east of Chattanooga. Through Georgia it passes close to the Georgia-Alabama line, about two miles to the west of Columbus, Ga., leaving the state near the intersection of the Alabama, Georgia and Florida boundary lines. It then crosses the northwestern part of Florida and terminates in the Gulf of Mexico at the city of Apalachicola. The following table shows the movement of the median lines from 1880 to 1910, inclusive:

Census year.	Median parallel, north latitude.			Median meridian, west longitude.			Movement in miles, parallel, meridian, westward.		
	N.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	N.	E.	W.
1880.....	39	57	00	84	7	12	...	...	...
1890.....	40	2	51	84	40	1	6.8	27.0	...
1900.....	40	4	22	84	51	29	2.4	10.8	...
1910.....	40	6	24	84	59	59	2.3	7.5	...

MEDIAN POINT.

The exact location of the median point is indicated by the median lines already shown; in the following table its approximate location with reference to certain towns is described:

APPROXIMATE LOCATION BY IMPORTANT TOWNS.	
1880.....	16 miles nearly due west of Springfield, O.
1890.....	5 miles southwest of Greenville, O.
1900.....	In Spartanburg, Ind.
1910.....	3 miles south of Winchester, Ind.

POPULATION BY COLOR OR RACE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Color or race.	1910.	1900.
White	81,731,957	66,809,196
Negro	9,827,763	8,833,994
Indian	265,683	237,196
Chinese	71,531	89,863
Japanese	72,157	24,326
All other.....	3,175	.....
Total	91,972,266	75,994,575

BY STATES (1910).

State.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Alabama	1,228,832	908,282	909
Arizona	171,468	2,009	29,201
Arkansas	1,131,026	442,891	460
California	2,259,672	21,646	16,371
Colorado	783,415	11,453	1,482
Connecticut	1,098,897	35,174	152
Delaware	171,102	31,181	5
District of Columbia	236,128	94,446	63
Florida	443,634	308,669	74
Georgia	1,431,802	1,176,987	95
Idaho	319,221	651	3,483
Illinois	5,526,962	109,049	183
Indiana	2,639,961	60,320	279
Iowa	2,209,191	14,973	471
Kansas	1,634,352	54,030	2,444
Kentucky	2,027,951	261,656	234
Louisiana	941,086	713,874	780
Maine	739,995	1,363	892
Maryland	1,062,639	232,250	65
Massachusetts	3,324,926	38,055	683
Michigan	2,785,247	17,115	7,519
Minnesota	2,589,227	7,084	9,053
Mississippi	785,111	1,009,487	1,253
Missouri	3,134,932	157,452	313
Montana	360,580	1,834	10,745
Nebraska	1,180,293	7,689	3,502
Nevada	74,276	513	5,240
New Hampshire.....	429,906	564	34
New Jersey.....	2,445,894	89,760	168
New Mexico.....	304,594	1,628	20,573
New York.....	8,966,485	134,191	6,046
North Carolina.....	1,500,511	697,843	7,851
North Dakota.....	569,855	617	6,846
Ohio	4,664,897	111,452	127
Oklahoma	1,444,531	137,612	74,825
Oregon	655,090	1,492	5,090

State.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Pennsylvania	7,467,713	193,919	1,503
Rhode Island.....	532,492	9,529	284
South Carolina.....	679,161	835,843	331
South Dakota.....	563,771	817	19,137
Tennessee	1,711,432	473,088	216
Texas	3,204,848	690,049	702
Utah	366,583	1,144	3,123
Vermont	354,298	1,621	26
Virginia	1,389,809	671,096	539
Washington	1,109,111	6,058	10,997
West Virginia.....	1,156,817	64,173	86
Wisconsin	2,320,555	2,800	10,142
Wyoming	140,318	2,235	1,486
Total	81,731,957	9,827,763	265,683

Chinese, Japanese, Other.

State.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Other.
Alabama	62	4	4
Arizona	1,805	371	.....
Arkansas	62	9	1
California	36,248	41,356	2,257
Colorado	373	2,800	1
Connecticut	462	71	.....
Delaware	30	4	.....
District of Columbia.....	369	47	11
Florida	191	50	1
Georgia	233	4	.....
Idaho	859	1,363	12
Illinois	2,103	285	4
Indiana	276	38	2
Iowa	97	36	3
Kansas	16	107	.....
Kentucky	52	12	.....
Louisiana	507	31	110
Maine	108	13	.....
Maryland	378	24	.....
Massachusetts	2,582	151	14
Michigan	241	49	2
Minnesota	275	67	2
Mississippi	257	2	4
Missouri	535	99	4
Montana	1,285	1,585	24
Nebraska	112	590	28
Nevada	927	864	55
New Hampshire.....	67	1	.....
New Jersey	1,139	206	.....
New Mexico.....	248	258	19
New York	5,266	1,247	19
North Carolina.....	80	2	.....
North Dakota.....	39	59	.....
Ohio	569	76	.....
Oklahoma	139	43	.....
Oregon	7,363	3,413	312
Pennsylvania	1,784	190	.....
Rhode Island.....	272	33	.....
South Carolina.....	57	8	.....
South Dakota.....	121	42	.....
Tennessee	43	8	2
Texas	595	340	8
Utah	371	2,110	20
Vermont	8	3	.....
Virginia	154	14	.....
Washington	2,709	12,929	186
West Virginia.....	90	3	.....
Wisconsin	226	34	3
Wyoming	246	1,596	84
Total	71,531	72,157	3,175

NEGROES IN LARGE CITIES.

City.	1910.	1900.	Pct.
Albany, N. Y.....	1,037	1,178	1.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	7,909	35,727	33.5
Baltimore, Md.....	84,749	79,258	15.2
Birmingham, Ala.....	52,305	16,575	39.4
Boston, Mass.....	13,564	11,591	2.0
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1,332	1,149	1.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,773	1,698	0.4
Cambridge, Mass.....	4,707	3,888	4.5
Chicago, Ill.....	44,103	30,150	2.0
Cincinnati, O.....	19,639	14,482	5.4
Cleveland, O.....	8,448	5,988	1.5
Columbus, O.....	12,739	8,201	7.0
Dayton, O.....	4,842	3,387	4.2
Denver, Col.....	5,426	3,932	2.5
Detroit, Mich.....	5,741	4,311	1.2
Fall River, Mass.....	355	324	0.3

City.	1910.	1900.	Pct.	City.	1910.	1900.	Pct.
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	665	604	0.6	Toledo, O.....	1,124	1,034	0.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	21,816	15,931	9.3	Washington, D. C.....	94,446	86,702	28.5
Jersey City, N. J.....	5,960	3,704	2.2	Worcester, Mass.....	1,877	1,710	1.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	23,566	17,567	9.5				
Los Angeles, Cal.....	7,599	2,131	2.4				
Louisville, Ky.....	40,522	39,139	18.1				
Lowell, Mass.....	133	136	0.1				
Memphis, Tenn.....	52,441	49,910	40.0				
Milwaukee, Wis.....	980	862	0.3				
Minneapolis, Minn.....	2,592	1,548	0.9				
Nashville, Tenn.....	36,523	30,044	33.1				
New Haven, Conn.....	3,561	2,837	2.7				
New Orleans, La.....	89,262	77,714	26.3				
New York, N. Y.....	91,709	60,666	1.9				
Newark, N. J.....	9,475	6,694	2.7				
Oakland, Cal.....	3,055	1,026	2.0				
Omaha, Neb.....	4,426	3,443	3.6				
Paterson, N. J.....	1,539	1,182	1.2				
Philadelphia, Pa.....	84,459	62,613	5.5				
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	25,623	20,355	4.8				
Portland, Ore.....	1,045	775	0.5				
Providence, R. I.....	5,316	4,817	2.4				
Richmond, Va.....	46,733	32,230	36.6				
Rochester, N. Y.....	879	601	0.4				
St. Louis, Mo.....	43,960	35,516	6.4				
St. Paul, Minn.....	3,144	2,254	0.4				
San Francisco, Cal.....	1,642	1,654	0.1				
Scranton, Pa.....	567	521	0.4				
Seattle, Wash.....	2,296	406	1.0				
Spokane, Wash.....	723	376	0.7				
Syracuse, N. Y.....	1,241	1,104	0.9				

NEGRO POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.			
1910.....	9,828,294	1840.....	2,873,648
1900.....	8,840,789	1830.....	2,328,642
1890.....	7,488,788	1820.....	1,771,656
1880.....	6,580,793	1810.....	1,377,808
1870.....	4,880,009	1800.....	1,002,037
1860.....	4,441,830	1790.....	757,206
1850.....	3,638,808		

PER CENT INCREASE BY COLOR OR RACE (1900-1910).

Division.	White.	Negro.*	Other.
New England.....	17.3	12.2	†-0.5
Middle Atlantic.....	24.9	28.2	-1.8
East North Central.....	14.1	16.7	25.3
West North Central.....	12.8	2.0	-0.1
South Atlantic.....	20.4	10.3	28.5
East South Central.....	14.1	6.1	1.3
West South Central.....	40.9	17.1	17.1
Mountain.....	59.5	37.7	15.6
Pacific.....	75.4	99.1	28.4
United States.....	22.3	11.2	17.4

*Includes Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all other. †Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY SEX.

GENERAL SUMMARY 1910.				BY CENSUS YEARS.			
Class.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.	Year.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
White.....	42,178,245	39,553,712	106.6	1910.....	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0
Negro.....	4,885,881	4,941,882	98.9	1900.....	38,816,448	37,178,127	104.4
Indian.....	135,133	130,550	103.5	1890.....	32,237,101	30,710,613	105.0
Chinese.....	66,856	4,675	1,430.1	1880.....	25,518,820	24,636,963	103.6
Japanese.....	63,070	9,087	694.1	1870.....	19,493,565	19,064,806	102.2
All other.....	3,092	83		1860.....	16,085,204	15,358,117	104.7
Native white.....	34,654,457	33,731,955	102.7	1850.....	11,837,660	11,354,216	104.3
Native parentage.....	25,229,218	24,259,357	104.0	1840.....	8,688,532	8,380,921	103.7
Foreign parentage.....	6,456,793	6,459,518	100.0	1830.....	6,582,489	6,333,531	103.1
Mixed parentage.....	2,968,446	3,013,080	98.5	1820.....	4,896,605	4,741,348	103.2
Foreign born.....	7,523,788	5,821,757	129.2				
Total population.....	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0				

*Males to 100 females.

BY STATES (1910).

State.	Male.	Female.	State.	Male.	Female.
Alabama.....	1,074,209	1,063,884	Minnesota.....	1,108,511	967,197
Arizona.....	118,582	85,772	Mississippi.....	905,761	891,353
Arkansas.....	810,025	764,424	Missouri.....	1,687,838	1,605,497
California.....	1,322,973	1,054,576	Montana.....	226,866	149,187
Colorado.....	430,697	368,327	Nebraska.....	627,782	564,432
Connecticut.....	563,641	551,115	Nevada.....	52,551	29,324
Delaware.....	103,435	98,887	New Hampshire.....	216,290	214,282
Dist. Columbia.....	158,050	173,019	New Jersey.....	1,286,465	1,250,056
Florida.....	394,150	368,453	New Mexico.....	175,245	152,056
Georgia.....	1,305,019	1,304,102	New York.....	4,584,531	4,522,033
Idaho.....	185,546	140,408	North Carolina.....	1,098,471	1,107,816
Illinois.....	2,911,652	2,726,938	North Dakota.....	317,554	259,502
Indiana.....	1,383,299	1,317,577	Ohio.....	2,434,765	2,392,356
Iowa.....	1,148,171	1,076,600	Oklahoma.....	881,573	775,582
Kansas.....	885,912	805,037	Oregon.....	384,255	288,510
Kentucky.....	1,161,709	1,128,196	Pennsylvania.....	3,942,137	3,722,974
Louisiana.....	835,275	821,113	Rhode Island.....	270,251	272,251
Maine.....	377,053	365,318	South Carolina.....	751,542	763,558
Maryland.....	644,225	651,121	South Dakota.....	317,101	266,787
Massachusetts.....	1,065,226	1,111,190	Tennessee.....	1,103,491	1,081,298
Michigan.....	1,454,634	1,355,639	Texas.....	2,017,612	1,878,980
			Utah.....	196,857	176,494
			Vermont.....	182,568	173,388
			Virginia.....	1,035,348	1,026,264
			Washington.....	658,650	483,340
			West Virginia.....	644,044	577,075
			Wisconsin.....	1,208,541	1,125,319
			Wyoming.....	91,666	54,299
			Total.....	47,332,122	44,640,144

BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

New England.....	3,265,137	3,287,544
Middle Atlantic.....	9,813,181	9,502,711
East North Cent.....	9,393,792	8,857,829
West North Cent.....	6,092,869	5,455,052
South Atlantic.....	6,134,600	6,060,295
East South Cent.....	4,245,170	4,164,731
West South Cent.....	4,544,485	4,240,049
Mountain.....	1,478,010	1,155,507
Pacific.....	2,365,878	1,826,426

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (1910).

City.	Male.	Female.	City.	Male.	Female.
Albany, N. Y.....	48,270	51,983	Denver, Col.....	107,395	105,986
Atlanta, Ga.....	74,501	80,338	Detroit, Mich.....	240,354	225,412
Baltimore, Md.....	268,195	290,290	Fall River, Mass.....	57,627	61,668
Birmingham, Ala.....	67,263	65,417	Gr. Rapids, Mich.....	55,539	57,032
Boston, Mass.....	329,703	340,882	Indianapolis, Ind.....	116,069	117,581
Brighton, Conn.....	52,549	49,505	Jersey City, N. J.....	137,457	130,322
Buffalo, N. Y.....	212,052	214,213	Kansas City, Mo.....	126,412	121,967
Cambridge, Mass.....	50,161	54,675	Los Angeles, Cal.....	162,669	156,529
Chicago, Ill.....	1,125,764	1,059,519	Louisville, Ky.....	108,548	115,380
Cincinnati, O.....	177,511	186,080	Lowell, Mass.....	51,525	54,769
Cleveland, O.....	289,262	271,401	Memphis, Tenn.....	66,270	64,835
Columbus, O.....	91,452	90,059	Milwaukee, Wis.....	189,488	184,369
Dayton, O.....	58,848	57,729	Minneapolis, Minn.....	157,345	144,063
			Nashville, Tenn.....	52,155	58,209
			New Hav'n, Conn.....	66,695	66,910
			New Orleans, La.....	163,239	175,836
			New York, N. Y.....	2,382,482	2,384,401
			Newark, N. J.....	173,389	174,080
			Oakland, Cal.....	73,232	71,952
			Omaha, Neb.....	64,802	59,294
			Paterson, N. J.....	62,439	63,161
			Philadelphia, Pa.....	760,463	788,545
			Pittsburgh, Pa.....	273,589	260,316
			Portland, Ore.....	118,868	88,346
			Providence, R. I.....	110,288	114,038
			Richmond, Va.....	60,905	66,723

City.	Male.	Female.	City.	Male.	Female.	City.	Male.	Female.
Rochester, N. Y.	108,352	109,797	Scranton, Pa.	65,591	64,276	Toledo, O.	84,691	83,806
St. Louis, Mo.	346,068	340,961	Seattle, Wash.	136,773	100,421	Washington, D. C.	158,050	173,019
St. Paul, Minn.	111,809	102,935	Spokane, Wash.	57,513	46,889	Worcester, Mass.	73,424	72,562
S. Francisco, Cal.	236,901	180,011	Syracuse, N. Y.	68,806	68,443			

MEN OF VOTING AGE—21 YEARS AND OVER.

BY STATES.			City.			*Total.		
State.	*Total.	White.	Negro.	City.	*Total.	White.	Negro.	
Alabama	513,111	298,943	213,923	Milwaukee, Wis.	113,106	112,651	396	
Arizona	74,051	65,097	764	Minneapolis, Minn.	105,305	102,961	1,227	
Arkansas	295,824	284,301	111,365	Nashville, Tenn.	30,774	28,023	9,713	
California	920,397	846,207	8,143	New Haven, Conn.	40,510	39,233	1,191	
Colorado	271,648	264,609	4,283	New Orleans, La.	96,997	71,387	25,269	
Connecticut	377,692	342,392	4,765	New York, N. Y.	1,373,749	1,397,766	30,855	
Delaware	61,887	52,804	9,050	Newark, N. J.	103,234	99,938	3,015	
District of Columbia	103,761	75,765	27,621	Oakland, Cal.	53,967	49,163	1,238	
Florida	214,195	124,311	89,659	Omaha, Neb.	43,216	41,263	1,885	
Georgia	620,616	353,569	266,814	Paterson, N. J.	36,873	36,343	453	
Idaho	110,863	107,469	328	Philadelphia, Pa.	468,813	439,654	28,120	
Illinois	1,743,182	1,701,042	39,983	Pittsburgh, Pa.	166,424	156,818	9,362	
Indiana	822,434	801,431	20,651	Portland, Ore.	88,908	81,921	525	
Iowa	663,672	657,914	5,443	Providence, R. I.	68,983	66,948	1,765	
Kansas	508,529	490,225	17,588	Richmond, Va.	37,204	23,911	13,279	
Kentucky	603,454	527,661	75,694	Rochester, N. Y.	69,564	69,217	305	
Louisiana	414,919	240,001	174,211	St. Louis, Mo.	221,913	205,065	16,381	
Maine	235,727	234,855	476	St. Paul, Minn.	72,073	70,439	1,573	
Maryland	367,908	303,561	63,963	San Francisco, Cal.	175,951	164,127	831	
Massachusetts	1,021,669	1,006,431	12,591	Scranton, Pa.	37,059	36,837	216	
Michigan	870,876	862,222	6,286	Seattle, Wash.	101,685	85,052	1,204	
Minnesota	642,689	636,903	6,286	Spokane, Wash.	40,254	39,439	705	
Mississippi	426,953	192,741	238,701	Syracuse, N. Y.	44,713	44,261	319	
Missouri	473,062	919,480	52,921	Toledo, O.	52,743	51,990	309	
Montana	155,017	148,733	851	Washington, D. C.	103,761	75,765	27,621	
Nebraska	353,626	348,915	3,225	Worcester, Mass.	45,601	45,147	384	
Nevada	40,026	36,632	229	*Includes Indian, Chinese, etc.				
New Hampshire	136,668	136,393	200					
New Jersey	774,702	744,843	28,601					
New Mexico	94,637	88,733	644					
New York	2,836,773	2,783,371	45,877					
North Carolina	506,134	357,611	146,752					
North Dakota	173,890	171,941	311					
Ohio	1,484,265	1,444,477	39,188					
Oklahoma	447,266	395,377	36,841					
Oregon	257,183	245,343	766					
Pennsylvania	2,309,026	2,242,597	64,272					
Rhode Island	163,834	160,412	3,067					
South Carolina	325,046	165,739	169,155					
South Dakota	178,159	172,722	841					
Tennessee	552,668	433,431	119,142					
Texas	1,003,357	835,962	166,398					
Utah	104,115	100,436	568					
Vermont	113,506	112,513	975					
Virginia	523,532	363,659	159,593					
Washington	441,294	422,679	3,170					
West Virginia	338,349	315,498	22,757					
Wisconsin	683,743	679,841	1,082					
Wyoming	63,201	59,698	1,325					

United States.....26,999,151 24,357,514 2,458,873

*Includes 62,967 Indians, 60,421 Chinese and 56,638 Japanese.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	*Total.	White.	Negro.
Albany, N. Y.	32,000	31,586	379
Atlanta, Ga.	44,510	30,577	13,865
Baltimore, Md.	163,554	137,025	26,214
Birmingham, Ala.	40,699	24,248	16,441
Boston, Mass.	208,321	202,105	5,070
Bridgeport, Conn.	32,991	32,461	471
Buffalo, N. Y.	128,133	127,300	740
Cambridge, Mass.	30,262	28,777	1,384
Chicago, Ill.	700,590	680,950	17,845
Cincinnati, O.	113,919	106,508	7,387
Cleveland, O.	177,386	173,347	3,298
Columbus, O.	60,892	55,821	5,023
Dayton, O.	38,236	36,432	1,781
Denver, Col.	71,890	69,256	1,199
Detroit, Mich.	150,017	147,737	2,224
Fall River, Mass.	31,647	31,441	193
Grand Rapids, Mich.	34,295	34,008	284
Indianapolis, Ind.	75,743	69,141	7,556
Jersey City, N. J.	80,868	78,617	2,104
Kansas City, Mo.	87,457	78,269	9,101
Los Angeles, Cal.	114,889	107,633	2,571
Louisville, Ky.	67,676	53,980	13,687
Lowell, Mass.	31,300	31,206	44
Memphis, Tenn.	44,309	27,031	17,238

NOTE—Of the native white males 21 years of age and over in 1910, 13,211,731, or 48.9 per cent. were of native parentage, and 4,498,966, or 16.7 per cent. were of foreign or mixed parentage. The foreign born whites 21 years of age and over numbered 6,646,817, or 24.6 per cent.

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN BORN WHITE MALES (1910).

Twenty-one years of age and over.

BY STATES.			
State.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Alabama	4,841	684	2,793
Arizona	5,912	1,113	14,574
Arkansas	5,284	595	1,388
California	137,274	27,708	99,940
Colorado	35,245	6,536	19,615
Connecticut	60,608	9,103	69,431
Delaware	3,707	658	3,189
District of Columbia	6,474	1,058	2,304
Florida	5,959	783	7,411
Georgia	4,023	625	1,846
Idaho	12,817	2,478	6,215
Illinois	317,339	43,482	174,581
Indiana	42,533	13,320	18,354
Iowa	90,573	6,654	20,275
Kansas	39,145	6,173	12,247
Kentucky	13,225	315	2,754
Louisiana	10,924	1,166	9,151
Maine	14,994	1,490	23,672
Maryland	24,256	3,278	13,573
Massachusetts	189,126	30,016	212,033
Michigan	167,304	26,235	76,550
Minnesota	179,187	26,222	58,132
Mississippi	2,445	257	1,233
Missouri	65,612	10,117	25,835
Montana	27,635	6,749	16,937
Nebraska	57,270	9,924	12,347
Nevada	5,606	1,282	4,479
New Hampshire	16,415	1,421	19,377
New Jersey	128,438	24,511	122,076
New Mexico	4,267	709	6,048
New York	502,083	131,085	475,259
North Carolina	1,439	194	827
North Dakota	47,436	9,824	10,965
Ohio	142,465	17,509	113,856
Oklahoma	12,074	1,477	4,449
Oregon	29,675	7,591	17,430
Pennsylvania	248,827	46,416	367,766
Rhode Island	32,400	5,314	31,996
South Carolina	1,602	184	739
South Dakota	32,495	8,020	4,376
Tennessee	5,444	464	1,867

State.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Allen.	City.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Allen.
Texas	43,383	6,833	37,865	Philadelphia, Pa.	69,415	15,533	63,156
Utah	15,351	2,415	9,626	Pittsburgh, Pa.	28,797	5,355	23,439
Vermont	10,811	1,164	9,652	Portland, Ore.	11,251	3,058	7,097
Virginia	6,411	859	4,693	Providence, R. I.	12,988	2,815	14,910
Washington	68,895	15,258	43,202	Richmond, Va.	943	123	503
West Virginia	7,263	1,353	22,545	Rochester, N. Y.	13,003	2,947	8,361
Wisconsin	142,848	47,708	42,937	St. Louis, Mo.	33,081	7,049	15,918
Wyoming	6,837	1,937	8,125	St. Paul, Minn.	17,071	2,586	5,576

Total 3,034,117 570,772 2,266,535
 Per cent. 45.6 8.6 34.1

NOTE—The citizenship of 775,393, or 11.7 per cent, of the foreign born males 21 years of age and over was not reported.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Allens.
Albany, N. Y.	4,827	462	1,661
Atlanta, Ga.	1,011	193	565
Baltimore, Md.	16,643	2,664	9,559
Birmingham, Ala.	1,179	186	839
Boston, Mass.	47,791	10,438	40,516
Bridgeport, Conn.	6,563	1,093	8,136
Buffalo, N. Y.	29,409	4,413	16,255
Cambridge, Mass.	7,162	1,189	5,866
Chicago, Ill.	190,693	31,585	124,553
Cincinnati, O.	17,253	1,733	6,250
Cleveland, O.	40,482	7,826	40,221
Columbus, O.	4,463	414	2,349
Dayton, O.	3,451	396	2,964
Denver, Col.	10,959	2,102	3,801
Detroit, Mich.	32,891	7,271	28,733
Fall River, Mass.	8,368	732	10,594
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7,758	1,016	3,301
Indianapolis, Ind.	6,088	1,189	1,795
Jersey City, N. J.	16,556	3,067	14,404
Kansas City, Mo.	6,953	890	2,564
Los Angeles, Cal.	14,097	2,730	8,662
Louisville, Ky.	5,704	380	1,152
Lowell, Mass.	7,028	427	9,897
Memphis, Tenn.	1,664	197	808
Milwaukee, Wis.	26,155	9,887	14,435
Minneapolis, Minn.	23,462	5,427	10,305
Nashville, Tenn.	951	80	170
New Haven, Conn.	8,223	1,426	7,693
New Orleans, La.	6,138	595	3,703
New York, N. Y.	315,091	106,525	339,473
Newark, N. J.	21,427	4,982	19,204
Oakland, Cal.	10,237	2,004	5,968
Omaha, Neb.	7,079	2,103	2,868
Paterson, N. J.	9,817	1,887	6,029

WOMEN 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (1910).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	501,959	New York	2,757,521
Arizona	43,891	North Carolina	519,575
Arkansas	351,994	North Dakota	122,406
California	671,386	Ohio	1,398,341
Colorado	213,425	Oklahoma	356,194
Connecticut	335,131	Oregon	168,322
Delaware	58,442	Pennsylvania	2,114,008
Dist. Columbia	116,148	Rhode Island	166,391
Florida	178,685	South Carolina	343,368
Georgia	613,149	South Dakota	134,187
Idaho	69,313	Tennessee	542,408
Illinois	1,567,491	Texas	884,215
Indiana	770,658	Utah	85,729
Iowa	603,644	Vermont	104,882
Kansas	438,934	Virginia	518,473
Kentucky	579,756	Washington	277,727
Louisiana	395,354	West Virginia	284,969
Maine	225,736	Wisconsin	611,157
Maryland	373,819	Wyoming	28,840
Massachusetts	1,074,485	United States	24,555,754
Michigan	786,033	White	22,059,226
Minnesota	512,411	Native par-	
Mississippi	412,941	entage	12,484,481
Missouri	396,152	Foreign par-	
Montana	81,741	entage*	4,567,647
Nebraska	298,040	Foreign born	5,007,108
Nevada	18,140	Negro	2,427,742
New Hampshire	135,372	Indian	60,189
New Jersey	736,659	Other	8,607
New Mexico	73,152		

*Foreign or mixed parentage.

MALES OF MILITIA AGE—18 TO 44 YEARS (1910).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	401,145	Kansas	370,227	New Jersey	597,513	Texas	804,980
Arizona	58,962	Kentucky	457,493	New Mexico	73,097	Utah	84,449
Arkansas	311,792	Louisiana	338,343	New York	2,156,361	Vermont	73,685
California	665,522	Maine	151,325	North Carolina	392,192	Virginia	398,728
Colorado	203,982	Maryland	271,373	North Dakota	145,623	Washington	340,872
Connecticut	257,996	Massachusetts	760,324	Ohio	1,076,928	West Virginia	275,048
Delaware	44,634	Michigan	616,729	Oklahoma	357,933	Wisconsin	497,922
Dist. Columbia	78,349	Minnesota	491,113	Oregon	190,553	Wyoming	54,654
Florida	171,688	Mississippi	345,745	Pennsylvania	1,788,619	United States	20,473,684
Georgia	497,095	Missouri	721,166	Rhode Island	125,213	Total in 1900	16,182,702
Idaho	86,384	Montana	123,232	South Carolina	276,788	Per cent 1910*	22.3
Illinois	1,330,556	Nebraska	267,497	South Dakota	140,635	Per cent 1900*	21.3
Indiana	580,557	Nevada	29,383	Tennessee	423,088		
Iowa	475,829	New Hampshire	90,357				

*Per cent of total population.

POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS.

Age period.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Age period.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 5 years	10,631,364	5,380,596	5,250,768	55 to 59 years	2,786,951	1,488,437	1,298,514
Under 1 year	2,217,342	1,123,409	1,093,933	60 to 64 years	2,267,150	1,185,966	1,081,184
5 to 9 years	9,760,632	4,924,123	4,836,509	65 to 69 years	1,679,503	863,994	815,509
10 to 14 years	9,107,140	4,601,753	4,505,387	70 to 74 years	1,113,728	561,644	552,084
15 to 19 years	9,063,603	4,527,282	4,536,321	75 to 79 years	667,302	331,280	336,022
20 to 24 years	9,056,988*	4,530,290	4,476,694	80 to 84 years	321,754	153,745	168,009
25 to 29 years	8,180,003	4,244,348	3,935,655	85 to 89 years	122,818	56,335	66,483
30 to 34 years	6,972,185	3,656,768	3,315,417	90 to 94 years	33,473	14,553	18,920
35 to 39 years	6,336,100	3,367,016	3,029,084	95 to 99 years	7,391	3,045	4,346
40 to 44 years	6,261,587	3,286,350	2,975,237	100 years and over	3,555	1,880	2,175
45 to 49 years	4,469,197	2,273,916	2,090,281	Age unknown	169,055	114,443	54,512
50 to 54 years	3,900,791	2,101,013	1,790,778				
				All ages	91,972,266	47,332,277	44,639,989

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY AGE

Age period.	(1910).		Pct. of total.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Under 5 years....	4,200,291	6,431,073	9.9	13.0
5 to 9 years.....	3,773,917	5,986,715	8.9	12.1
10 to 14 years....	3,627,408	5,479,732	8.5	11.1
15 to 19 years....	4,003,271	5,060,332	9.4	10.3
20 to 24 years....	4,570,558	4,486,426	10.7	9.1
25 to 29 years....	4,338,392	3,841,611	10.2	7.8
30 to 34 years....	3,697,202	3,274,983	8.7	6.6
35 to 44 years....	6,133,259	5,524,128	14.4	11.2
45 to 64 years....	4,185,722	4,184,266	9.8	8.5
55 to 64 years....	2,302,142	2,751,959	5.4	6.0
65 years and over..	1,693,400	2,256,514	4.0	4.5
5 to 14 years....	7,401,325	11,466,447	17.4	23.2
15 to 24 years....	8,573,829	9,546,758	20.1	19.3
25 to 44 years....	14,168,853	12,641,022	33.3	25.6
45 to 64 years....	6,487,864	6,936,225	15.2	14.1
All ages.....	42,623,383	49,348,883	46.3	53.7

AGE PERIODS BY COLOR (1910).

Age period.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Under 1 year.....	1,955,605	252,386	8,216

Age period.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Under 5 years.....	1,232,914	9,323,283	40,384
5 to 9 years.....	8,475,173	1,246,553	36,541
10 to 14 years.....	7,918,408	1,155,266	31,393
15 to 19 years.....	7,968,391	1,060,416	23,486
20 to 24 years.....	7,986,411	1,030,795	21,844
25 to 29 years.....	7,257,136	881,227	18,137
30 to 34 years.....	6,267,276	668,089	15,243
35 to 39 years.....	5,731,495	633,449	14,834
40 to 44 years.....	4,780,272	455,413	11,961
45 to 49 years.....	4,061,062	385,909	9,887
50 to 54 years.....	3,555,313	326,070	9,343
55 to 59 years.....	2,564,206	209,622	7,171
60 to 64 years.....	2,069,323	186,502	6,524
65 to 69 years.....	1,549,954	123,560	4,382
70 to 74 years.....	1,030,884	73,839	2,105
75 to 79 years.....	620,992	40,918	1,055
80 to 84 years.....	294,555	25,579	1,565
85 to 89 years.....	110,936	11,166	691
90 to 94 years.....	27,161	5,850	458
95 to 99 years.....	4,757	2,447	187
100 years and over..	764	2,675	116
Age unknown.....	134,224	31,040	949
All ages.....	81,731,957	9,827,763	265,683

POPULATION BY MARITAL CONDITION (1910).

UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE—ALL AGES.

Condition.	Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Total.....	47,332,277	100.0	44,689,989	100.0
Single.....	27,455,607	58.0	25,522,121	57.7
Married.....	18,093,498	38.2	17,688,169	39.6
Widowed.....	1,471,472	3.1	1,176,426	2.7
Divorced.....	156,176	0.3	185,101	0.4
Not reported.....	155,524	0.3	68,172	0.2

POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Condition.	Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Single.....	12,550,129	38.7	8,933,170	29.7
Married.....	18,092,600	55.8	17,684,687	58.9
Widowed.....	1,471,390	4.5	1,176,228	10.6
Divorced.....	156,162	0.5	185,068	0.6
Not reported.....	155,524	0.5	68,172	0.2

MARITAL CONDITION BY AGE PERIODS.

Age period.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Di-
15 to 19—Male....	4,448,067	51,877	1,110	347
Female.....	3,985,764	513,239	10,261	3,650
20 to 24—Male....	3,432,161	1,100,093	18,815	6,732
Female.....	2,163,683	2,225,362	55,354	20,870
25 to 34—Male....	2,767,957	4,964,769	110,431	34,571
Female.....	1,516,726	5,443,894	224,327	57,262
35 to 44—Male....	1,026,502	4,873,153	193,701	42,688
Female.....	628,516	4,410,310	411,896	49,269

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

TOTAL FOREIGN BORN.

Country of birth.	1910.	1900.	*Pct. in-crease.
Northwestern Europe....	6,740,400	7,016,311	-3.9
Great Britain.....	1,221,283	1,167,623	4.6
England.....	877,719	840,513	4.4
Scotland.....	261,076	233,524	11.8
Wales.....	82,488	93,586	-11.9
Ireland.....	1,352,251	1,615,459	-16.3
Germany.....	2,501,333	2,813,628	-11.1
Scandinavian countries..	1,250,733	1,072,092	16.7
Norway.....	665,207	536,388	20.1
Sweden.....	181,649	153,690	18.2
Denmark.....	120,563	94,931	26.5
Netherlands.....	49,400	29,757	66.0
Luxemburg.....	3,071	3,031	1.3
France.....	117,418	104,197	12.7
Switzerland.....	124,848	115,593	8.0
Southern and Eastern Eu- rope.....	5,048,583	1,832,894	175.4
Portugal.....	50,360	30,608	93.9
Spain.....	22,108	7,050	213.6
Italy.....	1,343,125	484,027	177.5
Russia and Finland.....	1,732,462	640,743	170.4
Russia.....	1,602,782	578,102	177.2
Finland.....	129,680	62,641	107.0
Austria-Hungary.....	1,670,582	687,002	162.3
Austria.....	1,174,973	491,295	139.2
Hungary.....	495,609	145,714	240.1

	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Di-
45 to 64—Male...	722,701	5,771,630	593,642	58,177
Female.....	499,564	4,383,497	1,324,838	47,134
65 and over—Male	123,322	1,303,768	539,058	13,075
Female.....	124,223	687,335	1,140,558	6,903

MARITAL CONDITION BY NATIVITY AND COLOR.

POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

State and sex.	Single.	Married.	Wid-	Di-
			owed.	vorced.
Native white—Nat-				
par-entage—Male..	6,185,324	9,144,099	723,883	87,456
Female.....	4,644,122	9,219,385	1,523,560	100,053
Native white—For-				
eign or mixed par-				
entage—Male.....	2,906,042	2,677,706	160,779	24,683
Female.....	2,453,017	3,008,623	382,318	30,206
Foreign born white				
Male.....	2,268,916	4,432,135	384,726	23,059
Female.....	994,110	3,624,003	800,112	20,542
Negro—Male.....	1,833,472	1,749,228	189,970	20,146
Female.....	823,996	1,775,949	459,831	33,286
Indian—Male.....	27,391	46,154	5,319	679
Female.....	16,324	49,095	10,071	959
Chinese—Male....	34,330	26,449	1,139	45
Female.....	680	2,016	229	5
Japanese—Male..	42,688	15,913	495	86
Female.....	908	5,581	96	17

Country of birth.	1910.	1900.	*Pct. in-crease.
Balkan peninsula.....	220,946		
Roumania.....	65,923	15,032	338.6
Bulgaria.....	11,498		
Serbia.....	4,639		
Montenegro.....	5,374		
Greece.....	101,282	8,515	1089.5
Turkey in Europe....	32,230	9,910	
Europe.....	11,791,841	8,871,780	32.9
China.....	56,766	81,534	-30.4
Japan.....	67,744	24,788	173.3
India.....	4,664	2,031	129.6
Turkey in Asia.....	59,729		
Other Asiatic.....	2,591	11,895	-78.2
Asia.....	191,484	120,248	59.2
Canada—Newfoundland .	1,209,717	1,179,922	2.5
Canada—French.....	385,083	395,126	-2.5
Canada—Other.....	819,554	784,796	4.4
West Indies.....	47,635	25,435	87.3
Cuba.....	15,133	11,081	36.6
Other West Indies....	32,502	14,354	126.4
Mexico.....	221,915	103,393	114.6
Central America.....	1,736	3,897	-55.5
South America.....	8,228	4,733	73.3
America.....	1,489,231	1,317,390	13.0
Africa.....	3,992	2,538	57.3

Country of birth.	1910.	1900.	*Pct. in-crease.
Australia	9,035	6,807	32.1
Atlantic islands.....	13,274	9,768	87.1
Pacific islands.....	2,415	2,013	20.0
Country not specified....	2,687	2,546	5.5
Born at sea.....	6,927	8,196	-15.5
Total foreign born.....	13,515,886	10,341,276	30.7

*Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

NOTE—The figures for Europe include 2,558 from countries not specified in 1910 and 22,575 in 1900. Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro were included under "country not specified" in 1900. Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia were combined in the 1900 census. Newfoundland was included with Canada in 1900 census.

POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR PAR-ENTAGE (1910).

Country of origin.	Foreign born.	Both parents foreign.	One parent foreign.
Austria	1,174,924	709,070	117,565
Belgium	49,387	26,448	13,419
Bulgaria*	21,451	948	286
Canada—French	385,083	330,976	216,179
Canada—Other	810,987	859,204	704,099
Denmark	181,621	147,648	70,795
England	876,455	592,285	853,702
France	117,236	75,937	96,216
Germany	2,501,131	3,911,847	1,869,590
Greece	101,264	5,524	2,877
Hungary	495,600	191,059	13,568
Ireland	1,352,155	2,141,577	1,010,628
Italy	1,343,070	695,187	60,103
Mexico	129,802	107,866	54,333
Netherlands	120,053	116,331	57,190
Norway	403,858	410,951	164,290
Portugal	57,623	41,680	11,819
Roumania	65,920	20,707	1,094
Russia—Finland	1,732,421	949,316	70,938
Scotland	261,034	175,391	223,238
Spain	21,977	4,387	6,770
Sweden	665,133	546,788	152,244
Switzerland	124,834	90,669	86,147
Turkey in Asia	59,702	17,480	1,449
Turkey in Europe	32,221	2,560	536
Wales	82,479	84,934	81,534
Other for. countries.....	88,014	31,362	40,919
Mixed for. parentage†	1,177,092	.....	.....

Total

*Includes Serbia and Montenegro.

†Parents born in different foreign countries.

NOTE—The above table includes white residents of the United States born abroad (foreign born), those having both parents born in the country specified (both parents foreign) and those having one parent born in the country specified and the other in the United States (one parent foreign).

POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR PAR-ENTAGE BY STATES (1910).

State.	Foreign born.	*Foreign parentage.	†Mixed parentage.
Alabama	19,286	32,417	2,829
Arizona	48,765	42,176	2,206
Arkansas	17,046	36,608	2,414
California	586,432	635,889	61,244
Colorado	129,587	181,428	14,683
Connecticut	329,574	374,489	20,720
Delaware	17,492	25,873	1,666
District of Columbia.....	24,902	45,066	3,631
Florida	40,633	35,825	2,863
Georgia	15,477	25,672	1,688
Idaho	42,578	75,195	6,834
Illinois	1,205,314	1,723,847	99,659
Indiana	159,663	350,551	14,293
Iowa	273,765	632,181	30,169
Kansas	135,450	292,105	17,433
Kentucky	40,162	124,704	5,597
Louisiana	52,766	112,717	8,146
Maine	110,582	134,955	6,101
Maryland	104,944	191,838	7,994
Massachusetts	1,059,245	1,170,447	80,901
Michigan	597,550	964,882	69,997
Minnesota	543,595	941,136	56,828
Missouri	229,799	518,201	27,433
Montana	94,713	106,809	9,187
Nebraska	176,662	362,353	19,177
Nevada	19,691	20,951	2,256
New Hampshire.....	96,667	105,117	4,323
New Jersey.....	660,738	777,797	52,982
New Mexico.....	23,146	26,381	1,351
New York.....	2,748,011	3,007,248	204,767
North Carolina.....	6,092	8,851	416
North Dakota.....	156,654	251,236	16,429
Ohio	598,374	1,024,393	53,139
Oklahoma	40,442	94,044	5,293
Oregon	113,136	135,238	12,323
Pennsylvania.....	1,442,374	1,806,267	104,223
Rhode Island.....	179,141	194,646	12,688
South Carolina.....	6,179	11,137	592
South Dakota.....	100,790	217,491	12,577
Tennessee	15,607	38,367	2,456
Texas	241,938	361,914	15,143
Utah	65,822	131,527	16,675
Vermont	49,921	75,055	3,235
Virginia	27,057	37,948	2,262
Washington.....	256,241	282,528	26,223
West Virginia.....	57,218	57,638	2,646
Wisconsin	512,865	1,044,761	50,297
Wyoming	29,020	32,504	2,949

Total

*Native white persons having both parents born in same country, or one parent born in foreign country and the other in the United States. †Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries.

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BY STATES (1910). CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

State.	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	French.	Other.	China.	†Cuba.	Denm.	r'rk.	Engl'nd.	Finl'nd.
Alabama	904	45	106	96	737	44	230	197	2,265	89	28
Arizona	1,483	50	371	177	1,650	1,016	37	884	3,500	560	15
Arkansas	1,268	111	17	119	955	44	27	178	1,519	15	15
California	17,165	1,464	880	3,109	41,568	27,764	854	14,209	48,703	6,159	19
Colorado	13,043	375	609	789	8,792	320	99	2,756	12,928	1,239	15
Connecticut	23,642	230	59	18,889	7,868	385	341	2,724	22,463	776	9
Delaware	992	8	1	63	441	29	34	52	1,558	9	9
Dist. Columbia.....	459	41	10	109	1,052	270	243	176	2,638	21	21
Florida	228	50	14	151	1,577	156	17,050	295	3,078	89	89
Georgia	349	27	6	70	731	174	226	112	1,671	49	49
Idaho	1,561	94	576	796	4,575	773	13	2,254	4,983	652	652
Illinois	163,025	9,399	1,875	7,440	38,311	1,560	551	17,369	60,363	2,390	2,390
Indiana	11,831	2,298	1,576	789	5,049	196	82	900	9,783	215	215
Iowa	15,967	929	635	844	10,675	76	76	17,961	16,783	140	140
Kansas	12,094	1,703	118	1,087	6,101	16	74	2,760	11,262	49	49
Kentucky	1,032	73	77	98	972	34	42	73	2,619	18	18
Louisiana	1,597	292	25	250	941	346	630	239	2,086	111	111
Maine	831	30	32	35,013	41,210	65	80	929	5,651	838	838
Maryland	8,254	59	31	110	1,320	299	453	237	5,211	47	47
Massachusetts	35,455	1,745	169	134,659	162,710	1,873	2,287	3,405	92,658	10,744	10,744
Michigan	31,034	5,683	375	28,083	144,780	187	150	6,315	42,737	31,144	31,144
Minnesota	37,121	1,557	2,421	11,062	30,059	249	112	16,137	12,139	26,637	26,637
Missouri	16,222	1,000	451	779	7,290	452	272	1,729	13,760	120	120
Montana	8,350	235	2,155	2,874	10,968	1,098	39	1,943	8,981	4,111	4,111

Canada.

State.	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	French.	Other.	China.	†Cuba.	Denm.	r.k.	Engl.	Ind.	Finl.	nd.
Nebraska	24,362	493	183	674	8,661	39	47	13,671	8,009	79			
Nevada	322	178	272	1,575	780	16	616	1,793	174				
New Hampshire	2,438	175	21	40,865	17,013	53	40	131	4,962	1,198			
New Jersey	56,779	1,867	122	1,203	7,932	932	1,917	5,059	50,375	1,640			
New Mexico	1,233	44	167	111	912	202	25	116	1,101	26			
New York	245,004	3,484	1,033	24,563	98,988	4,482	17,483	12,544	146,870	8,760			
North Carolina	139	5	2	29	514	61	43	36	940	18			
North Dakota	5,149	229	268	2,376	19,131	30	9	5,355	3,070	1,186			
Ohio	72,887	1,525	1,697	2,310	21,382	398	245	1,837	43,347	3,988			
Oklahoma	3,889	191	115	320	2,551	127	65	550	2,981	18			
Oregon	5,241	573	1,095	1,146	11,263	668	68	3,215	7,998	4,734			
Pennsylvania	251,774	5,250	1,407	1,244	14,737	1,468	2,105	3,034	109,115	2,413			
Rhode Island	6,130	959	50	34,087	7,867	215	316	328	27,834	297			
South Carolina	222	97	1	39	243	46	59	51	517	42			
South Dakota	5,372	237	501	998	5,012	98	17	6,294	4,024	1,381			
Tennessee	637	27	11	91	1,065	40	71	163	2,045	21			
Texas	20,570	323	240	356	3,178	492	359	1,289	8,498	1,609			
Utah	1,870	44	346	114	1,576	311	9	8,300	18,083	1,012			
Vermont	1,057	25	2	14,643	11,415	7	37	172	2,464	293			
Virginia	1,281	48	10	104	1,256	126	233	240	3,687	50			
Washington	12,745	1,228	1,647	3,711	35,771	2,301	175	7,804	19,430	8,709			
West Virginia	8,360	800	100	88	784	62	46	67	3,511	127			
Wisconsin	38,692	4,020	393	7,992	17,004	163	54	16,454	13,959	5,705			
Wyoming	3,966	82	331	143	1,288	204	38	962	2,985	1,380			

*Including Serbia and Montenegro. †and other West Indies.

State.	France.	Germany.	Greece.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Japan.	Mexico.	Nether-	lands.	Nor-	way.
Alabama	592	3,603	633	585	1,167	2,696	5	81	127	256		
Arizona	323	1,846	10	22	1,159	699	284	14,172	23	123		
Arkansas	387	5,815	179	285	1,079	1,699	9	132	145	76		
California	17,407	76,307	372	799	44,476	22,777	10,264	8,086	1,015	5,060		
Colorado	1,374	17,071	2,272	1,632	8,710	14,375	2,245	2,602	710	1,787		
Connecticut	2,619	31,127	1,074	13,855	58,458	56,954	65	19	304	1,265		
Delaware	170	2,573	34	247	3,985	2,893	4	2	20	38		
Dist. Columbia	511	5,179	342	155	5,847	2,761	44	26	64	149		
Florida	285	2,446	836	79	4,538	46	46	145	85	304		
Georgia	224	3,029	941	230	1,655	545	5	52	145	145		
Idaho	333	5,049	1,843	202	1,782	2,067	1,330	133	261	2,566		
Illinois	7,972	319,199	10,031	39,859	93,455	72,163	274	672	14,402	32,913		
Indiana	2,388	62,179	1,370	14,370	11,266	6,911	41	47	2,131	531		
Iowa	1,618	98,759	3,356	1,178	17,756	5,845	33	620	11,337	21,924		
Kansas	2,657	34,508	1,410	1,078	8,100	3,520	111	8,429	906	1,294		
Kentucky	645	19,351	273	725	5,914	1,316	11	28	140	53		
Louisiana	5,345	8,926	237	397	3,757	20,333	30	1,025	113	295		
Maine	290	1,282	579	157	7,890	3,468	12	28	27	580		
Maryland	552	36,657	463	2,089	9,705	6,969	23	10	203	363		
Massachusetts	5,926	30,555	11,413	1,996	222,867	85,056	150	71	1,597	5,432		
Michigan	2,421	131,586	1,196	11,597	20,434	16,861	56	86	33,471	7,638		
Minnesota	1,460	109,628	1,660	5,582	15,859	9,669	67	62	3,542	105,303		
Missouri	2,794	88,226	2,790	11,532	23,297	12,984	100	1,413	988	660		
Montana	639	8,669	1,905	1,486	9,469	6,592	1,566	67	1,054	7,170		
Nebraska	639	57,302	3,459	1,453	8,124	3,799	583	290	872	2,750		
Nevada	659	1,916	1,051	44	2,702	2,331	855	732	44	255		
New Hampshire	189	2,046	2,634	66	10,613	2,071	1	48	49	491		
New Jersey	6,240	122,880	1,575	47,610	82,758	115,446	193	97	12,698	5,351		
New Mexico	326	1,746	167	209	644	1,959	254	11,913	86	151		
New York	23,472	436,911	10,097	96,843	367,889	472,201	1,163	555	12,652	25,013		
North Carolina	114	1,074	174	37	306	521	2	10	28	39		
North Dakota	265	16,572	1,083	2,855	2,498	1,262	58	8	709	45,937		
Ohio	4,838	175,095	2,555	85,881	40,062	41,620	70	85	2,278	1,110		
Oklahoma	749	10,090	590	348	1,801	2,564	47	2,744	230	351		
Oregon	1,159	17,958	3,555	1,160	4,995	5,538	3,277	199	618	6,843		
Pennsylvania	10,003	195,202	4,221	123,498	165,109	196,122	181	153	1,231	2,320		
Rhode Island	1,711	4,459	951	294	29,718	27,287	30	8	143	578		
South Carolina	70	1,744	282	40	676	316	7	2	19	82		
South Dakota	252	21,544	231	594	2,980	1,158	38	15	2,656	20,918		
Tennessee	305	3,903	374	376	2,296	2,034	8	45	78	89		
Texas	1,821	44,928	756	926	5,857	7,190	316	125,016	434	2,785		
Utah	303	3,963	4,039	531	1,657	3,117	2,050	166	1,392	1,705		
Vermont	219	798	113	539	4,940	4,594	8	25	102	102		
Virginia	300	4,228	721	1,784	2,450	2,449	14	12	99	311		
Washington	2,340	29,388	4,187	1,160	10,180	13,121	12,177	145	2,157	12,177		
West Virginia	535	6,327	787	5,939	2,292	17,292	4	10	60	38		
Wisconsin	1,396	233,384	2,764	10,554	14,049	9,273	34	39	7,379	57,000		
Wyoming	316	2,638	1,915	437	1,359	1,961	1,575	188	79	623		

Turkey Turkey

State.	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	(Asia).	(Europe).	Wales.
Alabama	4	108	1,531	1,120	74	753	213	389	128	230
Arizona	29	16	311	576	857	845	314	128	44	210
Arkansas	1	38	760	442	9	385	804	169	45	148
California	22,539	1,120	16,610	13,695	4,229	26,212	14,521	3,709	812	2,416
Colorado	43	334	13,618	4,269	177	12,446	1,767	333	217	1,989
Connecticut	707	718	54,121	6,750	92	18,208	1,806	1,738	696	616
Delaware	1	39	3,429	344	5	332	78	10	9	34
Dist. Columbia	2	41	3,383	705	51	359	281	139	41	87
Florida	30	323	547	606	4,199	729	145	291	79	89
Georgia	23	85	3,224	527	91	289	169	376	90	89
Idaho	49	19	743	1,282	1,047	4,985	1,319	73	129	722
Illinois	291	4,306	149,016	20,755	364	115,424	8,661	2,690	2,453	4,091

State.	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey (Asia).	Turkey (Europe).	Wales.
Indiana	6	709	9,599	3,419	40	5,081	2,765	809	2,274	1,498
Iowa	8	384	6,310	5,162	40	26,763	3,676	600	479	2,434
Kansas	9	87	15,311	3,591	282	13,309	2,853	287	287	1,615
Kentucky	3	100	3,222	641	24	190	1,658	369	55	222
Louisiana	73	111	1,805	455	719	344	421	949	196	82
Maine	82	20	4,752	2,389	111	2,203	56	744	721	204
Maryland	37	220	27,587	1,955	84	421	452	80	44	583
Massachusetts	26,437	858	117,261	28,416	549	39,562	1,341	12,546	3,592	1,513
Michigan	20	510	37,978	9,952	53	26,374	2,780	1,567	342	786
Minnesota	16	2,008	17,541	4,373	53	122,428	2,992	698	528	1,023
Missouri	44	1,522	21,402	3,651	266	6,654	6,141	1,084	1,000	1,219
Montana	31	266	2,228	3,373	49	6,412	988	201	491	884
Nebraska	7	295	13,020	2,242	21	23,219	2,150	572	247	824
Nevada	305	8	135	469	778	708	468	25	15	168
New Hampshire	110	25	4,345	1,979	17	2,068	78	891	1,965	88
New Jersey	145	2,208	93,567	17,512	495	10,547	7,549	2,396	389	1,202
New Mexico	10	6	228	509	100	865	172	123	17	93
New York	680	34,443	558,956	39,437	3,766	53,705	16,315	9,473	5,004	7,464
North Carolina	20	7	711	435	8	112	68	402	107	35
North Dakota	3	1,070	31,910	1,696	13	12,160	560	392	270	222
Ohio	182	3,974	48,756	10,705	123	5,522	10,988	2,031	1,935	9,377
Oklahoma	19	27	5,807	1,218	47	1,028	770	376	135	365
Oregon	174	258	5,321	3,387	462	10,099	3,853	197	553	585
Pennsylvania	225	7,752	240,985	32,046	354	23,467	7,484	4,486	2,754	29,255
Rhode Island	6,501	415	9,765	6,272	40	7,405	221	3,132	658	268
South Carolina	3	9	786	239	14	95	36	263	43	11
South Dakota	2	55	13,189	1,102	5	9,998	800	246	238	503
Tennessee	2	77	2,494	561	26	363	800	159	20	252
Texas	89	259	5,739	2,038	848	4,706	1,773	1,125	237	301
Utah	8	18	568	2,853	24	7,227	1,691	215	146	1,672
Vermont	79	17	2,455	2,615	351	1,331	214	189	31	1,043
Virginia	85	72	4,379	1,246	69	368	246	484	144	225
Washington	179	211	10,961	7,101	385	32,199	3,507	439	728	1,976
West Virginia	3	250	5,143	1,088	464	279	600	726	420	880
Wisconsin	9	446	29,644	3,885	34	25,739	8,036	791	397	2,507
Wyoming	50	57	763	1,812	120	2,497	251	151	262	419

FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES OF 250,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS (1910).

Country of birth.	Balti- more.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Cin- cinnati.	Cleve- land.	Detroit.	Jersey City.	Los Angeles.	Milwan- kee.
Austria	6,540	2,413	9,284	132,063	1,638	42,069	14,490	4,978	2,510	11,553
Belgium	28	682	37	2,665	95	20	2,237	173	213	86
Bulgaria*	14	36	10	515	7	46	75	7	116	64
Canada—French	45	3,093	566	4,633	73	571	4,168	107	592	218
Canada—Other	752	47,892	16,863	26,683	587	8,794	38,648	1,010	7,685	1,671
China	245	819	57	1,325	16	155	24	132	1,481	39
Cuba†	355	1,070	45	393	40	71	58	212	119	31
Denmark	132	1,031	200	11,484	79	448	411	346	1,096	619
England	2,698	13,671	7,070	27,912	1,872	11,420	9,038	4,632	7,581	2,086
Finland	36	455	58	1,191	10	499	59	681	261	110
France	357	1,081	694	3,036	665	494	636	596	1,916	251
Germany	26,024	8,701	43,815	182,289	28,426	41,408	44,675	16,131	9,684	64,816
Greece	347	1,497	220	6,564	180	275	585	179	361	1,504
Hungary	1,358	426	2,742	28,938	6,344	31,503	5,935	1,084	820	1,171
Ireland	6,806	66,041	9,423	65,965	6,224	11,316	5,584	16,124	3,878	1,966
Italy	5,043	31,380	11,399	45,169	2,245	10,336	5,724	12,060	3,802	3,374
Japan	12	61	12	229	6	15	23	5	3,931	.....
Mexico	6	24	20	188	15	18	27	14	5,632	112
Netherlands	106	486	314	9,632	322	1,076	584	243	408	615
Norway	199	1,914	253	24,136	87	512	225	1,369	1,003	2,144
Portugal	26	1,296	12	50	8	3	5	25	128	1
Roumania	216	373	106	3,344	454	761	313	196	297	267
Russia	24,803	41,892	11,349	121,786	4,999	25,477	16,644	13,667	4,758	11,992
Scotland	518	5,062	1,978	10,305	458	2,880	3,320	1,668	1,589	647
Spain	49	268	24	243	20	28	13	72	384	21
Sweden	237	7,123	1,021	63,035	114	1,657	601	1,280	3,414	787
Switzerland	228	415	639	3,494	696	1,373	595	553	828	833
Turkey (Asia)	50	2,088	207	1,175	245	497	561	103	385	78
Turkey (Europe)	24	623	97	711	280	251	125	38	120	147
Wales	309	315	217	1,818	177	1,298	170	139	414	231
All other	809	1,222	262	2,400	121	339	311	172	726	195
Total	77,662	243,365	115,689	783,428	56,859	196,170	157,534	77,987	66,133	111,929

Country of birth.	Minne- apolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Newark.	Phila- delphia.	Pitts- burgh.	St. Louis.	S. Fran- cisco.	Wash- D. C.
Austria	6,075	645	190,246	12,963	19,860	21,400	11,171	9,641	459
Belgium	63	91	2,260	70	478	100	353	448	41
Bulgaria*	235	5	540	10	100	71	165	160	10
Canada—French	1,637	101	2,844	199	301	86	260	474	109
Canada—Other	5,905	387	23,476	1,126	3,735	1,741	2,256	5,701	1,052
China	92	219	3,936	194	866	197	351	6,914	270
Cuba†	2,030	117	7,997	183	1,529	124	141	291	243
Denmark	2,799	1,358	78,483	360	1,119	110	441	3,119	176
England	375	34	7,410	69	36,564	9,628	5,226	9,821	2,638
Finland	293	3,671	18,293	697	2,659	885	1,213	6,252	511
France	8,650	6,122	278,137	22,177	61,480	29,438	47,766	24,137	5,179

*Including Serbia and Montenegro. †Add other West Indies.

Country of birth.	Minneapolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Newark.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	S. Francisco.	Wash. D. C.
Greece	463	175	8,038	297	589	773	1,312	2,275	342
Hungary	1,176	90	76,627	6,029	12,495	6,576	8,759	1,247	155
Ireland	2,867	2,996	252,672	11,225	33,196	18,873	14,272	23,153	5,347
Italy	653	8,066	340,770	20,494	45,308	14,120	7,594	16,919	2,761
Japan	33	20	957	10	87	27	43	4,191	44
Mexico	14	289	426	10	59	17	180	1,792	26
Netherlands	209	43	4,193	202	349	106	422	500	64
Norway	16,402	181	22,281	190	1,144	117	204	3,769	149
Portugal		36	481	8	54	2	14	592	2
Roumania	1,412	93	33,584	1,160	4,413	1,521	1,055	583	41
Russia	5,654	1,254	484,193	21,912	90,697	26,391	15,481	4,643	3,393
Scotland	1,060	257	23,123	2,547	9,177	3,283	1,313	3,669	705
Spain	21	453	3,359	54	200	23	227	1,737	51
Sweden	26,478	160	34,952	782	2,429	1,355	1,129	6,970	359
Switzerland	299	247	10,452	779	2,013	1,007	2,653	2,587	281
Turkey (Asia)	219	192	6,169	127	973	452	730	320	139
Turkey (Europe)	61	46	3,695	48	525	79	838	402	41
Wales	213	20	1,779	106	1,033	2,159	197	402	87
All other	187	499	6,626	281	1,049	290	406	3,302	206
Total	86,099	28,333	1,944,357	111,007	384,707	140,924	126,223	142,298	24,902

FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES OF 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS (1910).									
City.	Total.	Austria.	Canada.	England.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Scandinavia.
Albany, N. Y.	18,218	586	959	1,682	4,620	57	4,545	2,205	188
Atlanta, Ga.	4,501	113	256	595	729	92	302	95	102
Birmingham, Ala.	5,730	134	239	1,343	706	73	309	1,360	183
Bridgeport, Conn.	36,264	3,858	1,277	3,901	2,811	6,975	5,085	5,022	2,200
Camb'ge, Mass.	35,328	156	10,172	2,851	728	102	107	1,545	2,131
Columbus, O.	16,363	818	696	1,935	5,722	970	1,809	1,619	163
Dayton, O.	13,892	660	620	620	5,817	2,761	976	356	80
Denver, Col.	39,749	1,698	3,492	5,920	6,636	465	3,965	2,664	6,029
Fall River, Mass.	50,958	2,614	16,260	11,964	234	3	5,194	1,025	189
G. Rapids, Mich.	28,387	649	3,221	1,148	4,546	209	871	319	1,366
Indianapolis, Ind.	19,842	1,227	848	1,628	7,518	852	3,255	658	436
Kansas City, Mo.	25,466	571	1,760	2,927	5,354	332	3,267	2,579	2,666
Louisville, Ky.	37,473	316	871	938	8,471	441	2,700	654	137
Lowell, Mass.	43,494	1,948	16,342	5,751	205	24	9,983	289	772
Memphis, Tenn.	6,520	261	337	391	1,429	71	803	1,140	205
Nashville, Tenn.	3,017	91	135	366	554	177	572	91	46
N. Haven, Conn.	42,989	1,109	1,335	2,663	4,115	473	9,004	13,159	1,919
Oakland, Cal.	40,846	1,267	3,150	5,304	5,546	248	4,160	3,800	4,794
Omaha, Neb.	27,179	3,414	1,218	1,989	4,861	554	1,849	9,361	6,860
Paterson, N. J.	45,485	883	487	7,791	5,741	493	4,971	9,317	2,483
Portland, Ore.	50,312	2,548	5,211	5,363	7,474	584	2,267	2,557	8,723
Providence, R.I.	76,999	1,574	8,835	12,676	2,076	126	15,801	17,305	4,058
Richmond, Va.	4,136	118	122	652	892	36	405	511	67
Rochester, N. Y.	59,076	1,688	9,718	5,979	14,624	415	5,230	10,638	607
St. Paul, Minn.	56,657	3,900	4,435	2,879	14,025	1,989	4,184	1,995	16,810
Scranton, Pa.	35,122	3,184	301	7,716	4,325	1,214	5,302	3,549	142
Seattle, Wash.	67,456	2,025	10,708	8,553	6,176	345	3,177	14,747	3,877
Spokane, Wash.	21,820	712	4,450	2,393	2,755	126	1,021	1,545	5,786
Syracuse, N. Y.	30,848	1,265	3,257	2,942	6,903	212	4,877	4,756	500
Toledo, O.	32,144	879	3,180	2,052	15,308	2,927	1,971	370	323
Worcester, Mass.	48,597	362	415	4,012	580	20	10,535	2,889	8,599

*Includes Scotland and Wales. †Comprises Norway, Sweden and Denmark. ‡Includes Finland.

PERCENTAGES OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN (1910).									
State.	Total population.	Born in state.	Born in other states.	Born in foreign.	State.	Total population.	Born in state.	Born in other states.	Born in foreign.
Alabama	2,138,093	86.9	12.0	0.9	New Jersey	2,537,167	53.0	20.7	26.0
Arizona	204,354	38.6	36.6	23.9	New Mexico	327,301	56.4	36.0	7.1
Arkansas	1,574,449	67.1	31.4	1.1	New York	9,113,614	62.0	7.5	30.2
California	2,377,549	38.0	36.3	24.7	North Carolina	2,206,237	94.7	4.9	0.3
Colorado	799,024	29.2	53.8	16.2	North Dakota	577,056	34.3	37.6	27.1
Connecticut	1,114,756	54.5	15.7	29.6	Ohio	4,767,121	74.4	12.7	12.6
Delaware	202,322	67.8	23.4	8.6	Oklahoma	1,657,155	31.1	65.9	2.4
District of Columbia	351,059	42.1	49.7	7.5	Oregon	672,765	33.5	49.0	16.8
Florida	752,619	61.5	32.5	5.4	Pennsylvania	7,665,111	73.6	7.4	18.3
Georgia	2,609,121	90.6	8.5	0.5	Rhode Island	542,610	49.2	17.5	33.0
Idaho	325,594	27.7	58.4	13.1	South Carolina	1,515,400	94.4	5.1	0.4
Illinois	5,638,591	60.4	17.7	21.4	South Dakota	583,888	23.6	43.6	17.3
Indiana	2,700,876	75.2	18.6	5.9	Tennessee	2,184,789	85.7	13.1	0.9
Iowa	2,224,771	63.7	23.6	12.3	Texas	3,896,542	70.1	23.3	6.2
Kansas	1,690,949	48.7	42.8	8.0	Utah	373,351	65.1	16.2	17.6
Kentucky	2,289,905	88.7	9.4	1.8	Vermont	255,956	70.4	14.7	14.0
Louisiana	1,656,388	84.9	11.5	3.2	Virginia	2,061,612	89.4	9.2	1.3
Maine	742,371	78.0	6.7	14.9	Washington	1,141,990	23.0	53.3	22.4
Maryland	1,295,346	79.2	12.5	8.1	West Virginia	1,221,119	76.2	18.8	4.7
Massachusetts	3,366,416	55.3	12.9	31.5	Wisconsin	2,333,860	66.8	11.0	22.0
Michigan	2,810,173	62.7	15.5	21.3	Wyoming	145,965	21.8	57.7	19.9
Minnesota	2,075,708	54.0	19.4	26.2	United States	91,972,265	66.5	18.4	14.7
Mississippi	1,797,114	87.0	12.2	0.5	NOTE—The total population includes persons born in the United States, state of birth not reported, persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under the United States flag, and American citizens born abroad. Their combined number was only 360,961, or 0.4 per cent of the total population.				
Missouri	3,293,335	67.5	25.0	7.0					
Montana	376,053	26.4	47.3	25.2					
Nebraska	1,192,214	50.0	34.7	14.8					
Nevada	81,875	26.4	48.5	24.1					
New Hampshire	430,572	57.7	19.2	22.5					

MOTHER TONGUE OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK (1910).

In the following tables, prepared by the federal census bureau, the foreign white stock referred to is the aggregate white population of the United States which is foreign either by birth or by parentage. It embraces all foreign born whites and all native whites having one or both parents foreign born. It must be remembered that the foreign stock as here defined only includes the first and second generations—immigrants and native children of immigrants—and does not include the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of immigrants. In other words, the figures do not include the exact relative importance of the several ethnic stocks in the total population.

The eight major mother-tongue stocks in the United States, arranged in the order of their importance, are shown in the following table:

Mother tongue.	Number.	†Per cent.
English and Celtic*	10,037,420	31.1
German	8,817,271	27.3
Italian	2,151,422	6.7
Polish	1,707,640	5.3
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	5.2
Swedish	1,445,869	4.5
French	1,357,169	4.2
Norwegian	1,009,854	3.1
Total eight mother tongues	28,203,407	87.5
Other mother tongues	4,039,975	12.5
All mother tongues	32,243,382	100.0

*Includes persons reporting Irish, Scotch or Welsh. †Per cent of distribution.

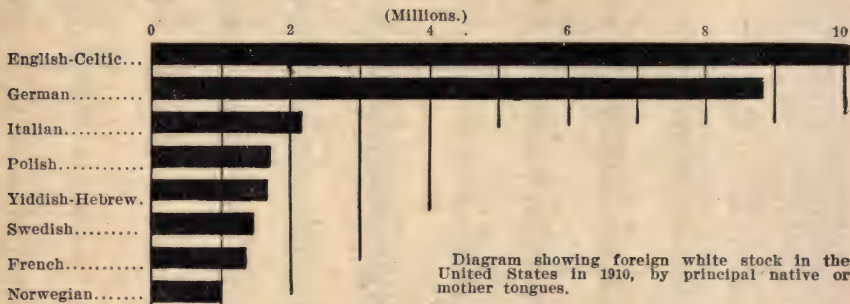


Diagram showing foreign white stock in the United States in 1910, by principal native or mother tongues.

FOREIGN STOCK IN DETAIL.

Mother tongue.	Total.	Foreign born.	Native born.	Mother tongue.	Total.	Foreign born.	Native born.
English and Celtic	10,037,420	3,363,792	6,673,628	Croatian	93,036	74,036	19,000
Germanic	9,187,007	2,910,857	6,276,150	Dalmatian	5,505	4,344	1,161
German	8,817,271	2,759,032	6,058,239	Serbian	26,752	23,403	3,349
Dutch	324,930	126,045	198,885	Montenegrin	3,961	3,886	75
Flemish	44,806	25,780	10,026	Bulgarian	19,380	18,341	1,039
Scandinavian	2,902,196	1,272,150	1,630,046	Slavic, other	35,195	21,012	14,183
Swedish	1,445,869	683,218	762,651	Lithuanian	211,235	140,963	70,272
Norwegian	1,009,854	402,587	607,267	Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	1,051,767	624,995
Danish	446,473	186,345	260,128	Magyar	320,893	228,094	91,799
Latin and Greek	4,279,560	2,395,388	1,884,172	Finnish	200,688	120,086	80,602
Italian	2,151,422	1,365,110	786,312	Armenian	30,021	23,933	6,083
French	1,357,169	528,842	828,327	Syrian and Arabic	46,727	32,868	13,859
Spanish	448,198	258,131	190,067	Turkish	5,441	4,709	732
Portuguese	141,268	72,649	68,619	Albanian	2,366	2,312	54
Rumanian	51,124	42,277	8,847	All other	790	646	144
Greek	130,379	118,379	12,000	Unknown	313,044	116,272	196,772
Slavic and Lettic	3,240,467	1,831,666	1,408,801				
Polish	1,707,640	943,781	763,859				
Bohemian	539,392	228,738	310,654				
Slovak	284,444	166,474	117,970				
Russian	95,137	57,926	37,211				
Ruthenian	35,359	25,131	10,228				
Slovenian	183,431	123,631	59,800				

All mother tongues. 32,243,382 13,345,545 18,897,837
NOTE—In the above table Celtic includes Irish, Scotch and Welsh; Dutch includes Frisian; Bohemian includes Moravian; Lithuanian includes Lettish; Serbo-Croatian includes Dalmatian and Montenegrin, and Syrian includes Arabic.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS (JAN. 1, 1914).

State.	Number.	Members.	Assets.	State.	Number.	Members.	Assets.
California	93	37,811	\$28,316,022	New Jersey	643	241,487	118,953,658
Connecticut	13	5,592	3,241,853	New Mexico	13	3,670	1,519,741
District of Columbia	20	34,846	18,941,184	New York	241	161,880	64,249,990
Illinois	591	187,779	82,007,561	North Carolina	127	29,824	11,071,159
Indiana	323	151,181	53,878,749	North Dakota	9	5,200	2,698,235
Iowa	47	19,052	5,715,614	Ohio	649	524,316	224,037,997
Kansas	59	48,829	16,708,538	Oklahoma	39	5,061	1,669,372
Kentucky	108	52,464	20,324,590	Pennsylvania	1,710	510,839	233,564,445
Louisiana	67	46,043	21,317,982	Rhode Island	6	7,719	4,522,350
Maine	37	11,339	5,205,361	Tennessee	13	4,917	2,956,736
Massachusetts	169	188,741	81,708,343	Vermont	3	375	180,190
Michigan	85	55,889	24,008,662	Washington	22	20,544	6,264,765
Minnesota	61	13,460	6,347,622	West Virginia	44	15,500	6,473,351
Missouri	139	33,108	15,668,919	Wisconsin	65	27,710	10,456,499
Montana	18	1,803	1,111,955	Other states	946	310,368	140,220,074
Nebraska	70	70,996	32,746,726				
New Hampshire	19	8,060	2,390,899				
				Total	6,429	2,836,433	1,248,479,139

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

The census bureau classifies as urban population that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The proportion of the total population of continental United States living in urban and rural territory at the censuses of 1910 and 1900 was as follows:

	1910.		1900.	
	Population.	Pr.ct.	Population.	Pr.ct.
Urban	42,623,383	46.3	30,797,185	40.5
Rural	49,348,883	53.7	45,197,390	59.5

Total 91,972,266 100.0 75,994,575 100.0
In 1890 the per cent of urban population was 36.1 and of the rural 63.9; in 1880 the urban was 29.5 and the rural 70.5.

By geographic divisions the per cent of urban and rural population in 1910 was as follows:

Division.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
New England.....	7.1	12.8	2.2
Middle Atlantic.....	21.0	32.2	11.3
East North Central.....	19.8	22.6	17.5
West North Central.....	12.7	9.1	15.7
South Atlantic.....	13.3	7.3	18.4
East South Central.....	9.1	3.7	13.9
West South Central.....	9.6	4.6	13.8
Mountain.....	2.9	2.2	3.4
Pacific.....	4.6	5.6	3.7

Total 100.0 100.0 100.0
By states the urban and rural population in 1910 was as follows:

State.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Maine.....	381,443	360,928	51.4	48.6
New Hampshire.....	255,099	175,473	59.2	40.8
Vermont.....	168,943	187,013	47.5	52.5
Massachusetts.....	3,123,367	2,41,049	92.8	7.2
Rhode Island.....	524,654	17,956	96.7	3.3
Connecticut.....	999,839	114,917	89.7	10.3
New York.....	7,135,494	1,928,120	78.3	21.2
Pennsylvania.....	1,907,210	629,957	75.2	24.8
Ohio.....	2,665,143	2,101,978	55.9	44.1
Indiana.....	1,143,835	1,557,041	42.4	57.6
Illinois.....	3,476,929	2,181,662	61.7	38.3
Michigan.....	1,327,044	1,483,129	47.2	52.8
Wisconsin.....	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	57.0
Minnesota.....	850,294	1,225,414	41.0	59.0
Iowa.....	680,054	1,544,717	30.6	69.4
Missouri.....	1,398,817	1,894,518	42.5	57.5
North Dakota.....	63,236	513,820	11.0	89.0

State.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
South Dakota.....	76,673	507,215	13.1	86.9
Nebraska.....	310,852	881,362	26.1	73.9
Kansas.....	493,790	1,197,159	29.2	70.8
Delaware.....	97,085	105,237	40.8	59.2
Maryland.....	658,192	637,154	50.8	49.2
Dist. of Columbia.....	331,069	.....	100.0	.....
Virginia.....	475,529	1,585,083	23.1	76.9
West Virginia.....	228,242	992,877	18.7	81.3
North Carolina.....	318,474	1,887,813	14.4	85.6
South Carolina.....	224,832	1,290,568	14.8	85.2
Georgia.....	538,650	2,070,471	20.6	79.4
Florida.....	219,080	533,539	29.1	70.9
Kentucky.....	555,442	1,734,463	24.3	75.7
Tennessee.....	441,045	1,743,744	20.2	79.8
Alabama.....	370,431	1,767,662	17.3	82.7
Mississippi.....	207,311	1,589,803	11.5	88.5
Arkansas.....	202,681	1,371,768	12.9	87.1
Louisiana.....	496,516	1,159,872	30.0	70.0
Oklahoma.....	320,155	1,337,000	19.3	80.7
Texas.....	938,104	2,958,438	24.1	75.9
Montana.....	133,420	242,633	35.5	64.5
Idaho.....	69,898	255,696	21.5	78.5
Wyoming.....	43,221	102,744	29.6	70.4
Colorado.....	408,840	394,184	50.7	49.3
New Mexico.....	46,571	280,730	14.2	85.8
Arizona.....	63,260	141,094	31.0	69.0
Utah.....	172,934	200,417	46.3	53.7
Nevada.....	13,367	68,508	16.3	83.7
Washington.....	605,530	536,460	53.0	47.0
Oregon.....	307,060	365,705	45.6	54.4
California.....	1,469,739	907,810	61.8	38.2

United States..... 42,623,383 49,348,883 46.3 53.7

INCREASE IN URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Comparing the rate of growth in urban and rural communities, it is shown by the census bureau that during the period between the census of 1900 and that of 1910 the increase in urban population in continental United States was 11.7 per cent, or 34.8 per cent, while the increase in rural population was 4,963,959, or 11.2 per cent. There had been an increase in urban population in every state, while in six states there had been an actual decrease in rural population. These states were: New Hampshire, 5.4 per cent; Vermont, 4.2 per cent; Ohio, 1.3 per cent; Indiana, 5.1 per cent; Iowa, 7.2 per cent; Missouri, 5.1 per cent.

POPULATION OF ALASKA (1910).

BY RECORDER'S DISTRICTS.

District.	Population.	District.	Population.	District.	Population.
Aleutian islands.....	1,083	Hot Springs.....	372	St. Lawrence Island.....	293
Bristol bay.....	4,592	Hianna.....	271	St. Michael.....	2,235
Cape Nome.....	3,924	Juneau.....	5,854	Tanana.....	430
Chandalar.....	368	Kantishna.....	68	Unga peninsula.....	1,308
Circle.....	795	Kayak.....	623	Valdez.....	4,815
Cook Inlet.....	677	Kenai.....	1,692	Wrangell.....	1,652
Copper Center.....	563	Ketchikan.....	3,520	Total, 1910.....	64,356
Cordova.....	1,779	Kodiak.....	2,448	Total, 1900.....	63,592
Council City.....	686	Kongarok.....	308		
Eagle.....	543	Kuskokwim.....	2,711		
Fairbanks.....	7,675	Korukuk.....	455		
Fairhaven.....	543	Mount McKinley.....	232		
Fort Gibbon.....	858	Nabesna.....	103		
Fortymile.....	341	Noatak-Kobuk.....	2,262		

POPULATION OF PORTO RICO.

	1910.	1899.		1910.	1899.
Territory of Porto Rico.....	1,118,012	953,423	Caguas city.....	10,354	5,450
San Juan city.....	48,716	32,048	Arecibo city.....	9,612	8,008
Ponce city.....	35,027	27,952	Guayama city.....	8,321	5,334
Mayaguez city.....	16,591	15,187			

POPULATION OF HAWAII (1910).

County.	Population.	Population.
Hawaii.....	55,382	
Honolulu.....	82,028	
Kalawao.....	785	
Kauai.....	23,952	
Maul.....	29,762	
Total, 1910.....	191,909	

Total, 1900..... 154,001
Per cent increase..... 24.6

CITIES.

	Population.
Hilo.....	6,745
Honolulu.....	82,183

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

[Based upon the Statesman's Year-Book for 1915 and publications of the bureau of the census.]

BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Africa	129,357,863
Asia	922,516,879
Europe	463,148,246
North America	137,641,537
Oceania	54,860,344
South America	54,500,957
Total	1,762,025,826

AFRICA.

Abyssinia (est. 1913)	8,000,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (1913)	3,000,000
British colonies, etc. (1914)	49,311,544
French Africa (1913)	25,681,243
German Africa (est. 1913)	11,406,024
Italian Africa (est. 1913)	1,378,176
Belgian Congo (est. 1913)	15,000,000
Liberia (1913)	2,100,000
Morocco (1913)	5,000,000
Portuguese Africa (1913)	8,245,032
Spanish Africa (1913)	235,844
Total	129,357,863

ASIA.

Afghanistan (est. 1915)	6,000,000
Bhutan (1915)	250,000
British colonies, etc. (1914)	8,084,877
China (1911)	433,553,030
French Indo-China* (1913)	14,773,000
India, British (1914)	315,086,872
Japan (1913)	73,384,524
Kiaochow (1913)	168,900
Nepal (1914)	5,000,000
Oman (1914)	500,000
Persia (1913)	9,500,000
Portuguese Asia (1901)	895,789
Russia in Asia (1912)	27,788,000
Siam (1910)	8,149,487
Turkey in Asia (1911)	19,382,900
Total	922,516,879
*Including French India.	

EUROPE.

Albania (1914)	1,000,000
Andorra (1913)	5,231

Austria-Hungary (1910)	49,211,427
Belgium (1912)	7,571,387
Bulgaria (1914)	4,752,997
Denmark (1911)	2,775,076
France (1911)	39,601,509
Germany (1914)	67,812,000
Greece (1914)	4,831,300
Iceland (1911)	35,858
Italy (1911)	35,845,048
Luxemburg (1910)	259,891
Monaco (1913)	22,356
Montenegro (1914)	516,000
Netherlands (1913)	6,212,701
Norway (1910)	2,391,782
Portugal (1911)	5,957,985
Roumania (1914)	7,508,009
Russia (1913)	143,114,900
San Marino (1913)	11,041
Serbia (1914)	4,547,992
Spain (1913)	20,355,986
Sweden (1913)	5,638,583
Switzerland (1912)	3,831,220
Turkey (1914)	1,891,000
United Kingdom (1914)	46,407,037
Total	463,148,246

NORTH AMERICA.

Bahamas (1914)	57,241
Bermuda (1914)	19,935
Canada (1911)	7,296,643
Costa Rica (1913)	410,981
Cuba (1914)	2,469,125
Curacao (1913)	55,153
Danish West Indies (1911)	27,086
French Islands (1913)	450,900
Greenland (1911)	13,517
Guatemala (1913)	2,119,165
Haiti (1914)	2,500,000
Honduras (1914)	562,000
Honduras, British (1914)	41,170
Jamaica (1914)	865,760
Leeward Islands (1914)	127,784
Mexico (1912)	15,501,684
Newfoundland* (1914)	248,000
Nicaragua (1910)	600,000
Panama (1912)	394,142
Porto Rico (1914)	1,184,489
Salvador (1914)	1,225,835
Santo Domingo (1913)	708,000

United States† (1915)	100,463,998
Windward Islands (1914)	388,929

Total

*Including Labrador. †Including Alaska.

OCEANIA.

Australian Federation (1914)	4,872,059
Borneo and Sarawak, British (1914)	710,000
Dutch East Indies (1905)	38,000,000
Fiji Islands (1914)	153,704
Guam (1914)	12,240
Hawaii (1914)	208,063
New Caledonia* (1914)	81,600
New Guinea, German† (1913)	634,579
New Zealand (1914)	1,084,662
Papua (1914)	250,000
Philippine Islands (1914)	8,650,337
Solomon Islands† (1914)	203,000
Total	54,860,344

*Including other French dependencies. †Including Samoan and other former German islands in the Pacific, including Gilbert and Tonga islands.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic (est. 1912)	7,467,873
Bolivia (1914)	2,520,540
Brazil (1913)	24,308,219
Chile (1912)	3,506,317
Colombia (1912)	5,071,101
Ecuador (1910)	1,500,000
Falkland Islands (1912)	3,298
Guiana, British (1914)	304,000
Guiana, French (1913)	48,800
Guiana, Dutch (1914)	86,134
Paraguay (1912)	800,000
Peru (1908)	4,500,000
Trinidad (1913)	350,526
Uruguay (1913)	1,279,359
Venezuela (1913)	2,755,685
Total	54,500,957

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES IN SQUARE MILES (1910).

Arranged according to rank in gross area.

State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	Water.*	State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	Water.*
Texas	1	265,896	262,398	3,498	Alabama	28	51,998	51,279	719
California	2	168,297	155,652	2,645	New York	29	49,204	47,654	1,550
Montana	3	146,291	146,201	796	Louisiana	30	48,506	45,469	3,037
New Mexico	4	122,634	122,503	131	Mississippi	31	46,865	46,362	503
Arizona	5	113,956	113,810	146	Pennsylvania	32	45,126	44,832	294
Nevada	6	110,690	109,821	869	Virginia	33	42,627	40,262	2,365
Colorado	7	103,948	103,658	290	Tennessee	34	42,022	41,687	335
Wyoming	8	97,914	97,594	320	Ohio	35	41,040	40,740	300
Oregon	9	96,699	95,607	1,092	Kentucky	36	40,598	40,181	417
Utah	10	84,990	82,184	2,806	Indiana	37	36,354	36,045	309
Minnesota	11	84,682	80,858	3,824	Maine	38	33,040	29,895	3,145
Idaho	12	83,888	83,354	534	South Carolina	39	30,989	30,495	494
Kansas	13	82,158	81,774	384	West Virginia	40	24,170	24,022	148
South Dakota	14	77,615	76,868	747	Maryland	41	12,327	9,941	2,386
Nebraska	15	77,520	76,808	712	Vermont	42	9,564	9,124	440
North Dakota	16	70,837	70,133	654	New Hampshire	43	9,341	9,031	310
Oklahoma	17	70,057	69,414	643	Massachusetts	44	8,266	8,039	227
Missouri	18	63,420	63,727	693	New Jersey	45	8,224	7,514	710
Washington	19	69,127	66,836	2,291	Connecticut	46	4,965	4,820	145
Georgia	20	59,265	58,725	540	Delaware	47	2,370	1,965	405
Florida	21	58,666	54,861	3,805	Rhode Island	48	1,248	1,067	180
Michigan	22	57,980	57,480	500	District of Columbia		70	60	10
Illinois	23	56,665	56,043	622	Total		3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899
Iowa	24	56,147	55,586	561					
Wisconsin	25	56,066	55,256	810					
Arkansas	26	53,335	52,525	810					
North Carolina	27	52,426	48,740	3,686					

*Does not include water surface of oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

AREA (SQUARE MILES) BY CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Gross.	Land.	Water.
1910.....	3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899
1900.....	3,026,789	2,974,159	52,630
1890.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1880.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1870.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1860.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1850.....	2,997,119	2,944,337	52,782
1840.....	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1830.....	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1820.....	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1810.....	1,720,122	1,685,865	34,257
1800.....	892,135	867,980	24,155
1790.....	892,135	867,980	24,155

The water area does not include the surface of the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

INCREASE IN AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gross area in square miles.

Accession.	Area.	Accession.	Area.
Area in 1790.....	892,135	Alaska, 1867.....	590,884
Louisiana purchase, 1803.....	827,987	Hawaii, 1898.....	6,449
Florida, 1819.....	58,666	Philippines, 1899	115,026
Treaty with Spain, 1819.....	13,435	Porto Rico, 1899	3,435
Texas, 1845.....	389,166	Guam, 1899.....	210
Oregon, 1846.....	286,541	Samoa, 1899.....	77
Mexican cession, 1848.....	529,180	Panama canal zone, 1904.....	436
Gadsden purchase, 1853.....	29,670	Total outlying	716,517
Total cont'l.....	3,026,789	Grand total United States.....	3,743,306

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE BY STATES.

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Alabama.....	41.7	35.7	29.5	24.6
Arizona.....	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.4
Arkansas.....	30.0	25.0	21.5	15.3
California.....	15.3	9.5	7.8	5.5
Colorado.....	7.7	5.2	4.0	1.9
Connecticut.....	231.3	188.5	154.8	129.2
Delaware.....	103.0	94.0	85.7	74.6
District of Columbia.....	5517.8	4645.3	3972.3	3062.5
Florida.....	13.7	9.6	7.1	4.9
Georgia.....	44.4	37.7	31.3	26.3
Idaho.....	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.4
Illinois.....	100.6	86.1	68.3	55.0
Indiana.....	74.9	70.1	61.1	55.1
Iowa.....	40.0	40.2	34.4	29.2
Kansas.....	20.7	18.0	17.5	12.2
Kentucky.....	57.0	53.4	46.3	41.0
Louisiana.....	36.5	30.4	24.6	20.7
Maine.....	24.8	23.2	22.1	21.7
Maryland.....	130.3	119.5	104.9	94.0
Massachusetts.....	418.8	349.0	278.5	221.8
Michigan.....	48.9	42.1	36.4	28.5
Minnesota.....	25.7	21.7	16.2	9.7
Mississippi.....	38.8	33.5	27.8	24.4
Missouri.....	47.9	45.2	39.0	31.6
Montana.....	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.3
Nebraska.....	15.5	13.9	13.3	5.9
Nevada.....	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6
New Hampshire.....	47.7	45.9	41.7	38.4
New Jersey.....	337.7	250.7	192.3	150.5
New Mexico.....	2.7	1.6	1.2	0.7
New York.....	191.2	152.5	126.0	106.7
North Carolina.....	45.3	38.9	32.2	28.7
North Dakota.....	8.2	4.5	2.7	*
Ohio.....	117.0	102.1	90.1	78.5
Oklahoma.....	23.9	11.4	13.7	†
Oregon.....	7.0	4.3	3.3	1.8
Pennsylvania.....	171.0	140.6	117.3	95.5
Rhode Island.....	508.5	401.6	328.8	259.2
South Carolina.....	49.7	44.0	37.7	32.6
South Dakota.....	7.6	5.2	4.5	*
Tennessee.....	52.4	48.5	42.4	37.0
Texas.....	14.8	11.6	8.5	6.1
Utah.....	4.5	3.4	2.6	1.8
Vermont.....	39.0	37.7	36.4	36.4
Virginia.....	51.2	46.1	41.1	37.6

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Washington.....	17.1	7.8	5.3	1.1
West Virginia.....	50.8	39.9	31.8	25.7
Wisconsin.....	42.2	37.4	30.6	23.8
Wyoming.....	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.2

United States..... 30.9 25.6 21.2 16.9

Alaska with a gross area of 590,884 square miles has a population of 0.1 per square mile; Hawaii, 6,449 square miles, 29.8 per square mile; and Porto Rico, 3,435 square miles, 325.5 per square mile.

NOTE—The density of population is obtained by dividing the population of each state and of continental United States by its total land area in square miles at each census.

*North Dakota territory. 0.9. †Oklahoma and Indian territory combined. ‡Less than one-tenth.

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE LAND AREA.

Census year.	Continental United States.	Per sq. Population.
1910.....	91,972,266	2,973,890 30.9
1900.....	75,994,575	2,974,159 25.6
1890.....	62,947,714	2,973,965 21.2
1880.....	50,155,783	2,973,965 16.9
1870.....	38,155,371	2,973,965 13.0
1860.....	31,443,321	2,973,965 10.6
1850.....	23,191,876	2,944,337 7.9
1840.....	17,069,453	1,753,588 9.7
1830.....	12,866,020	1,753,588 7.3
1820.....	9,638,453	1,753,588 5.5
1810.....	7,239,881	1,685,865 4.3
1800.....	5,308,483	867,980 6.1
1790.....	3,929,214	867,980 4.5

*Net reduction of 269 square miles of land due to drainage of lakes and swamps in Illinois and Indiana (201 square miles of land), the building of the Roosevelt and Laguna reservoirs and the overflow of the Colorado river into the Salton sea in California (470 square miles of water surface).

ACRES PER INHABITANT.

Census year.	Continental United States.	Per inhabitant.
1910.....	91,972,266	1,903,289,600 20.7
1900.....	75,994,575	1,903,461,760 25.0
1890.....	62,947,714	1,903,337,600 30.2

BY STATES AND DIVISIONS (1910).

State and div.	Acres.	State and div.	Acres.
Maine.....	25.3	West Virginia.....	12.6
New Hampshire.....	13.4	North Carolina.....	14.1
Vermont.....	16.4	South Carolina.....	12.9
Massachusetts.....	1.3	Georgia.....	14.4
Rhode Island.....	1.3	Florida.....	46.7
Connecticut.....	2.8	South Atlantic.....	14.1
New England.....	6.1	Kentucky.....	11.2
New York.....	3.3	Tennessee.....	12.2
New Jersey.....	1.9	Alabama.....	15.3
Pennsylvania.....	3.7	Mississippi.....	16.5
Middle Atlantic.....	3.3	East South Central.....	13.7
Ohio.....	5.5	Arkansas.....	21.4
Indiana.....	8.5	Louisiana.....	17.5
Illinois.....	6.4	Oklahoma.....	26.8
Michigan.....	13.1	Texas.....	43.1
Wisconsin.....	15.2	WestSouthCentral.....	31.3
East North Central.....	8.6	Montana.....	248.8
Minnesota.....	24.9	Idaho.....	163.8
Iowa.....	15.3	Wyoming.....	427.9
Missouri.....	13.4	Colorado.....	53.0
North Dakota.....	77.8	New Mexico.....	239.5
South Dakota.....	84.3	Arizona.....	356.4
Nebraska.....	41.2	Utah.....	140.3
Kansas.....	31.0	Nevada.....	358.4
WestNorthCentral.....	28.1	Mountain.....	203.8
Delaware.....	6.2	Washington.....	37.5
Maryland.....	4.9	Oregon.....	91.0
District of Columbia.....	0.1	California.....	41.9
Virginia.....	12.5	Pacific.....	48.6
		Continental U.S.....	20.7

POPULATION OF AMERICAN CITIES.

PLACES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1910 BY CENSUS YEARS.

City.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	3,437,202	1,615,301	1,296,299	942,292	805,651	515,547
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	503,298	298,977	108,206	29,963
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,283,697	1,046,964	847,170	674,022	565,529	121,376
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	575,238	451,770	350,513	318,844	160,773	77,860
Boston, Mass.	670,585	560,892	443,477	362,839	250,526	177,812	136,881
Cleveland, O.	560,663	381,769	261,353	160,146	92,829	43,417	17,034
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	508,957	434,439	332,313	267,354	212,418	169,054
Pittsburgh, Pa.	532,905	451,512	343,904	156,389	86,076	49,217	46,601
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,340	79,577	45,619	21,019
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	352,387	255,664	155,134	117,714	81,129	42,261
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	342,732	298,997	233,959	149,473	56,802	34,776
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	285,315	204,463	115,587	71,440	45,246	20,061
Cincinnati, O.	363,591	325,902	296,908	255,139	216,239	161,044	115,435
Newark, N. J.	347,469	246,070	181,887	136,508	105,059	71,914	38,894
New Orleans, La.	339,075	287,104	242,039	216,090	191,415	168,675	116,375
Washington, D. C.	331,669	278,718	230,392	147,298	109,199	61,120	40,001
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,158	202,479	50,395	11,183	5,728	4,385	1,610
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	202,713	164,733	46,887	13,066	2,564	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	206,433	163,003	120,722	82,546	29,226	6,856
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	163,752	132,716	55,785	32,260	4,418	.....
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	80,671	42,837	3,533	1,107	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	169,164	105,436	75,056	48,244	18,611	8,091
Providence, R. I.	224,326	175,597	132,146	104,857	68,904	50,666	41,513
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	204,731	161,129	123,758	100,765	68,033	43,194
Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	162,608	133,896	89,366	62,386	48,204	36,403
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	163,065	133,155	41,473	20,030	10,401	1,112
Denver, Col.	213,581	132,859	106,712	35,639	4,759	4,759	.....
Portland, Ore.	207,214	90,426	46,385	17,577	8,293	2,874	821
Columbus, O.	181,511	125,560	88,150	51,647	31,274	18,554	17,882
Toledo, O.	168,497	131,822	81,434	50,137	30,972	13,768	3,829
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	89,672	66,533	37,409	21,789	9,554	2,572
Oakland, Cal.	150,826	66,363	40,023	34,555	10,500	1,543	.....
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	118,421	84,655	58,291	41,105	24,960	17,049
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249	108,374	83,143	51,792	43,051	28,119	22,271
New Haven, Conn.	133,605	108,027	81,293	62,882	50,840	39,267	20,345
Birmingham, Ala.	132,683	38,415	26,178	3,086	.....	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	102,320	64,495	33,592	40,226	22,623	8,841
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	102,026	75,215	46,850	35,092	9,223	.....
Richmond, Va.	127,628	85,050	81,383	63,600	51,038	37,910	27,570
Paterson, N. J.	125,600	105,171	78,347	51,031	33,579	19,586	11,334
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	102,555	140,452	30,518	16,083	1,883	.....
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	104,863	74,393	48,961	26,766	14,026	11,524
Dayton, O.	116,577	85,333	61,227	38,673	30,473	20,081	10,977
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	87,565	60,278	32,016	16,507	8,085	2,686
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	80,865	76,163	43,350	25,865	16,948	10,165
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	94,969	77,596	59,475	40,298	36,827	33,383
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	91,886	70,023	52,669	18,547	26,000	15,215
Spokane, Wash.	102,402	34,848	19,322	350	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,643	18,969	13,299	7,560
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	94,151	94,923	90,758	69,658	62,367	50,763

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGH.

	1910.	1900.	1890.		1910.	1900.	1890.
Manhattan borough	2,331,542	1,850,093	1,441,216	Richmond borough	85,969	67,021	51,693
Bronx borough	430,980	200,507	88,908	Queens borough	284,041	152,999	87,050
Brooklyn borough	1,634,351	1,166,552	838,547	Total New York city	4,766,883	3,437,202	2,507,414

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF CITIES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 IN 1910.

City.	1900 to 1910	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
	Number.Pr.ct.	Number.Pr.ct.	Number.Pr.ct.
New York, N. Y.	1,329,681 38.7	1,921,901 126.8	309,002 25.6
Chicago, Ill.	486,708 28.7	598,725 54.4	596,665 118.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	255,211 19.7	246,733 23.6	199,794 23.6
St. Louis, Mo.	111,791 19.4	123,468 27.3	101,252 28.9
Boston, Mass.	109,693 19.6	112,415 25.1	85,638 23.6
Cleveland, O.	178,895 46.9	120,415 46.1	101,207 63.2
Baltimore, Md.	49,528 9.7	74,518 17.2	102,126 30.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	82,939 18.2	82,999 34.8	82,228 52.6
Detroit, Mich.	130,042 33.0	79,323 33.8	89,536 77.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	71,323 20.2	96,723 37.8	100,530 64.8
San Francisco, Cal.	74,130 21.6	43,785 14.6	65,038 27.8
Milwaukee, Wis.	88,542 31.0	80,847 39.5	88,881 76.9
Cincinnati, O.	37,659 11.8	25,994 9.8	41,769 16.4
Newark, N. J.	101,399 41.2	64,240 35.3	45,322 33.2
New Orleans, La.	51,971 18.1	45,065 18.6	25,949 12.0
Washington, D. C.	53,351 18.8	48,326 21.0	52,768 29.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	216,719 211.5	52,084 103.4	39,212 350.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	98,690 48.6	37,980 23.1	117,851 251.4
Jersey City, N. J.	61,346 29.7	43,430 26.6	42,221 35.0
Kansas City, Mo.	84,752 51.7	31,036 23.4	76,931 137.9
Seattle, Wash.	156,523 194.0	37,884 88.3	39,304 112.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	64,486 38.1	63,723 60.4	30,350 40.5

City.	1900 to 1910.		1890 to 1900.		1880 to 1890.	
	Number.	Pr.ct.	Number.	Pr.ct.	Number.	Pr.ct.
Providence, R. I.	48,729	27.8	43,451	39.9	27,289	26.0
Louisville, Ky.	19,197	9.4	43,602	27.1	37,371	30.2
Rochester, N. Y.	55,541	34.2	28,712	21.4	44,530	49.8
St. Paul, Minn.	51,679	31.7	29,909	22.5	91,683	221.1
Denver, Col.	79,522	59.4	27,146	25.4	71,084	199.5
Portland, Ore.	115,738	140.2	94.9	24.9	28,808	163.9
Columbus, O.	55,951	35.6	37,410	42.4	30,303	70.7
Toledo, O.	36,675	27.8	50,388	61.9	31,297	62.4
Atlanta, Ga.	64,967	72.3	24,339	37.1	23,124	75.2
Oakland, Cal.	83,214	124.3	18,278	37.5	14,127	40.9
Worcester, Mass.	27,565	23.3	33,766	39.9	26,364	45.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	28,875	26.6	20,231	23.0	36,351	70.2
New Haven, Conn.	25,578	23.6	26,729	32.9	18,416	29.3
Birmingham, Ala.	94,270	245.4	12,237	46.7	23,092	748.3
Memphis, Tenn.	28,785	28.1	37,825	58.6	30,903	92.0
Seranton, Pa.	27,841	27.3	26,811	35.6	29,365	64.0
Richmond, Va.	85,050	50.1	3,662	4.5	17,788	28.0
Paterston, N. J.	20,429	19.4	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Omaha, Neb.	21,541	21.0	37,597	27.0	109,934	360.2
Pail River, Mass.	14,432	13.8	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Dayton, O.	31,244	36.6	24,113	39.4	33,542	58.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25,006	28.5	27,287	45.3	28,262	88.3
Nashville, Tenn.	29,499	36.5	4,697	6.2	32,818	75.7
Lowell, Mass.	11,325	11.9	17,273	22.2	18,221	30.6
Cambridge, Mass.	12,953	14.1	21,858	31.2	17,359	33.0
Spokane, Wash.	67,554	183.3	19,572	530.6	.....	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.	31,058	43.7	22,130	45.3	21,223	76.8
Albany, N. Y.	6,102	6.5	*772	*0.8	4,165	4.6

*Decrease.

AMERICAN CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 25,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

City.	Population.				Pr. ct. inc.		City.	Population.				Pr. ct. inc.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1910.	1900.	1910.		1900.	1890.	1910.	1900.		
Akron, O.	69,067	42,728	27,601	61.6	54.8		Galveston, Tex.	36,981	37,789	29,084	*2.1	29.9	
Allentown, Pa.	51,913	35,416	25,228	46.6	40.4		Green Bay, Wis.	25,256	18,684	9,069	35.1	106.0	
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	38,973	30,337	33.8	28.5		Hamilton, O.	35,279	23,914	17,565	47.5	36.1	
Amsterdam, N. Y.	31,267	20,929	17,336	49.4	20.7		Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	50,167	39,385	27.9	27.4	
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	27,838	13,065	65.8	113.2		Hartford, Conn.	98,915	79,850	53,230	23.9	50.0	
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	30,345	25,858	14.2	17.4		Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	37,175	27,412	18.7	35.6	
Augusta, Ga.	41,040	39,441	33,300	4.1	18.4		Hazleton, Pa.	25,452	14,230	11,872	78.9	19.9	
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	24,147	19,688	23.4	22.6		Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	59,364	43,648	18.5	36.0	
Austin, Tex.	29,860	22,258	14,575	34.2	52.7		Holyoke, Mass.	57,730	45,712	35,637	26.3	28.3	
Battle Creek, Mich.	28,267	18,563	13,197	36.1	40.7		Houston, Tex.	78,800	44,633	27,557	76.6	62.0	
Bay City, Mich.	45,166	27,628	27,839	65.5	*0.8		Huntington, W. Va.	31,161	11,923	10,108	16.1	18.0	
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	32,722	19,083	69.7	71.9		Jackson, Mich.	31,433	20,180	20,798	24.8	21.1	
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	13,214	5,101	206.0	159.0		Jacksonville, Fla.	37,699	29,429	17,691	103.0	65.3	
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	39,647	35,005	22.2	13.3		Jamestown, N. Y.	31,297	22,892	16,028	36.7	42.7	
Bloomington, Ill.	25,768	23,286	20,484	10.7	13.7		Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	35,936	21,805	54.4	64.8	
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	40,063	27,294	42.0	46.8		Joliet, Ill.	34,670	29,353	23,264	18.1	26.2	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	19,395	12,103	39.4	64.7		Joplin, Mo.	32,073	26,023	9,943	23.2	161.7	
Butte, Mont.	39,165	30,470	10,723	28.5	184.2		Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,487	24,404	17,853	61.6	36.7	
Camden, N. J.	94,538	75,935	58,313	24.5	30.2		Kansas City, Kas.	82,331	51,418	38,316	60.1	34.2	
Canton, O.	50,217	30,667	26,189	63.7	17.1		Kingston, N. Y.	25,908	24,535	21,261	5.6	15.4	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	32,511	25,656	18,020	27.9	42.4		Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	32,367	22,535	11.4	44.8	
Charleston, S. C.	58,333	55,807	54,955	5.4	1.6		LaCrosse, Wis.	30,417	28,895	25,090	9.3	15.2	
Charlotte, N. C.	34,014	18,091	11,557	88.0	56.5		Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	41,459	32,011	13.9	29.9	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604	30,154	29,100	47.9	3.6		Lansing, Mich.	31,229	16,485	13,102	89.4	25.8	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	34,072	27,909	44.8	22.1		Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	62,559	44,654	37.3	40.1	
Chester, Pa.	38,537	33,988	20,226	13.4	68.0		Lewiston, Me.	26,247	23,761	21,701	10.5	9.5	
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	19,167	14,050	32.5	36.4		Lexington, Ky.	35,099	26,369	21,567	33.1	22.3	
Clinton, Iowa	25,577	22,693	13,619	12.7	66.7		Lima, O.	30,508	21,723	15,951	40.4	35.9	
Colorado Sprgs., Col.	29,078	21,085	11,140	37.9	89.3		Lincoln, Neb.	43,975	40,169	55,154	9.5	*27.2	
Columbia, S. C.	26,319	21,108	15,353	24.7	37.5		Little Rock, Ark.	45,941	38,307	25,874	19.9	43.1	
Council Bluffs, Iowa	29,292	25,802	21,474	13.5	20.2		Lorain, O.	28,883	16,028	4,563	80.2	229.6	
Covington, Ky.	53,270	42,938	37,371	24.1	14.9		Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	18,991	19,709	56.1	*4.2	
Dallas, Tex.	92,104	42,638	38,067	116.0	12.0		Lynn, Mass.	89,336	68,513	55,727	30.4	22.9	
Danville, Ill.	27,871	16,354	11,491	70.4	42.3		Macon, Ga.	40,665	23,272	22,746	74.7	2.3	
Davenport, Iowa	43,028	35,254	26,872	22.1	31.2		McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	34,227	20,741	24.7	65.0	
Decatur, Ill.	31,140	20,754	16,841	50.0	23.2		Madison, Wis.	25,531	19,164	13,426	35.2	42.7	
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	62,139	50,093	39.0	24.0		Malden, Mass.	44,404	33,664	23,031	31.9	46.2	
Debuque, Iowa	38,494	36,297	30,311	6.1	19.7		Manchester, N. H.	70,063	56,987	44,126	22.9	29.1	
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	52,969	33,115	48.1	60.0		Meriden, Conn.	27,285	24,296	21,652	12.2	12.2	
Easton, Pa.	28,523	25,283	14,481	31.0	74.3		Mobile, Ala.	51,521	38,469	31,076	33.9	58.3	
East Orange, N. J.	24,371	21,506	13,282	53.3	61.9		Montgomery, Ala.	38,133	30,346	21,883	25.7	38.7	
East St. Louis, Ill.	58,747	29,855	15,169	97.4	95.5		Mount Vernon, N.Y.	30,919	21,228	10,880	45.7	96.0	
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	15,906	10,338	146.9	53.9		Muskogee, Okla.	25,278	4,254	.....	494.2	.....	
Elgin, Ill.	25,976	22,423	17,823	15.8	25.9		Nashua, N. H.	26,005	23,898	19,311	8.8	23.8	
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	52,130	37,764	40.8	38.0		Newark, O.	25,404	18,157	14,270	29.9	27.2	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	35,672	30,893	4.2	15.5		New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	62,442	40,733	54.8	58.3	
Erie, Pa.	66,525	52,733	40,634	26.2	29.8		New Britain, Conn.	43,916	25,908	16,519	68.9	57.4	
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	59,007	50,756	18.0	16.3		Newburgh, N. Y.	27,805	24,943	23,087	11.5	8.9	
Everett, Mass.	33,484	24,336	11,068	37.6	119.9		Newcastle, Pa.	36,280	28,359	11,600	28.0	144.3	
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	31,531	22,907	20.0	43.1		Newport, Ky.	30,309	28,301	24,918	7.1	13.6	
Flint, Mich.	38,550	13,103	9,803	194.2	33.7		Newport, R. I.	27,149	22,441	19,457	21.0	15.3	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	45,115	35,393	47.1	27.5		New Rochelle, N.Y.	28,867	14,720	9,057	96.1	62.5	
Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	26,638	23,076	174.7	15.7		Newton, Mass.	39,806	33,587	24,379	18.5	37.8	

City.	Population.				Pr. ct. inc.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900-1910.	1910-1900.	1890-1900.
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	30,445	19,457	†	56.5	...	...
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	46,624	34,871	47	33.7	...
Norristown, Pa.	27,855	22,265	19,791	25.2	12.5	...
Ogden, Utah.	25,580	16,313	14,889	56.8	9.6	...
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	10,037	4,151	539.7	141.8	...
Orange, N. J.	29,630	24,141	18,844	23.7	28.1	...
Oshkosh, Wis.	33,062	28,284	22,836	16.9	23.9	...
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	9,117	4,882	232.2	86.7	...
Pascale, N. J.	64,773	27,777	13,025	97.2	113.2	...
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,632	39,231	27,633	31.5	42.0	...
Peoria, Ill.	56,950	56,100	41,024	19.3	36.7	...
Perth Amboy, N. J.	32,121	17,699	9,512	81.5	86.1	...
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	21,766	17,281	47.6	26.0	...
Portland, Me.	58,571	50,145	36,425	16.8	37.7	...
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	17,427	13,268	90.5	31.3	...
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	27,936	24,029	22,206	16.3	8.2	...
Pueblo, Col.	43,955	28,157	24,558	57.7	14.7	...
Quincy, Ill.	36,587	36,252	31,494	0.9	15.1	...
Quincy, Mass.	32,642	23,899	16,723	36.6	42.9	...
Racine, Wis.	38,002	29,102	21,014	30.6	38.5	...
Reading, Pa.	96,071	78,961	58,661	21.7	34.6	...
Ronoke, Va.	34,374	21,495	15,944	26.2	33.0	...
Rockford, Ill.	52,031	39,311	23,584	46.2	21.7	...
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	29,232	26,386	52.6	11.3	...
Saginaw, Mich.	55,510	42,245	46,322	19.3	*8.6	...
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	102,379	52,324	*24.8	96.8	...
Salem, Mass.	43,697	35,956	30,891	21.5	16.7	...
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	53,521	44,843	73.3	19.4	...
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	53,321	37,673	81.2	41.5	...
San Diego, Cal.	29,578	17,700	16,159	123.6	9.5	...
San Jose, Cal.	23,946	21,500	18,060	34.6	19.0	...
Savannah, Ga.	65,064	54,244	43,189	19.9	25.6	...
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,326	61,682	19,502	129.9	59.2	...
Sheboygan, Wis.	26,398	22,562	16,359	15.0	40.4	...
Shenandoah, Pa.	25,774	20,321	15,944	26.3	27.5	...
Shreveport, La.	28,015	16,013	11,973	75.0	33.7	...
Sioux City, Iowa.	47,828	33,111	37,806	44.4	*12.4	...
Somerville, Mass.	77,556	61,643	40,152	25.3	53.5	...
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	35,999	21,819	49.1	65.0	...
South Omaha, Neb.	26,259	26,001	8,062	1.0	222.5	...
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	34,159	24,963	51.3	36.8	...
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	62,059	44,179	43.3	60.5	...
Springfield, Mo.	35,201	23,267	21,850	51.3	4.5	...
Springfield, O.	46,521	38,253	31,895	22.7	19.9	...
Stamford, Conn.	25,138	15,997	†	57.1	...	...
Superior, Wis.	40,384	31,091	11,983	29.9	159.5	...
Tacoma, Wash.	83,743	37,714	36,006	122.0	4.7	...
Tampa, Fla.	37,782	15,839	5,533	135.5	186.3	...
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	31,036	25,448	10.4	22.0	...
Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157	36,473	30,217	52.6	21.4	...

City.	Population.				Pr. ct. inc.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900-1910.	1910-1900.	1890-1900.
Topeka, Kas.	43,684	33,608	31,007	30.0	8.4	...
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	73,307	57,458	32.1	27.6	...
Troy, N. Y.	76,313	60,651	60,956	26.6	*0.5	...
Utica, N. Y.	74,419	56,383	44,007	32.0	28.1	...
Waco, Tex.	26,425	20,686	14,445	27.7	43.2	...
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	23,494	18,707	18.5	25.5	...
Warwick, R. I.	26,623	21,316	17,761	24.9	20.0	...
Waterbury, Conn.	73,141	45,859	28,646	59.5	60.1	...
Waterloo, Iowa.	26,693	12,580	6,674	112.2	88.5	...
Watertown, N. Y.	26,730	21,696	14,725	23.2	47.3	...
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403	23,084	11,865	53.3	98.0	...
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	38,878	34,522	7.1	18.4	...
Wichita, Kas.	52,450	24,671	23,853	112.6	3.6	...
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	51,721	37,718	29.7	37.1	...
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	28,757	27,132	10.8	6.0	...
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	76,508	61,431	14.3	24.5	...
Wilmington, N. C.	26,748	20,976	20,056	12.7	6.0	...
Woonsocket, R. I.	38,125	28,204	20,830	38.7	35.4	...
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	47,331	32,033	66.5	49.6	...
York, Pa.	44,750	33,708	20,793	73.8	62.1	...
Youngstown, O.	79,062	44,885	33,220	76.2	35.1	...
Zanesville, O.	25,026	22,238	21,009	19.1	12.0	...

*Decrease. †Incorporated since 1890.

CITIES OF FASTEST GROWTH, 1900 TO 1910.

Rank.	City.	Pop. 1910.	Pct. inc. 1910-1900.
1.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	539.7
2.	Muskogee, Okla.	25,278	494.3
3.	Birmingham, Ala.	132,665	245.4
4.	Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	232.2
5.	Los Angeles, Cal.	319,138	194.2
6.	Berkeley, Cal.	40,424	206.0
7.	Flint, Mich.	38,550	214.5
8.	Seattle, Wash.	237,194	194.0
9.	Spokane, Wash.	104,462	183.3
10.	Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	174.7
11.	Huntington, W. Va.	31,161	161.4
12.	El Paso, Tex.	39,279	146.9
13.	Tampa, Fla.	37,782	138.5
14.	Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	129.9
15.	Portland, Ore.	207,214	129.2
16.	Oakland, Cal.	150,174	124.3
17.	San Diego, Cal.	39,578	123.6
18.	Tacoma, Wash.	83,743	122.0
19.	Dallas, Tex.	32,104	116.0
20.	Wichita, Kas.	52,450	112.6
21.	Waterloo, Iowa.	26,693	112.2
22.	Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	103.0

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES (1915).

[From Ayer's American Newspaper Annual.]

State or territory.	Daily.	Weekly.*	Total.	State or territory.	Daily.	Weekly.*	Total.
Alabama	26	184	242	New Jersey	46	287	379
Alaska	10	13	25	New Mexico	6	107	123
Arizona	16	47	63	New York	211	1,117	2,115
Arkansas	34	262	324	North Carolina	27	196	300
California	167	674	933	North Dakota	10	343	362
Colorado	44	313	401	Ohio	174	680	1,115
Connecticut	38	91	156	Oklahoma	50	511	596
Delaware	3	26	35	Oregon	34	218	299
District of Columbia	7	24	83	Pennsylvania	218	809	1,358
Florida	26	155	202	Philippines	17	5	32
Georgia	26	258	358	Porto Rico	12	12	30
Hawaii	6	16	26	Rhode Island	14	25	55
Idaho	12	143	169	South Carolina	16	111	168
Illinois	171	1,062	1,826	South Dakota	19	371	412
Indiana	146	518	762	Tennessee	14	231	311
Iowa	65	756	944	Texas	109	857	1,081
Kansas	69	625	735	Utah	6	84	115
Kentucky	29	213	309	Vermont	9	79	98
Louisiana	19	163	222	Virginia	30	171	255
Maine	14	96	139	Washington	37	321	414
Maryland	17	112	171	West Virginia	32	166	217
Massachusetts	94	389	672	Wisconsin	66	535	685
Michigan	78	521	720	Wyoming	6	73	89
Minnesota	47	187	233				
Mississippi	17	187	233	Total in 1915	2,661	17,380	24,724
Missouri	84	752	986	Total in 1914	2,646	17,323	24,527
Montana	21	218	253	Canada, 1915	159	1,057	1,557
Nebraska	29	556	640				
Nevada	11	27	41				
New Hampshire	13	80	110				

*Includes newspapers and periodicals of all issues.

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

[Population according to latest census reports or official estimates.]

City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.
Aachen	1910	156,143	Cordoba, Arg. Rep.	1913	100,000	Louisville	1914	235,114
Aberdeen	1911	153,503	Coventry	1911	106,349	Lowell	1915	112,124
Adelaide*	1911	192,429	Cracow	1910	154,141	Lucknow	1911	259,798
Agra	1911	185,449	Crefeld	1910	129,406	Lyons	1911	523,796
Ahmedabad	1911	215,895	Croydon	1911	169,551	Madras	1911	518,660
Albany	1915	103,580	Dacca	1911	108,551	Madrid	1910	599,807
Aleppo†	1912	250,000	Dallas	1914	111,986	Madura	1911	134,130
Alexandria	1907	332,246	Damascus†	1912	350,000	Magdeburg	1910	279,629
Alger	1911	172,397	Danzig	1910	170,337	Mainz	1910	110,634
Allahabad	1911	171,697	Dayton	1915	125,509	Malaga	1910	136,265
Altona	1910	172,628	Delhi	1911	232,387	Manchester, Eng.	1911	714,353
Amoy†	1912	114,000	Denver	1914	245,523	Mandalay	1911	138,299
Amritsar	1911	152,756	Derby, England	1911	123,410	Manila	1910	234,409
Amsterdam	1913	585,258	Detroit	1915	554,717	Mannheim	1910	193,902
Antung†	1911	151,000	Dortmund	1910	214,226	Marseilles	1910	556,819
Antwerp	1912	312,884	Dresden	1910	548,308	Meerut	1911	118,227
Astrakhan	1911	150,105	Dublin	1911	403,030	Melbourne	1911	600,150
Athens	1907	167,479	Duisburg	1910	229,493	Memphis	1915	146,113
Atlanta	1915	134,873	Dundee	1911	165,004	Messina	1911	126,557
Augsburg	1910	102,487	Dusseldorf	1910	358,728	Mexico City	1910	470,659
Bagdad	1912	225,000	Dvinsk	1910	110,912	Milan	1914	645,366
Bahia†	1911	290,000	Edinburgh	1911	320,318	Milwaukee	1915	428,062
Baltimore	1915	584,605	Elberfeld	1910	170,195	Minneapolis	1915	353,460
Bangalore	1911	189,485	Erfurt	1910	111,463	Minsk	1910	105,401
Bangkok	1910	628,675	Essen	1910	294,653	Montevideo	1914	377,994
Barcelona	1910	587,411	Fall River	1915	126,904	Montreal	1911	470,487
Bareilly	1911	129,462	Florence	1914	240,143	Moscow	1915	1,779,938
Barl	1914	107,029	Frankfort	1910	414,576	Mukden	1911	158,132
Barmen	1911	168,214	Fuchow†	1912	624,000	Mulheim	1910	155,450
Basel	1913	137,000	Gelsenkirchen	1910	189,513	Munich	1910	596,487
Batavia	1905	138,551	Geneva	1913	138,700	Murcia	1910	125,057
Beirut†	1912	150,000	Genoa	1914	292,133	Nagasaki	1908	176,480
Belem†	1911	200,000	Ghent	1912	167,477	Nagoya	1908	878,231
Belfast	1911	386,449	Glasgow	1911	784,496	Nagpur	1911	101,415
Benares	1911	203,804	Goteborg	1913	178,039	Nancy	1911	119,949
Berlin	1913	3,709,000	Grand Rapids	1915	125,759	Nanking†	1912	267,000
Birmingham, Eng.	1911	525,833	Graz	1910	151,781	Nantes	1911	170,535
Birmingham, Ala.	1915	174,108	Gudalajara	1910	118,799	Naples	1914	691,982
Bochum	1910	136,981	Halifax, England	1911	101,563	Nashville	1915	115,978
Bogota	1912	121,257	Halle	1910	180,843	Neukolln	1910	237,289
Bologna	1914	184,121	Hamburg, Germany	1910	101,703	Nice	1911	142,940
Bolton	1911	180,851	Hamburg	1910	531,635	Ningpo†	1912	350,000
Boston	1915	585,139	Hangchow†	1912	350,000	Nishni-Novgorod	1915	188,820
Bombay	1911	979,445	Hankow†	1912	326,000	Newark, N. J.	1911	398,000
Bordeaux	1911	261,678	Hanover	1910	802,875	New Bedford	1915	114,694
Bradford	1911	288,458	Hartford	1915	108,969	Newcastle	1911	266,603
Bremen	1910	247,437	Havana	1914	350,906	New Haven	1915	147,095
Breslau	1910	512,105	Hayre	1911	136,159	New Orleans	1915	366,484
Bridgeport, Conn.	1915	118,434	Helsingfors	1911	153,672	New York	1915	5,468,190
Brighton, England	1911	311,237	Hiroshima	1908	142,763	Nikalayev	1911	103,491
Brisbane*	1911	143,514	Hongkong	1911	366,145	Norwich, England	1911	121,478
Bristol, England	1911	367,048	Huddersfield	1911	107,821	Nottingham	1911	259,904
Brunn	1910	125,787	Hull	1911	277,991	Nurnberg	1910	333,142
Brunswick	1910	143,552	Hyderabad	1911	500,623	Oakland	1915	190,803
Brussel†	1912	110,000	Indianapolis	1915	265,578	Odessa	1911	620,155
Brussels*	1912	663,647	Ivanovo	1910	167,726	Oldham	1911	147,483
Bukharest	1912	338,109	Jaipur	1911	137,098	Omaha	1915	135,455
Buenos Aires	1915	1,560,163	Jersey City	1915	300,133	Opoto	1911	194,009
Buffalo	1914	454,112	Johannesburg	1911	227,232	Oran	1911	123,086
Calro, Egypt	1907	654,476	Jubbulpore	1911	109,551	Osaka	1912	1,286,647
Calcutta*	1911	1,122,313	Kansas	1908	110,994	Padua	1914	103,292
Cambridge, Mass.	1915	111,669	Kansas City	1915	289,879	Palermo	1914	342,500
Camden	1915	104,349	Karachi	1911	151,903	Paris	1911	2,888,110
Canton†	1912	900,000	Kazan	1911	188,100	Paterson	1915	136,374
Cardiff	1911	182,259	Kharkov	1911	248,281	Patna	1911	136,153
Carlsruhe	1910	134,331	Kiel	1910	211,627	Pekin	1912	692,500
Cartagena	1910	102,542	Kiev	1912	594,356	Pernambuco†	1911	150,000
Cassel	1910	153,196	Kishinev	1911	125,000	Petrograd†	1913	2,073,800
Catania	1914	215,396	Kobe	1908	378,197	Philadelphia	1915	1,683,664
Cawnpore	1911	178,557	Konigsberg	1910	245,994	Pingyang†	1912	146,000
Changshu†	1912	250,000	Kure	1908	100,679	Pittsburgh	1915	571,984
Charlottenburg	1910	305,975	Kyoto	1908	442,465	Plauen	1911	121,272
Chemnitz	1910	287,807	Lahore	1911	228,587	Plymouth, England	1911	112,030
Chicago	1915	2,447,045	LaPlata	1912	106,882	Poon	1911	158,856
Chinkianzi	1912	184,000	Leeds	1911	445,550	Port au Prince	1912	100,000
Christiania	1910	241,834	Leicester	1911	227,222	Porto Alegre†	1911	100,000
Chungking†	1912	598,000	Leipzig	1910	589,850	Posen	1910	156,691
Cholon	1911	191,655	Lemberg	1910	206,113	Portland, Ore.	1915	272,833
Cincinnati	1915	406,706	Liege	1912	170,634	Portsmouth, Eng.	1911	231,141
Cleveland	1915	656,975	Lille	1911	217,807	Prague	1910	223,741
Cologne	1910	516,527	Lima	1912	143,500	Preston	1911	117,088
Colombo	1911	213,396	Lisbon	1911	435,359	Providence	1915	250,025
Columbus	1915	209,722	Liverpool	1911	746,421	Puebla	1910	101,214
Constantinople†	1912	1,200,000	Livorno	1914	107,566	Puket	1910	179,600
Copenhagen*	1911	559,398	London, Greater	1911	7,251,258	Rangoon	1911	293,516
			Los Angeles	1915	465,367	Reading, Pa.	1915	107,594

City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.
Reims.....	1911	115,178	Spokane.....	1915	142,990	Venice.....	1914	165,030
Richmond.....	1915	154,674	Springfield, Mass.....	1915	103,216	Vienna.....	1910	2,031,498
Riga.....	1913	558,000	Srinagar.....	1911	126,344	Vilna.....	1911	192,746
Rio de Janeiro.....	1911	1,128,637	Stettin.....	1910	236,113	Vitebsk.....	1911	103,340
Rochester, N. Y.....	1915	250,747	Stockholm.....	1913	382,085	Washington.....	1915	358,679
Rome.....	1914	576,435	Stockport.....	1911	108,682	Wenchow.....	1912	100,000
Rosario.....	1912	219,677	Stoke-on-Trent.....	1911	234,534	West Ham.....	1911	289,030
Rostov-on-Don.....	1911	172,275	Strasbourg.....	1910	178,891	Wiesbaden.....	1910	109,002
Rotterdam.....	1913	459,367	Stuttgart.....	1910	236,213	Wilmersdorf.....	1910	108,716
Roubaix.....	1911	122,223	Suckow.....	1912	600,000	Winnipeg.....	1911	136,035
Rouen.....	1911	124,987	Sunderland.....	1911	151,159	Worcester, Mass.....	1915	160,523
Saarbrücken.....	1910	105,089	Surat.....	1911	114,863	Wuhu.....	1912	122,000
St. Etienne.....	1911	148,656	Swansea.....	1911	114,663	Yaroslavl.....	1910	111,876
St. Louis.....	1915	745,988	Sydney, N. S. W.*.....	1911	636,353	Yekaterinoslav.....	1911	217,848
St. Paul.....	1915	241,999	Syracuse.....	1914	149,353	Yokohama.....	1908	394,393
Salford.....	1911	231,357	Szeged.....	1910	118,328	Zaragoza.....	1910	111,704
Saloniki.....	1912	174,000	Tabriz.....	1913	209,000	Zurich.....	1913	205,000
Salt Lake City.....	1915	113,567	Tacoma.....	1915	108,094			
Samara.....	1911	145,568	Teheran.....	1913	280,000			
San Antonio.....	1915	119,447	The Hague.....	1913	301,351			
San Francisco.....	1914	448,502	Tientsin.....	1912	800,000			
Santiago, Chile.....	1912	378,102	Tokyo.....	1912	2,186,075			
Sao Paulo.....	1912	550,000	Toronto.....	1915	187,628			
Saratov.....	1910	217,418	Toulon.....	1911	376,538			
Schoeneberg.....	1910	172,323	Toulouse.....	1911	104,582			
Scranton.....	1915	144,081	Trenton.....	1915	109,212			
Seattle.....	1915	330,334	Trichinopoly.....	1911	122,028			
Seoul.....	1912	278,958	Trieste.....	1910	160,993			
Seville.....	1910	156,366	Tsaritsyn.....	1911	100,817			
Shanghai.....	1912	651,000	Tula.....	1911	136,530			
Sheffield.....	1911	454,632	Tunis.....	1911	277,083			
Singapore.....	1911	303,321	Turin.....	1914	445,582			
Smymna.....	1912	375,000	Ufa.....	1910	103,485			
Soerabaya.....	1905	150,198	Utrecht.....	1913	124,415			
Sorakarya.....	1905	118,378	Valencia.....	1910	233,343			
Sofia.....	1910	102,812	Valparaiso.....	1912	179,794			
Southampton.....	1911	119,012	Vancouver.....	1911	100,401			
South Shields.....	1911	108,647						

*With suburbs. †Estimated. ‡St. Petersburg; name officially changed in 1914.

RANK OF FIFTEEN LARGEST CITIES.

City.	Rank.	Population.
London.....	1	7,251,358
New York.....	2	5,468,190
Berlin.....	3	3,709,000
Paris.....	4	2,888,110
Chicago.....	5	2,447,045
Tokyo.....	6	2,186,075
Vienna.....	7	2,149,800
Petrograd.....	8	2,073,900
Philadelphia.....	9	1,683,664
Moscow.....	10	1,779,938
Buenos Aires.....	11	1,560,163
Osaka.....	12	1,226,647
Constantinople.....	13	1,200,000
Rio de Janeiro.....	14	1,128,637
Calcutta.....	15	1,122,512

PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS OF THE WORLD.

[From statistical abstract of the United States.]

NET VESSEL TONNAGE IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
Adelaide, Australia.....	1913	602,658	379,100	Liverpool, England.....	1913	12,054,056	11,209,415
Aden, Arabia.....	1913	3,685,056	3,685,056	London, England.....	1913	13,725,158	11,403,908
Alexandria, Egypt.....	1913	3,718,660	3,698,396	Marseilles, France.....	1912	7,986,609	8,076,767
Antwerp, Belgium.....	1912	11,483,214	11,453,859	Melbourne, Australia.....	1913	717,942	254,894
Baltimore, Md.....	1914	1,477,493	1,652,441	Moji, Japan.....	1913	5,010,032	5,174,035
Barcelona, Spain.....	1912	2,395,805	1,544,266	Montreal, Canada.....	1914	2,037,764	2,039,444
Bilbao, Spain.....	1912	1,952,833	2,196,369	Nagasaki, Japan.....	1913	2,913,952	2,898,762
Bombay, India.....	1912	2,083,208	1,656,180	Naples, Italy.....	1912	4,543,225	4,500,758
Bordeaux, France.....	1912	1,671,055	1,470,319	New Orleans, La.....	1914	2,851,265	3,102,184
Boston, Mass.....	1914	3,363,100	2,217,521	New York, N. Y.....	1914	15,767,547	15,421,394
Boulogne, France.....	1912	2,936,897	2,936,330	Odessa, Russia.....	1912	1,243,143	1,218,531
Bremen, Germany.....	1913	1,511,311	1,505,941	Petrograd, Russia.....	1912	2,024,418	2,040,544
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	1913	2,038,102	1,944,607	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1914	3,787,219	3,211,960
Buenos Aires, Arg.....	1912	11,770,699	11,770,699	Piræus, Greece.....	1910	3,778,371	3,776,056
Calcutta, India.....	1912	2,093,771	2,053,695	Port Natal, U. of S. A.....	1913	4,003,624	3,980,451
Cape Town, U. of S. A.....	1913	3,965,079	3,961,328	Puget Sound, Wash.....	1912	2,887,322	3,068,504
Cardiff, Wales.....	1913	7,617,460	10,447,151	Riga, Russia.....	1912	1,578,110	1,625,395
Cherbourg, France.....	1912	4,133,254	4,133,254	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	1913	8,458,896	8,459,451
Colombo, Ceylon.....	1912	7,348,900	7,347,144	Rotterdam, Holland.....	1913	12,307,353	12,200,906
Constantinople, Turkey.....	1912	20,171,065	20,171,065	San Francisco, Cal.....	1914	1,844,977	1,511,219
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	1910	3,135,006	3,239,021	Santos, Brazil.....	1913	4,948,377	4,976,945
Cork, Ireland.....	1913	3,760,365	3,693,833	Shanghai, China.....	1912	9,186,340	9,456,463
Dunkerque, France.....	1912	1,561,594	1,896,843	Singapore, Straits Sets.....	1912	7,927,842	7,955,305
Flume, Austria.....	1912	3,184,624	3,199,171	Southampton, England.....	1913	6,700,780	6,625,472
Fremantle, Australia.....	1913	875,283	832,718	Sydney, Australia.....	1913	1,193,187	1,073,921
Galveston, Tex.....	1914	1,382,633	1,850,676	Tampico, Mexico.....	1912	814,406	906,537
Genoa, Italy.....	1912	4,502,618	3,721,378	Trieste, Austria.....	1913	2,218,219	2,191,307
Gibraltar.....	1913	6,315,267	6,160,812	Tyne ports, England.....	1913	7,213,833	8,496,747
Glasgow, Scotland.....	1913	3,573,945	4,331,003	Valencia, Spain.....	1912	1,427,559	1,395,016
Hamburg, Germany.....	1913	14,185,000	14,440,000	Valetta, Malta.....	1912	5,208,478	5,190,470
Havana, Cuba.....	1913	3,468,998	3,450,963	Vancouver, Canada.....	1914	2,373,532	2,259,396
Havre, France.....	1912	2,831,849	3,546,792	Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	1912	954,078	628,695
Hongkong—Victoria.....	1912	10,805,536	10,809,536	Victoria, Canada.....	1914	2,149,385	2,405,212
Hull, England.....	1912	3,964,533	3,496,169	Vladivostok, Russia.....	1912	891,482	858,559
Kobe, Japan.....	1913	6,966,922	6,910,053	Yokohama, Japan.....	1913	4,533,076	4,351,982
Lisbon, Portugal.....	1911	8,177,196	8,055,873				

*Total entered and cleared.

HEIGHT OF SOME FAMOUS STRUCTURES.

Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.
Amiens cathedral.....	383	Cologne cathedral.....	512	Milan cathedral.....	360	St. Peter's, Rome.....	433
Bunker Hill mon't.....	221	Eiffel tower.....	984	Pyramid, Great.....	451	Strasbourg cathedral.....	465
Capitol, Washington.....	288	Florence cathedral.....	337	Rouen cathedral.....	464	St. Stephen's, Vienna.....	470
City hall, Phila.....	535	Fribourg cathedral.....	386	St. Paul's, London.....	404	Washington mon'm't.....	556

AMERICAN CITIES WITH 25,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

ARRANGED BY STATES.

[Estimated by the United States census bureau as of July 1, 1915.]

ALABAMA.		Davenport	47,127	NEBRASKA.		Pennsylvania	61,901
Birmingham	174,108	Des Moines	99,144	Lincoln	46,028	Altouma	67,696
Mobile	56,536	Dubuque	39,650	Omaha	135,455	Butler (borough)	28,587
Montgomery	42,531	Sioux City	55,588	South Omaha	26,394	Chester	40,935
ARKANSAS.		Waterloo	34,131	NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Easton	30,206
Fort Smith	27,887	KANSAS.		Manchester	76,595	Erle	73,798
Little Rock	55,158	Kansas City	96,854	Nashua	27,114	Harrisburg	70,754
CALIFORNIA.		Topeka	47,914	NEW JERSEY.		Hazleton	28,001
Alameda	27,031	Wichita	67,947	Atlantic City	55,806	Johnstown	66,585
Berkeley	54,879	KENTUCKY.		Bayonne	67,582	Lancaster	50,269
Fresno	30,978	Covington	56,520	Camden	104,349	McKeesport	46,743
Long Beach	26,012	Lexington	39,703	East Orange	41,155	New Castle	40,351
Los Angeles	465,367	Louisville	237,012	Elizabeth	84,550	Norristown (borough)	30,833
Oakland	190,803	Newport	31,722	Hoboken	76,104	Philadelphia	1,683,664
Pasadena	43,859	LOUISIANA.		Jersey City	300,133	Pittsburgh	571,984
Sacramento	64,806	New Orleans	366,484	Montclair (town)	25,550	Reading	107,594
San Diego	51,115	Shreveport	34,068	Newark	399,000	Scranton	144,081
San Francisco	448,502	MAINE.		New Brunswick	25,169	Shenandoah (borough)	28,649
San Jose	37,994	Lewiston	27,557	Orange	32,524	Wilkesbarre	75,215
Stockton	34,508	Bangor	26,360	Passaic	69,010	Williamsport	33,495
*July 1, 1914.		Portland	63,014	Faterson	136,874	York	50,542
COLORADO.		MARYLAND.		Perth Amboy	39,725	RHODE ISLAND.	
Colorado Springs	32,344	Baltimore	584,605	Trenton	109,212	Central Falls	25,171
Denver	253,161	Cumberland	25,564	W. Hoboken (town)	41,893	Cranston	25,201
Pueblo	52,840	Hagerstown	25,223	NEW YORK.		Newport	29,631
CONNECTICUT.		MASSACHUSETTS.		Albany	103,580	Pawtucket	58,156
Bridgeport	118,434	Boston	745,139	Amsterdam	36,163	Providence	250,025
Hartford	108,969	Brookton	65,746	Auburn	36,947	Warwick (town)	29,431
Meriden	28,829	Brookline (town)	31,934	Binghamton	63,082	Woonsocket	43,355
New Britain	52,203	Cambridge	111,669	Buffalo	461,335	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
New Haven	147,095	Chelsea	32,452	Cohoes	26,130	Charleston	60,427
Norwalk	26,466	Chicopee	28,688	Elmira	37,968	Columbia	34,058
Stamford	29,958	Everett	38,307	Jamestown	35,729	TENNESSEE.	
Waterbury	84,745	Fall River	126,904	Kingston	28,632	Chattanooga	58,576
DELAWARE.		Fitchburg	41,144	Mount Vernon	36,028	Knoxville	38,300
Wilmington	93,161	Haverhill	47,774	New Rochelle	36,326	Memphis	146,113
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		Holyoke	64,669	New York	5,468,190	Nashville	115,978
Washington	358,679	Lawrence	98,197	Bronx (borough)	552,537	TEXAS.	
FLORIDA.		Lowell	112,124	Br'klyn (b'gh)	1,881,005	Austin	34,016
Jacksonville	73,137	Lynn	100,816	M'h'tn (b'gh)	2,585,470	Beaumont	26,572
Pensacola	25,742	Malden	50,067	Queens (bor'gh)	353,156	Dallas	118,482
Tampa	51,521	Medford	25,737	Richmond (b'gh)	95,962	El Paso	51,936
GEORGIA.		New Bedford	114,694	Newburgh	29,313	Wort Worth	99,528
Atlanta	184,873	Newton	43,085	Niagara Falls	36,240	Galveston	41,076
Augusta	49,848	Pittsfield	37,580	Poughkeepsie	29,994	Houston	108,172
Macon	45,415	Quincy	37,251	Rochester	250,747	San Antonio	119,447
Savannah	68,361	Salem	47,778	Schenectady	95,265	Waco	32,756
IDAHO.		Somerville	85,460	Syracuse	152,584	UTAH.	
Boise	31,741	Springfield	103,216	Troy	77,738	Ogden	30,466
ILLINOIS.		Taunton	35,957	Utica	83,876	Salt Lake City	113,567
Aurora	33,613	Waltham	30,129	Watertown	29,384	VIRGINIA.	
Bloomington	27,054	Worcester	160,523	Yonkers	96,610	Lynchburg	32,385
Chicago	2,447,045	*In 1910. Decrease since then.		NORTH CAROLINA.		Norfolk	88,076
Danville	31,554	MICHIGAN.		Charlotte	38,887	Petersburg	25,347
Decatur	38,526	Battle Creek	28,801	Wilmington	29,384	Portsmouth	38,610
East St. Louis	72,105	Bay City	47,494	OHIO.		Richmond	154,674
Elgin	27,844	Detroit	554,717	Akron	82,958	Roanoke	41,929
Evanson	28,311	Flint	152,159	Canton	59,139	WASHINGTON.	
Joliet	37,472	Grand Rapids	125,759	Cincinnati	406,706	Bellingham	31,609
Moline	26,827	Jackson	34,730	Cleveland	656,975	Everett	33,767
Oak Park (village)	25,492	Kalamazoo	47,364	Columbus	209,722	Seattle	330,834
Peoria	70,732	Muskegon	39,005	Dayton	125,509	Spokane	142,990
Quincy	36,764	Saginaw	54,515	Hamilton	39,655	Tacoma	108,094
Rockford	53,761	MINNESOTA.		Lima	34,644	WEST VIRGINIA.	
Rock Island	27,961	Duluth	91,913	Lorain	35,662	Charleston	28,822
Springfield	59,488	Minneapolis	353,460	Newark	28,953	Huntington	43,572
INDIANA.		St. Paul	241,999	Portsmouth	28,126	Wheeling	43,097
East Chicago	27,200	MISSOURI.		St. Paul	26,331	WISCONSIN.	
Evansville	72,125	Joplin	23,632	St. Louis	157,840	Green Bay	28,689
Fort Wayne	74,852	Kansas City	289,879	Youngstown	104,489	Kenosha	30,319
Hammond	25,326	St. Joseph	83,974	Zanesville	30,406	La Crosse	31,522
Indianapolis	265,578	St. Louis	745,988	OKLAHOMA.		Madison	30,084
Muncie	25,195	Springfield	39,513	Muskogee	41,263	Milwaukee	428,062
South Bend	67,030	MISSISSIPPI.		Oklahoma City	88,158	Oshkosh	35,581
Terre Haute	64,806	Jackson	28,372	Tulsa	28,240	Racine	45,597
IOWA.		MONTANA.		*Exclusive of 1,985 on Indian lands.		Shelby	28,211
Cedar Rapids	36,583	Butte	42,918	OREGON.		Superior	45,285
Clinton	27,094			Portland	272,833		
Council Bluffs	31,131						

DISTANCES BETWEEN AMERICAN CITIES.

By the shortest usually traveled railroad routes. Compiled from the war department's official table of distances.

FROM	New York.	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Baltimore.	Cleveland.	Buffalo.	San Fran- cisco.	Pitts- burgh.	Cincin- nati.	Milwa- u- kee.	New Or- leans.	Washing- ton.	Minnea- polis.
To	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.
Albany.....	145	822	236	1,028	902	833	480	297	3,106	567	724	917	1,517	1,142	1,252
Atlanta.....	876	733	785	611	1,106	688	736	919	2,805	805	492	818	595	648	1,158
Baltimore.....	188	802	97	934	418	.....	474	308	3,076	334	583	887	1,184	40	1,222
Boston.....	217	1,034	321	1,230	.....	418	682	499	3,308	674	926	1,119	1,602	468	1,454
Buffalo.....	442	525	416	731	499	388	183	.....	2,799	270	427	610	1,256	498	945
Chicago.....	912	.....	821	284	1,034	802	357	525	2,274	468	228	85	912	790	420
Cincinnati.....	757	298	696	941	926	593	244	427	2,572	313	.....	383	829	553	718
Cleveland.....	584	357	493	548	982	474	.....	183	2,631	185	244	442	1,073	437	777
Columbus, O.....	637	314	546	428	531	511	321	321	2,588	190	116	339	935	471	734
Denver.....	1,934	1,022	1,843	916	2,058	1,850	1,379	1,537	3,171	1,490	1,257	1,107	1,347	1,810	884
Detroit.....	633	272	669	488	750	649	173	251	2,548	321	293	354	1,092	655	692
Duluth.....	1,391	479	1,300	728	1,513	1,281	701	1,004	2,286	947	772	427	1,447	1,289	162
El Paso.....	2,310	1,465	2,219	1,245	2,414	2,179	1,708	1,915	1,287	1,866	1,586	1,550	1,195	2,139	1,521
Galveston.....	1,732	1,144	1,691	890	2,012	1,594	1,408	1,591	1,287	1,481	1,157	1,229	410	1,554	1,340
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	821	178	815	462	878	796	332	379	2,452	402	308	263	1,090	764	598
Helena.....	2,452	1,540	2,361	1,549	2,574	2,342	1,897	2,065	1,250	2,008	1,338	1,455	1,252	2,320	1,119
Indianapolis.....	825	183	734	240	965	704	283	466	2,457	381	111	268	888	664	703
Jacksonville, Fla.....	983	1,087	892	975	1,213	735	1,085	1,193	3,096	1,087	841	1,123	616	755	1,517
Kansas City.....	1,342	458	1,251	277	1,466	1,211	765	967	1,981	898	618	543	898	1,171	573
Los Angeles.....	3,149	2,265	3,058	2,084	3,273	3,018	2,562	2,774	475	2,705	2,425	2,350	2,007	2,978	2,301
Louisville.....	871	304	790	274	1,040	703	358	541	2,468	427	114	389	778	663	724
Memphis.....	1,157	527	1,066	311	1,387	969	738	921	2,439	807	494	612	396	929	897
Milwaukee.....	997	85	906	369	1,119	887	442	610	2,359	553	393	.....	997	875	335
Minneapolis.....	1,332	420	1,241	586	1,454	1,222	777	945	2,096	888	718	335	1,285	1,210	.....
Mobile.....	1,231	929	1,140	847	1,461	1,043	1,029	1,212	2,623	1,088	785	1,014	141	1,003	1,233
Montreal.....	386	841	477	1,051	390	574	623	454	3,115	704	826	926	1,655	614	1,125
Newark, N. J.....	903	82	1,066	226	179	575	1,085	405	3,177	435	748	988	1,303	219	1,323
New Haven.....	76	989	167	1,141	149	254	628	445	3,254	520	833	1,065	1,448	304	1,400
New Orleans.....	1,372	912	1,231	609	1,602	1,184	1,073	1,256	2,482	1,142	829	997	.....	1,144	1,285
New York.....	.....	912	91	1,065	217	188	584	427	3,186	444	757	997	1,572	228	1,332
Ogden.....	2,496	1,494	2,315	1,414	2,528	2,296	1,851	2,019	780	1,362	1,792	1,579	1,891	2,284	1,316
Omaha.....	1,405	493	1,314	413	1,527	1,295	1,750	1,018	1,781	961	791	578	1,080	1,283	381
Philadelphia.....	91	821	.....	974	321	97	438	416	3,045	353	666	906	1,281	137	1,241
Pittsburgh.....	444	468	353	621	674	334	135	270	2,42	.....	313	553	1,142	302	888
Portland, Me.....	332	1,149	436	1,345	115	593	797	614	3,723	789	1,041	1,234	1,717	573	1,569
Portland, Ore.....	3,204	2,232	3,113	2,212	3,323	3,094	2,649	2,817	472	2,730	2,556	2,378	2,746	3,082	2,242
Providence.....	130	1,034	231	1,394	45	378	832	499	3,096	926	1,119	1,119	1,454	1,454	1,454
Quebec.....	550	1,013	621	1,343	402	718	795	612	3,287	876	1,089	1,068	1,327	786	1,433
Richmond, Va.....	343	879	262	918	573	155	553	553	3,153	417	581	964	1,046	115	1,299
Rochester, N. Y.....	373	603	861	799	430	354	251	88	2,877	338	495	688	1,324	394	1,023
St. Joseph, Mo.....	1,382	470	1,301	327	1,474	1,261	875	1,058	1,867	948	698	555	941	1,221	485
St. Louis.....	1,065	284	974	.....	1,230	934	548	731	2,194	621	341	389	699	894	586
St. Paul.....	1,322	410	1,231	576	1,444	1,212	767	935	2,086	878	708	325	1,275	1,200	10
San Antonio.....	1,943	1,204	1,852	930	2,150	1,755	1,468	1,651	1,911	1,541	1,217	1,289	571	1,718	1,330
San Francisco.....	3,180	2,274	3,095	2,194	3,308	3,076	2,631	2,789	.....	2,742	2,572	2,350	2,482	3,094	2,035
Seattle.....	3,151	2,235	3,063	2,332	3,273	2,941	2,507	2,707	.....	2,572	2,402	2,184	2,901	3,079	1,818
Spokane.....	2,812	1,900	2,721	1,832	2,934	2,702	2,257	2,425	1,205	2,368	2,195	1,815	2,535	2,690	1,479
Springfield, Mass.....	139	935	230	1,131	99	327	583	400	3,209	583	827	1,020	1,511	367	1,355
Tampa, Fla.....	1,195	1,309	1,104	1,187	1,425	1,007	1,297	1,405	3,101	1,269	1,053	1,394	828	967	1,729
Toledo.....	705	244	615	437	795	595	113	296	2,518	261	203	329	1,032	595	664
Washington.....	228	790	137	894	458	40	437	438	3,064	302	553	875	1,144	.....	1,210

DISTANCES BETWEEN GREAT SEAPORTS.

TO PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN PORTS.		From—	North- ern.	South- ern.
Distances in nautical miles traversed by full powered steamships in traveling from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, Hamburg and Havre by northern and southern routes. Computed by United States hydrographic office.		Baltimore (the basin) to—		
		London	3,606	3,716
		Liverpool	3,363	3,491
		Glasgow	3,282	3,445
		Antwerp	3,651	3,761
		Hamburg	3,913	4,023
		Havre	3,457	3,567
FROM OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.		From—	North- ern.	South- ern.
		Glasgow (Greenock) to—		
		Montreal by south of Cape Race	2,564	2,564
		St. John, New Brunswick	2,673	2,830
		Boston (navy yard)	2,776	2,934
		New York (the Battery)	2,951	3,099
		Philadelphia	3,104	3,252
		Baltimore	3,258	3,406
		Newport News	3,135	3,233
		New Orleans	4,486	4,532
		Galveston	4,662	4,703
		Southampton to—		
		Montreal	3,059	3,059
		St. John, New Brunswick	2,817	2,903
		Boston (navy yard)	2,920	3,027
		New York (the Battery)	3,095	3,192
		Philadelphia	3,248	3,345
		Baltimore	3,402	3,499
TO PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN PORTS.		From—	North- ern.	South- ern.
Distances in nautical miles traversed by full powered steamships in traveling from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, Hamburg and Havre by northern and southern routes. Computed by United States hydrographic office.		Boston (Boston lightship) to—		
		London	3,139	3,258
		Liverpool	2,896	3,033
		Glasgow	2,815	2,987
		Antwerp	3,184	3,303
		Hamburg	3,446	3,565
		Havre	2,990	3,109
		New York (the Battery) to—		
		London	3,313	3,423
		Liverpool	3,070	3,198
		Glasgow	2,989	3,152
		Antwerp	3,358	3,468
		Hamburg	3,620	3,730
		Havre	3,164	3,274
		Philadelphia (Market street wharf) to—		
		London	3,456	3,566
		Liverpool	3,213	3,341
		Glasgow	3,132	3,295
		Antwerp	3,501	3,611
		Hamburg	3,763	3,873
		Havre	3,307	3,417

From—	North- ern.	South- ern.	all-water routes. [From "Transportation Routes and Systems of the World" by O. P. Austin of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]
Southampton to—			
Newport News.....	3,279	3,376	
New Orleans.....	4,620	4,625	
Galveston.....	4,796	4,801	
Bremen to—			
Montreal.....	3,534	3,534	
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,292	3,398	
Boston (navy yard).....	3,395	3,502	
New York (the Battery).....	3,570	3,667	
Philadelphia.....	3,723	3,820	
Baltimore.....	3,877	3,974	
Newport News.....	3,754	3,851	
New Orleans.....	5,095	5,100	
Galveston.....	5,271	5,276	
Rotterdam to—			
Montreal.....	3,293	3,293	
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,051	3,157	
Boston (navy yard).....	3,154	3,261	
New York (the Battery).....	3,329	3,426	
Philadelphia.....	3,482	3,579	
Baltimore.....	3,636	3,733	
Newport News.....	3,513	3,610	
New Orleans.....	4,854	4,859	
Galveston.....	5,030	5,035	
Copenhagen (via English channel) to—			
Montreal.....	3,824	3,834	
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,592	3,698	
Boston (navy yard).....	3,695	3,802	
New York (the Battery).....	3,870	3,967	
Philadelphia.....	4,023	4,120	
Baltimore.....	4,177	4,274	
Newport News.....	4,054	4,151	
New Orleans.....	5,395	5,400	
Galveston.....	5,571	5,576	
Marseilles to—			
Montreal.....	3,873	3,873	
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,605	3,620	
Boston (navy yard).....	3,708	3,724	
New York (the Battery).....	3,883	3,889	
Philadelphia.....	4,036	4,042	
Genoa to—Montreal.....	4,040	4,040	
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,772	3,787	
Boston (navy yard).....	3,875	3,891	
New York (the Battery).....	4,050	4,056	
GENERAL TABLE.			
Nautical miles from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco and Port Townsend by shortest			
Port.	New York.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.
Aden.....	6,532	7,870	11,500
Antwerp.....	3,368	4,853	13,671
Batavia.....	10,182	11,598	7,800
Bombay.....	8,120	9,536	9,780
Brest.....	2,964	4,468	13,209
Buenos Aires.....	5,868	6,318	7,511
Calcutta.....	9,830	11,239	8,990
Callao.....	9,603	10,142	4,012
Cape Town.....	6,815	7,374	10,454
Colombo.....	8,610	10,146	8,900
Colon.....	1,981	1,380	3,324
Gibraltar.....	3,207	4,576	12,734
Hamburg.....	3,620	5,243	13,998
Havana.....	1,227	597	12,900
Havre.....	3,164	4,760	13,307
Hongkong.....	11,610	12,892	6,086
Honolulu.....	13,269	13,719	2,097
Liverpool.....	3,070	4,553	13,503
Manila.....	11,566	12,946	6,289
Marseilles.....	3,876	5,266	13,324
Melbourne.....	12,670	12,933	7,040
Naples.....	4,172	5,562	13,699
New Orleans.....	1,741	.....	13,539
New York.....	.....	1,741	13,539
Nome.....	15,840	16,249	2,705
Odessa.....	5,370	6,780	14,897
Pernambuco.....	3,696	3,969	9,439
Port Said.....	5,122	6,509	12,810
Port Townsend.....	13,848	14,298	775
Punta Arenas.....	6,890	7,340	6,199
Panama.....	2,028	*1,427	3,277
Rio de Janeiro.....	4,778	5,218	8,339
San Francisco.....	13,089	13,539	.....
St. Petersburg.....	4,632	6,223	†14,960
San Juan, P. R.....	1,423	1,539	12,199
Singapore.....	10,170	11,560	7,502
Sitka.....	14,391	14,841	1,302
Shanghai.....	13,350	13,750	5,550
Tehuantepec.....	42,036	33,12	†2,139
Valparaiso.....	8,460	8,733	5,140
Vladivostok.....	17,036	17,445	4,706
Wellington.....	11,500	11,773	5,909
Yokohama.....	13,040	14,471	4,536
*Via Panama canal. †Approximately. ‡Eastern end railroad. ¶Western end.			

HIGHEST POINT IN EACH STATE.

[Compiled by N. H. Darton of the United States geological survey.]

State and place.	Elevation.	State and place.	Elevation.
Alabama, Che-aw-ha mountain.....	2,407	North Dakota, south part of Bowman county.....	3,503
Alaska, Mount McKinley.....	20,300	Ohio, 1½ miles east of Bellefontaine.....	1,540
Arizona, San Francisco peak.....	12,611	Oklahoma, near Kenton.....	4,700
Arkansas, Magazine mountain.....	2,800	Oregon, Mount Hood.....	11,225
California, Mount Whitney.....	14,501	Pennsylvania, Blue Knob.....	3,136
Colorado, Mount Elbert.....	14,436	Rhode Island, Durfee hill.....	805
Connecticut, Bear mountain.....	2,355	South Carolina, Sassafras mountain.....	3,548
Delaware, near Brandywine.....	440	South Dakota, Harney peak.....	7,240
District of Columbia, Fort Reno.....	421	Tennessee, Mount Guyot.....	6,636
Florida, near Mount Pleasant station.....	301	Texas, El Capitan, Guadalupe mountain.....	8,690
Georgia, Brasstown Bald mountain.....	4,768	Utah, King's peak.....	13,428
Idaho, Hyndman peak.....	12,078	Vermont, Mount Mansfield.....	4,406
Illinois, Charles mound, Jo Daviess county.....	1,257	Virginia, Mount Rogers.....	5,719
Indiana, near summit Randolph county.....	1,285	Washington, Mount Rainier.....	14,363
Iowa, five miles southeast of Sibley.....	1,670	West Virginia, Spruce Knob.....	4,860
Kansas, west boundary no. of Arkansas river.....	4,135	Wisconsin, Rib hill, Marathon county.....	1,940
Kentucky, The Double, Harlan county.....	4,100	Wyoming, Mount Gannett.....	13,785
Louisiana, summits in western parishes.....	400		
Maine, Mount Katahdin (west).....	5,268		
Maryland, Backbone mountain.....	3,340		
Massachusetts, Mount Greylock.....	3,505		
Michigan, Porcupine mountain.....	2,023		
Minnesota, Misquah hills, Cook county.....	2,230		
Mississippi, near Holly Springs.....	602		
Missouri, Tom Sank mountain.....	1,890		
Montana, Granite peak.....	12,834		
Nebraska, plains in southwestern corner.....	5,390		
Nevada, Wheeler peak.....	13,058		
New Hampshire, Mount Washington.....	6,290		
New Jersey, High Point.....	1,809		
New Mexico, peak near Truchas peak.....	13,306		
New York, Mount Marcy.....	5,344		
North Carolina, Mount Mitchell.....	6,711		

LOWEST POINT IN THE UNITED STATES.

By a strange freak of nature the lowest point of dry land in the United States is less than eighty miles from the highest. According to the United States geological survey, the lowest point is in Death Valley, California, and is 276 feet below sea level. It is said that from this place Mount Whitney, the summit of which is 14,501 feet above sea level and the highest point in the country, can be seen on a clear day.

ESTIMATED VALUATION OF NATIONAL WEALTH.

The national wealth of the United States is estimated by the United States census bureau at \$187,739,000,000, or \$1,965 for each man, woman and child in the country. The total includes the value of all kinds of real, personal and other property, taxable and exempt, in the United States exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Omitting the value of property exempt from taxation for the reason that it was not included in the figures for 1850, 1860 and 1870, the wealth for the several census years is as follows:

Year	Total.	Per cap.
1812.....	\$175,426,000,000	\$1,836
1894.....	100,273,000,000	1,234
1900.....	82,305,000,000	1,083

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1890.....	61,204,000,000	975
1880.....	41,642,000,000	830
1870.....	24,055,000,000	624
1860.....	16,160,000,000	514
1850.....	7,136,000,000	308

Including exempt and all other classes of property the estimated national wealth in each of the census years, 1850 to 1912, was:

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1912.....	\$187,739,000,000	\$1,965
1904.....	107,104,000,000	1,318
1900.....	85,517,000,000	1,165
1890.....	65,037,000,000	1,036
1880.....	43,642,000,000	870

VALUE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF PROPERTY (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Real property and improvements.	Live stock.	Farm implements and machinery.	Manufacturing tools and impts.	Gold and silver coin and bullion.	Railroads and their equipment.	Street railways, shipping, water-works, etc.
New England.....	\$7,248,043,478	\$152,411,703	\$63,648,227	\$766,480,256	\$168,386,104	\$501,391,191	\$667,812,193
Maine.....	485,858,919	32,745,172	15,628,096	69,941,215	14,779,215	149,196,580	77,912,060
New Hampshire.....	335,212,237	16,015,159	6,020,570	38,561,611	8,023,193	76,619,613	31,072,620
Vermont.....	255,994,278	30,651,098	10,694,726	19,089,082	6,499,412	66,338,921	20,642,085
Massachusetts.....	4,118,215,738	43,148,947	12,110,883	377,873,043	101,876,063	135,123,384	348,842,372
Rhode Island.....	900,747,000	6,874,870	1,883,634	68,800,055	13,908,256	12,489,377	55,771,882
Connecticut.....	1,452,015,297	27,376,457	7,310,318	107,155,250	23,640,965	61,628,686	135,571,634
Middle Atlantic.....	30,315,701,320	519,253,198	177,725,806	1,994,416,871	899,203,161	1,500,820,231	2,792,249,532
New York.....	16,910,262,962	263,577,707	89,172,586	813,601,441	632,554,526	553,314,487	1,787,201,570
New Jersey.....	3,556,914,601	45,847,959	13,865,402	303,596,418	54,897,349	165,778,631	302,215,110
Pennsylvania.....	9,648,523,767	209,827,532	74,687,818	877,218,512	211,721,286	781,727,113	707,892,843
East North Central.....	23,748,446,047	1,301,591,448	289,229,016	1,415,243,372	488,763,883	3,079,251,197	2,035,016,810
Ohio.....	5,173,708,420	273,611,491	54,181,255	423,068,286	112,275,002	688,038,239	584,792,883
Indiana.....	2,957,867,352	227,006,381	43,733,375	178,394,957	57,444,477	291,251,362	286,566,614
Illinois.....	10,046,319,512	386,701,265	79,473,427	451,299,068	206,185,274	926,408,787	748,173,023
Michigan.....	3,067,378,894	184,782,900	54,140,466	199,266,379	63,658,411	584,884,648	268,201,502
Wisconsin.....	2,563,171,879	229,489,411	57,700,493	163,224,642	50,200,719	490,673,161	146,742,838
West North Central.....	18,690,288,308	1,838,987,471	403,249,087	363,455,087	285,886,127	3,313,505,472	843,052,977
Minnesota.....	3,391,615,408	217,832,281	56,775,152	363,647,680	51,591,987	667,625,082	231,846,178
Iowa.....	5,111,290,343	491,613,546	102,981,406	58,520,370	49,566,432	635,095,172	133,831,854
Missouri.....	3,261,058,859	300,100,681	56,328,257	125,037,985	130,140,394	613,546,469	267,556,780
North Dakota.....	1,261,388,140	125,614,381	49,878,002	5,244,543	12,453,732	277,870,640	17,051,547
South Dakota.....	639,661,792	115,815,404	38,100,632	6,043,576	12,324,760	258,641,210	25,801,674
Nebraska.....	2,316,580,464	265,473,943	48,111,560	35,084,497	30,453,382	384,432,025	79,476,484
Kansas.....	2,705,483,302	297,537,235	52,074,078	49,876,436	36,417,539	578,666,874	87,488,460
South Atlantic.....	7,536,324,781	485,694,137	107,212,399	545,733,504	226,711,255	1,976,695,855	692,270,419
Delaware.....	172,148,377	8,794,481	3,417,207	16,693,931	3,936,059	20,908,048	20,411,455
Maryland.....	1,345,482,922	45,906,766	12,509,481	85,042,692	28,722,935	91,691,546	165,625,265
District of Columbia	902,023,891	1,794,926	83,608	13,785,676	8,778,789	19,468,398	64,167,562
Virginia.....	1,116,104,685	89,564,369	19,756,852	66,637,021	37,896,727	296,128,318	103,841,555
West Virginia.....	1,899,189,713	55,983,204	7,405,732	60,271,939	22,504,421	252,878,472	67,306,992
North Carolina.....	700,300,022	98,068,318	20,315,423	85,119,631	37,626,636	326,771,579	44,410,575
South Carolina.....	505,045,276	61,304,008	15,694,570	98,942,660	25,507,035	220,832,628	55,762,228
Georgia.....	904,983,602	104,429,447	23,176,805	90,428,931	45,623,456	467,930,385	129,568,626
Florida.....	429,484,293	34,421,547	4,942,566	28,791,073	15,089,626	302,026,041	29,233,001
East South Central.....	3,381,631,974	439,418,056	80,653,752	222,238,598	149,234,864	1,137,275,275	304,130,993
Kentucky.....	1,139,433,836	136,524,104	21,961,843	41,218,821	41,650,223	247,296,327	91,799,742
Tennessee.....	831,914,027	126,175,142	22,504,071	50,649,681	39,093,355	253,394,362	118,787,097
Alabama.....	993,661,266	86,921,130	17,812,825	56,250,311	38,211,885	332,614,162	65,268,571
Mississippi.....	476,622,345	89,737,680	13,575,013	55,119,725	30,304,408	284,004,024	28,275,523
West South Central.....	8,066,784,508	722,172,650	128,079,443	290,665,452	175,407,024	2,107,781,380	346,620,452
Arkansas.....	890,976,538	88,301,395	18,497,096	30,524,632	27,064,096	333,824,378	32,908,222
Louisiana.....	1,028,988,975	64,772,977	17,065,106	88,307,350	82,739,070	890,186,948	93,342,172
Oklahoma.....	3,138,755,256	174,193,995	30,404,140	21,965,234	34,258,132	338,685,745	43,415,760
Texas.....	3,608,063,739	394,904,283	62,123,171	109,808,326	81,345,736	1,000,081,309	171,954,298
Mountain.....	2,799,845,396	460,554,238	55,554,446	163,747,325	69,651,582	1,499,071,030	564,515,334
Montana.....	450,271,780	91,707,546	11,913,204	6,199,272	11,119,466	275,535,572	104,010,526
Idaho.....	143,201,061	58,398,555	11,912,252	18,598,415	7,757,979	159,755,166	95,201,419
Wyoming.....	90,280,515	54,494,914	4,128,753	3,043,914	3,593,443	103,078,595	26,723,620
Colorado.....	1,223,511,508	88,069,546	14,400,570	91,353,941	23,696,056	369,238,739	197,641,592
New Mexico.....	117,056,630	55,003,870	4,716,452	3,664,788	6,644,604	184,646,905	18,070,245
Arizona.....	183,408,911	43,987,595	1,922,308	12,009,832	4,729,163	130,657,476	37,382,586
Utah.....	376,048,261	39,501,735	4,777,306	24,491,145	9,580,423	129,882,931	67,995,901
Nevada.....	186,106,640	29,650,581	1,713,603	3,786,018	2,530,448	143,575,646	24,921,432
Pacific.....	8,289,267,259	318,396,039	72,872,372	369,471,279	153,386,734	1,032,742,871	1,339,186,922
Washington.....	1,888,580,453	68,242,365	18,737,487	111,048,892	35,759,788	351,546,678	227,341,952
Oregon.....	1,163,394,445	74,362,095	14,545,420	220,317,957	25,139,773	179,916,887	145,746,770
California.....	5,296,322,361	175,731,579	39,529,456	200,991,450	92,447,173	501,279,306	966,066,200
United States.....	110,676,333,071	6,238,388,995	1,368,224,548	6,091,451,274	2,616,642,734	16,148,532,502	10,265,207,321

NOTE.—Total for street railways, shipping, water works, etc., includes \$402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and \$290,000,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by States.

WEALTH BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Total.	Taxable.	Exempt.	Total.	Tax-able.	Ex-empt.	Total.	Tax-able.	Ex-empt.
New England.....	\$11,905,422,012	\$10,922,179,117	\$883,242,895	\$1,744	\$1,614	\$131	\$1,498	\$1,389	\$110
Maine.....	1,069,594,027	1,030,366,547	39,227,480	1,420	1,368	52	1,096	1,058	38
New Hampshire.....	649,320,649	613,441,572	35,878,897	1,493	1,411	82	1,214	1,159	55
Vermont.....	527,261,775	496,935,964	30,325,811	1,470	1,385	85	1,035	981	54
Massachusetts.....	6,302,988,392	5,735,230,115	567,758,277	1,805	1,642	163	1,672	1,529	143
Rhode Island.....	970,802,690	892,698,475	78,109,215	1,709	1,571	137	1,702	1,585	117
Connecticut.....	2,285,454,659	2,153,511,444	131,943,215	1,969	1,855	114	1,453	1,353	101
Middle Atlantic.....	46,211,667,778	41,411,819,840	4,799,847,938	2,290	2,052	238	1,763	1,631	132
New York.....	25,011,105,223	21,912,629,507	3,098,475,716	2,626	2,300	325	1,868	1,700	168
New Jersey.....	5,743,032,278	5,361,917,422	381,114,856	2,140	1,998	142	1,547	1,445	102
Pennsylvania.....	15,457,530,277	14,137,272,911	1,320,257,366	1,939	1,774	165	1,707	1,609	98
East North Central.....	39,502,313,584	37,551,136,365	1,951,177,219	2,106	2,002	104	1,416	1,363	52
Ohio.....	8,908,432,943	8,552,130,667	356,302,276	1,817	1,744	73	1,367	1,308	58
Indiana.....	5,194,682,500	4,951,061,490	243,621,010	1,894	1,806	89	1,174	1,131	43
Illinois.....	15,484,450,232	14,596,467,087	887,983,145	2,660	2,507	153	1,689	1,635	54
Michigan.....	4,427,022,651	5,169,022,582	258,000,069	1,873	1,784	89	1,297	1,245	53
Wisconsin.....	5,487,725,258	4,282,454,539	205,270,719	1,875	1,790	86	1,292	1,244	48
West North Central.....	31,208,417,942	29,617,836,203	1,590,581,739	2,617	2,483	133	1,546	1,490	55
Minnesota.....	5,547,327,017	5,266,950,787	280,376,230	2,582	2,452	131	1,729	1,665	64
Iowa.....	7,868,454,211	7,437,094,834	431,359,377	3,539	3,345	194	1,828	1,781	48
Missouri.....	5,842,017,009	5,546,493,103	295,523,906	1,752	1,663	89	1,147	1,098	49
North Dakota.....	2,141,626,961	2,037,626,024	104,000,937	3,374	3,210	164	1,771	1,692	79
South Dakota.....	1,398,573,425	1,330,693,417	67,880,008	2,239	2,130	109	1,530	1,414	115
Nebraska.....	3,794,986,781	3,605,133,530	189,853,251	3,110	2,954	156	1,882	1,825	57
Kansas.....	4,615,432,598	4,393,944,208	221,588,390	2,652	2,525	127	1,468	1,424	44
South Atlantic.....	14,843,963,211	13,777,891,828	1,066,071,383	1,179	1,094	85	716	654	62
Delaware.....	307,948,613	293,721,979	14,226,634	1,493	1,424	69	1,204	1,157	47
Maryland.....	2,177,958,864	2,002,216,720	175,742,144	1,651	1,518	133	1,213	1,137	76
Dist. of Columbia.....	1,173,857,112	767,316,951	406,540,161	3,425	2,239	1,186	3,491	2,165	1,325
Virginia.....	2,289,913,786	2,174,685,192	115,228,594	1,086	1,032	55	666	639	27
West Virginia.....	2,303,571,209	2,179,527,639	124,043,570	1,800	1,703	97	810	785	25
North Carolina.....	1,807,573,780	1,745,238,696	62,340,084	794	767	27	420	405	15
South Carolina.....	1,351,400,753	1,301,406,985	49,993,768	869	837	32	414	400	14
Georgia.....	2,382,600,866	2,299,197,590	83,403,276	883	853	31	493	474	19
Florida.....	1,049,138,228	1,014,585,076	34,553,152	1,307	1,264	43	729	697	32
East South Central.....	7,660,040,736	7,342,852,219	317,188,517	890	854	37	536	515	21
Kentucky.....	2,267,777,525	2,152,097,565	115,679,960	977	927	50	675	641	34
Tennessee.....	1,920,348,261	1,834,354,927	85,993,334	864	826	39	520	499	22
Alabama.....	2,127,054,930	2,050,014,767	77,040,163	964	929	35	494	478	15
Mississippi.....	1,344,860,020	1,306,384,960	38,475,060	726	705	21	416	407	8
West South Central.....	15,434,960,541	14,687,498,597	747,461,944	1,662	1,581	80	796	718	78
Arkansas.....	1,829,521,736	1,757,533,669	71,988,067	1,120	1,076	44	580	564	17
Louisiana.....	2,164,437,746	2,056,572,346	107,865,400	1,260	1,197	63	694	659	35
Oklahoma.....	4,581,091,918	4,321,150,418	259,941,500	2,475	2,335	140	*1,092	*706	*386
Texas.....	6,859,903,141	6,552,242,164	307,666,977	1,679	1,604	75	841	811	29
Mountain.....	6,753,014,065	6,500,317,073	252,696,992	2,371	2,282	89	2,228	1,989	239
Montana.....	1,149,732,986	1,113,008,146	36,724,840	2,834	2,743	91	2,633	2,244	388
Idaho.....	608,305,157	591,073,842	17,231,315	1,680	1,632	48	1,795	1,449	346
Wyoming.....	353,844,827	344,834,812	9,010,015	2,241	2,184	57	3,297	2,559	738
Colorado.....	2,386,923,583	2,286,478,777	100,444,806	2,785	2,668	117	2,046	1,865	181
New Mexico.....	513,733,026	501,627,424	12,105,602	1,440	1,406	34	1,587	1,170	417
Arizona.....	501,852,186	487,099,365	14,752,821	2,255	2,189	66	2,239	1,649	590
Utah.....	781,613,390	734,811,880	46,801,510	1,979	1,860	119	1,609	1,342	267
Nevada.....	457,008,910	441,382,827	15,626,083	5,038	4,865	172	5,214	3,299	1,915
Pacific.....	13,626,919,363	12,921,668,488	705,250,875	2,969	2,816	154	2,290	2,143	147
Washington.....	3,218,360,623	3,054,690,780	163,669,843	2,511	2,384	128	1,806	1,693	112
Oregon.....	1,944,354,463	1,843,542,127	100,812,336	2,661	2,523	138	1,886	1,695	191
California.....	8,464,204,277	8,023,435,581	440,768,696	3,284	3,113	171	2,582	2,435	147
The United States..	187,739,071,090	175,425,551,588	12,313,519,502	1,965	1,836	129	1,318	1,234	84

NOTE.—The totals at the head of the first two columns include \$402,351,853, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and \$290,000,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by states.

*Includes Indian territory.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEALTH (1912).

Real property and improvements	
taxed.....	\$98,362,813,569
Real property and improvements	
exempt.....	12,313,519,502
Live stock.....	6,238,388,985
Farm implements and machinery..	1,368,224,548
Manufacturing machinery, tools and	
implements.....	6,091,451,274
Gold and silver coin and bullion..	2,616,642,734
Railroads and their equipment....	16,148,532,502

Street railways, etc:	
Street railways.....	4,596,563,292
Telegraphic systems.....	223,252,516
Telephone systems.....	1,081,433,227
Pullman and cars not owned by railroads.....	123,362,701
Shipping and canals.....	1,491,117,193
Irrigation enterprises.....	360,865,270
Privately owned waterworks.....	290,000,000
Privately owned central electric light and power stations.....	2,098,613,122
All other:	
Agricultural products.....	5,240,019,651
Manufactured products.....	14,693,861,489
Imported merchandise.....	826,682,467
Mining products.....	815,552,233
Clothing and personal adorn- ments.....	4,295,008,593
Furniture, carriages and kindred property.....	8,463,216,222
Total.....	187,739,071,096

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

In its report on the national wealth of the United States in 1912 the census bureau quotes the following statement concerning the wealth of the principal nations as given by Augustus D. Webb, fellow of the Royal Statistical Society,

and published in the New Dictionary of Statistics for 1911:

Country.	Amount.
United States (1904).....	\$107,104,192,410
British empire (1903).....	*108,279,625,000
United kingdom.....	*72,997,500,000
Canada.....	*6,569,775,000
Australasia.....	*5,353,150,000
India.....	*14,599,500,000
South Africa.....	*2,919,900,000
Rest of empire.....	*5,839,800,000
France ("recently").....	*146,798,500,000
Denmark (1900).....	*1,946,600,000
Germany (1908).....	*77,864,000,000
Australia (1903).....	*4,578,902,000
New Zealand (1905).....	*1,665,945,000
Cape of Good Hope (1907).....	*428,939,492
*Total wealth. †Private wealth. ‡Fixed prop- erty.	

The census bureau also quotes the following figures from Dr. Karl Helfferich's "Germany's Economic Progress and Economic Wealth":

Country.	Total wealth.
German empire (1910-1911).....	\$88,020,000,000
to 76,160,000,000	
France (1908).....	55,391,000,000
England (not stated).....	54,740,000,000
United States (not stated).....	119,000,000,000

VALUE OF PUBLIC PROPERTIES OF STATES (1913).

[Bureau of the census report.]

States.*	Total.	State houses.†	Armories.	Hospitals.‡	Homes.¶	Schools.¶	Prisons.
Alabama.....	\$9,791,182	\$1,500,000	\$330,000	\$1,000,000		\$5,505,182	\$1,406,000
Arizona.....	2,147,200	180,000		340,000		933,200	500,000
Arkansas.....	7,041,571	2,850,000		1,600,000	\$200,000	1,837,500	554,071
California.....	53,829,469	5,102,712	165,121		8,274,762	16,159,781	3,829,844
Colorado.....	12,716,500	2,572,000	17,500		1,515,000	5,515,000	2,830,000
Connecticut.....	12,826,612	5,297,103	1,514,000	2,766,770	134,120	1,150,175	1,239,444
Delaware.....	465,000	380,000	25,000			60,000	
Florida.....	2,471,769	575,000		741,050		1,112,719	
Georgia.....	4,719,900	1,000,000			150,000	3,429,900	40,000
Idaho.....	4,691,680	1,800,500			661,615	1,571,974	553,764
Illinois.....	44,215,230	6,570,000	177,700	290,748	12,982,812	5,787,377	5,828,252
Indiana.....	23,157,960	4,425,000		8,137,077	1,221,486	5,012,096	2,697,466
Iowa.....	20,545,223	3,618,000		4,976,935	1,421,307	6,781,307	2,467,621
Kansas.....	18,242,808	5,350,589			3,500,000	4,692,219	4,100,000
Kentucky.....	9,848,583	2,665,000	25,000		1,997,583	1,526,000	3,635,000
Louisiana.....	5,701,698	500,000		1,540,000		2,081,198	1,350,000
Maine.....	4,762,076	1,523,905	82,562	1,933,043		770,145	390,472
Maryland.....	8,867,296	1,240,000	580,000	2,698,000		1,941,000	2,024,000
Massachusetts.....	51,358,097	7,906,507	3,864,638	12,689,881	4,295,907	3,950,978	5,479,949
Michigan.....	20,732,097	2,500,000		123,757	5,537,601	8,930,989	5,640,030
Minnesota.....	22,454,023	4,993,443		198,345	6,521,585	6,195,820	3,964,830
Mississippi.....	12,543,528	2,972,662		600,000	1,301,338	4,732,521	2,377,000
Missouri.....	11,750,515	125,000			3,750,000	5,500,000	2,375,515
Montana.....	4,859,461	1,454,856		573,000	273,243	2,035,780	497,582
Nebraska.....	8,786,615	844,514		250,000	2,448,695	4,111,406	832,000
Nevada.....	1,755,250	534,250		235,000	35,000	626,000	185,000
New Hampshire.....	3,879,000	1,200,000	133,000	115,000	1,050,000	892,000	375,000
New Jersey.....	16,872,594	2,500,000	1,442,806	6,896,096	505,551	1,704,734	3,740,357
New Mexico.....	2,148,450	270,000	120,000	311,000	100,000	70,000	224,000
New York.....	105,959,252	24,575,477	7,379,979	33,961,556	9,061,399	7,099,665	14,826,618
North Carolina.....	11,648,163	3,390,000	7,650	53,000	2,597,000	3,575,693	2,025,000
North Dakota.....	4,818,492	538,156		42,994	1,084,793	2,446,067	690,432
Ohio.....	48,606,806	2,860,000	438,500	12,208,025	2,533,972	9,752,843	5,331,466
Oklahoma.....	10,890,371	3,156,761			458,000	5,585,000	1,690,000
Oregon.....	7,670,633	420,000		160,000	715,397	3,131,554	843,682
Rhode Island.....	7,173,995	3,959,400	265,850	643,235	67,000	732,500	1,464,210
South Carolina.....	9,659,000	2,500,000	15,000	1,713,000		5,006,000	375,000
South Dakota.....	3,544,802	1,045,872			864,715	1,427,987	266,228
Tennessee.....	4,635,246	1,500,000		1,272,411	80,000	779,160	863,675
Texas.....	13,675,000	7,500,000	50,000	2,500,000	480,000	4,800,000	1,000,000
Utah.....	2,200,374				620,272	2,198,714	774,089
Vermont.....	2,394,935	894,243		478,810	58,820	74,821	555,655
Virginia.....	12,342,862	5,000,000		413,000	1,594,537	4,565,325	725,000
Washington.....	16,789,943	550,794	739,580	1,693,889	114,554	11,920,100	1,376,235
West Virginia.....	9,227,000	1,517,000	15,000	320,000	2,525,000	3,150,000	1,700,000
Wisconsin.....	18,968,466	4,682,300	43,293	1,876,528	1,079,458	6,916,184	2,010,717
Wyoming.....	897,500	325,000		190,000	75,000	250,000	57,500
Total.....	695,499,187	136,866,051	17,688,329	106,097,687	83,302,218	175,953,734	93,654,114

*Pennsylvania was omitted from table as no figures were available. †State houses include departmental libraries. ‡General, insane and contagious. §Soldiers', orphans' and other charitable institutions. §Educational institutions.

Note—Included in the totals are the following: Art galleries and museums, \$3,462,909; fair grounds, parks and monuments, \$12,720,076; lands, buildings and equipment of public service enterprises, \$52,919,057; miscellaneous, \$12,835,012.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Races.	Fiscal years ended June 30.									
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
African (black).....	3,786	5,235	4,626	4,307	4,966	6,721	6,759	6,634	8,447	5,660
Armenian.....	1,895	2,644	3,299	3,108	5,508	3,092	5,222	9,353	7,785	932
Bohemian*.....	12,958	13,554	10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223	8,439	11,091	9,928	1,651
Bulgarian.....	11,548	27,174	18,246	6,214	15,130	10,222	10,657	9,087	15,084	3,506
Chinese.....	1,485	770	1,263	1,841	1,770	1,307	1,608	2,022	2,354	2,469
Croatian.....	44,272	47,826	20,472	20,181	39,562	18,982	24,366	42,499	37,284	1,942
Cuban.....	5,591	5,475	3,323	3,380	3,331	3,914	3,155	3,099	5,359	3,402
Dalmatian.....	4,568	7,393	3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149	805
Dutch and Flem.....	9,735	12,467	9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862	10,935	14,507	12,566	6,675
East Indian.....	1,271	1,172	1,710	337	1,782	517	165	188	172	82
English.....	45,073	51,126	49,056	39,021	53,498	57,258	49,689	55,522	51,746	38,746
Finnish.....	14,136	14,860	6,746	11,687	15,736	9,779	6,641	12,756	12,805	12,805
French.....	10,379	9,392	12,881	19,423	21,107	18,132	18,382	20,652	18,166	12,636
German.....	86,813	92,926	73,033	58,534	71,380	66,471	65,343	80,865	79,871	20,729
Greek.....	23,127	46,283	28,808	20,262	39,135	37,021	31,566	38,644	45,881	15,187
Hebrew.....	153,748	149,182	103,387	57,551	84,260	91,223	80,595	101,330	138,051	26,497
Irish.....	40,959	38,706	36,427	31,185	38,382	40,246	33,922	37,023	33,898	23,503
Italian (north).....	46,286	51,564	24,700	25,150	30,780	30,312	26,443	42,534	44,802	10,660
Italian (south).....	240,528	242,497	110,547	165,248	192,673	159,638	135,830	231,613	251,612	46,557
Japanese.....	14,243	30,824	16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941	8,609
Korean.....	127	89	26	11	8	33	64	152	2,638	
Lithuanian.....	1,257	25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027	14,768	24,647	21,584	3,604
Magyar.....	44,361	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996	23,539	30,610	44,538	10,993
Mexican.....	141	91	5,682	15,591	17,760	18,784	22,001	10,954	13,089	6
Pacific islander.....	13	2	2	7	61	12	3	11	1	
Polish.....	95,835	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446	85,163	174,365	122,657	9,065
Portuguese.....	8,729	9,648	6,809	4,606	7,657	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,647	4,376
Rumanian.....	11,425	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199	5,311	8,329	13,451	24,070	1,200
Russian.....	5,814	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	22,558	51,472	44,957	4,459
Ruthenian.....	16,257	24,081	12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724	21,965	30,588	36,727	2,933
Scandinavian.....	58,141	53,425	32,739	34,996	52,037	45,859	31,601	38,737	36,053	24,263
Scottish.....	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625	20,293	21,293	18,997	14,810
Slovak.....	38,221	42,041	16,170	22,586	32,416	21,415	25,281	27,234	25,819	2,069
Spanish.....	5,332	9,495	6,536	4,939	5,337	8,068	9,070	9,042	11,064	5,705
Spanish-Am.....	1,585	1,060	1,063	890	900	1,153	1,342	1,363	1,544	1,667
Syrian.....	5,824	5,880	5,520	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525	9,210	9,023	1,767
Turkish.....	2,033	1,902	2,327	820	1,283	918	1,336	2,015	2,693	273
Welsh.....	2,367	2,754	2,504	1,699	2,244	2,248	2,239	2,820	2,558	1,390
West Indian.....	1,476	1,381	1,110	1,024	1,150	1,141	1,132	1,171	1,396	823
Other peoples.....	1,027	2,058	1,530	1,537	2,330	3,323	3,660	3,038	3,830	1,877
Total.....	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700

*Includes Moravian. †Includes Serbian and Montenegrin. ‡Includes Slovenian. §Includes Bosnian and Herzegovinian. ¶Except Cuban.

IMMIGRATION BY MONTHS.

	Fiscal year 1915.	
July.....	60,377	February..... 13,873
August.....	37,706	March..... 19,263
September.....	29,143	April..... 24,532
October.....	30,416	May..... 26,069
November.....	26,298	June..... 22,598
December.....	20,944	
January.....	15,481	Total..... 326,700

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

The following table shows the deportation of aliens from the United States after entry by fiscal years:

	1895.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1895.....	177														
1896.....	238														
1897.....	263														
1898.....	199														
1899.....	263														
1900.....	356														
1901.....	363														

IMMIGRATION SINCE 1877.

	Years ended June 30.	
1877.....	141,857	1890..... 455,302
1878.....	138,469	1891..... 560,319
1879.....	177,826	1892..... 623,084
1880.....	457,257	1893..... 502,917
1881.....	669,431	1894..... 285,631
1882.....	782,992	1895..... 258,536
1883.....	603,322	1896..... 343,267
1884.....	518,592	1897..... 230,832
1885.....	395,346	1898..... 229,239
1886.....	334,203	1899..... 311,715
1887.....	490,109	1900..... 448,572
1888.....	546,889	1901..... 487,918
1889.....	444,427	1902..... 648,743
		1903..... 857,046
		1904..... 815,951
		1905..... 1,026,499
		1906..... 1,000,735
		1907..... 1,285,349
		1908..... 782,870
		1909..... 751,786
		1910..... 1,041,570
		1911..... 878,587
		1912..... 838,172
		1913..... 1,197,892
		1914..... 1,218,480
		1915..... 326,700

The total recorded immigration into the United States since the organization of the government is 32,354,124 persons.

DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS (1915).

Alabama.....	430	Arizona.....	2,100
Alaska.....	693	Arkansas.....	147

California.....	20,115	New Jersey.....	11,248
Colorado.....	1,339	New Mexico.....	561
Connecticut.....	6,620	New York.....	95,028
Delaware.....	245	North Carolina.....	267
Dist. of Col.....	1,087	North Dakota.....	3,290
Florida.....	4,810	Ohio.....	9,341
Georgia.....	356	Oklahoma.....	387
Hawaii.....	2,934	Oregon.....	2,629
Idaho.....	1,226	Pennsylvania.....	24,596
Illinois.....	19,062	Philippine Islands.....	16
Indiana.....	2,146	Porto Rico.....	812
Iowa.....	3,407	Rhode Island.....	3,621
Kansas.....	744	South Carolina.....	132
Kentucky.....	263	South Dakota.....	1,095
Louisiana.....	1,451	Tennessee.....	806
Maine.....	4,401	Texas.....	9,447
Maryland.....	1,883	Utah.....	1,295
Massachusetts.....	27,482	Vermont.....	1,923
Michigan.....	17,438	Virginia.....	855
Minnesota.....	9,115	Washington.....	13,093
Mississippi.....	138	West Virginia.....	2,030
Missouri.....	2,743	Wisconsin.....	3,850
Montana.....	3,454	Wyoming.....	430
Nebraska.....	1,388		
Nevada.....	387		
New Hampshire.....	2,832	Total.....	326,700

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT (1915).

	Nonimmigrant.		Immigrant.		Total.	
	aliens.	citizens.	aliens.	citizens.	aliens.	citizens.
Male.....	187,021	64,834	139,353	19,079	410,292	83,913
Female.....	139,679	42,710	100,221	5,032	287,642	88,945
Total.....	326,700	107,544	239,579	24,111	697,934	172,858

OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT (1915).

	Emigrant.		Nonimmigrant.		Total.	
	aliens.	citizens.	aliens.	citizens.	aliens.	citizens.
Male.....	168,072	133,713	100,403	402,188	268,475	544,391
Female.....	36,002	46,387	72,009	154,398	108,391	298,786
Total.....	204,074	180,100	172,412	556,586	372,465	843,177

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

In census usage a "dwelling" is any building in which one or more persons reside. A mere cabin, or room in a warehouse, occupied by a single person, is a census dwelling, while, on the other hand, an apartment house containing many families constitutes only one dwelling. Only occupied dwellings are included in the following tables. The term "family" as used in census reports means a household or group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who share a common abode, usually also sharing the same table. If one person lives alone he constitutes a family, while, on the other hand, those who dwell in a hotel or institution in which many people live are also treated as forming a single family. There is, however, no considerable difference between the average size of all families under the census usage and the average size of what are commonly termed families or households in popular speech. In 1900 the difference for the United States as a whole was only 0.1 per cent.

At each census from 1850 to 1910 a decrease was shown in the average number of persons per dwelling and the average number per family. The decrease in the average number per dwelling has been due to the decrease in the average per family, the influence of which has been partly offset by the increased construction of tenements and other dwellings containing more than one family.

In 1910 there were 7,254,242 dwellings and 4,499,765 families in urban communities, while there were 10,551,603 dwellings and 10,755,790 families in rural communities. For urban communities the number of persons to a dwelling averaged 5.9 and to a family 4.5; for rural communities the number of persons to a dwelling averaged 4.7 and to a family 4.6.

BY STATES.

State.	Dwell- ings.	*Per- sons.	Fam- ilies.	†Per- sons.
Alabama	441,249	5.0	454,767	4.7
Arizona	45,386	4.5	47,927	4.3
Arkansas	327,625	4.8	333,368	4.7
California	513,481	4.6	563,636	4.2
Colorado	183,874	4.3	194,467	4.1
Connecticut	181,911	6.1	246,659	4.5
Delaware	43,183	4.7	44,951	4.5
District of Columbia	58,513	5.7	71,339	4.6
Florida	165,818	4.5	171,422	4.4
Georgia	530,631	4.9	553,264	4.7
Idaho	71,830	4.5	73,669	4.4
Illinois	1,006,848	5.6	1,264,717	4.5
Indiana	631,554	4.3	654,891	4.1
Iowa	495,943	4.5	512,515	4.3
Kansas	385,672	4.4	395,771	4.3
Kentucky	469,669	4.9	494,788	4.6
Louisiana	331,220	5.0	344,144	4.8
Maine	159,437	4.7	177,960	4.2
Maryland	253,905	5.1	274,824	4.7
Massachusetts	511,926	6.6	734,013	4.6
Michigan	618,222	4.5	657,418	4.3
Minnesota	380,809	5.5	416,452	5.0
Mississippi	376,420	4.8	384,724	4.7
Missouri	677,196	4.9	749,812	4.4
Montana	32,811	4.5	36,602	4.3
Nebraska	258,967	4.6	265,549	4.5
Nevada	23,044	3.6	23,677	3.5
New Hampshire	88,871	4.8	103,156	4.2
New Jersey	407,295	6.2	558,202	4.5
New Mexico	76,883	4.3	78,883	4.1
New York	1,778,686	7.7	2,046,845	4.5
North Carolina	430,570	5.1	440,334	5.0
North Dakota	118,757	4.9	120,910	4.8
Ohio	1,064,800	4.7	1,138,165	4.2
Oklahoma	342,488	4.8	351,167	4.7

State.	Dwell- ings.	*Per- sons.	Fam- ilies.	†Per- sons.
Oregon	144,832	4.6	151,853	4.4
Pennsylvania	1,507,483	5.1	1,630,628	4.7
Rhode Island	79,725	6.8	117,676	4.6
South Carolina	302,842	5.0	315,204	4.8
South Dakota	127,739	4.6	131,060	4.5
Tennessee	444,814	4.9	462,553	4.7
Texas	779,177	5.0	798,426	4.9
Utah	72,649	5.1	77,339	4.9
Vermont	77,466	4.6	85,178	4.2
Virginia	400,445	5.1	419,452	4.9
Washington	238,822	4.8	254,692	4.5
West Virginia	239,128	5.1	248,840	4.9
Wisconsin	462,355	5.0	499,629	4.7
Wyoming	30,969	4.7	32,092	4.5
United States	17,805,842	5.2	20,255,555	4.5
In 1900	14,430,145	5.3	16,187,715	4.7
In 1890	11,483,318	5.5	12,690,152	4.9

*Persons to a dwelling. †Persons to a family.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	Dwell- ings.	*Per- sons.	Fam- ilies.	†Per- sons.
Albany, N. Y.	15,487	6.5	24,069	4.2
Atlanta, Ga.	30,308	5.1	35,813	4.3
Baltimore, Md.	101,905	5.5	118,851	4.7
Birmingham, Ala.	26,989	4.9	31,050	4.3
Boston, Mass.	73,919	9.1	139,700	4.8
Bridgeport, Conn.	14,934	6.8	21,689	4.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	62,335	6.8	91,328	4.6
Cambridge, Mass.	14,577	7.2	22,765	4.6
Chicago, Ill.	246,744	8.9	473,141	4.6
Cincinnati, O.	49,525	7.3	87,541	4.2
Cleveland, O.	90,465	6.2	124,822	4.5
Columbus, O.	39,580	4.6	42,645	4.3
Dayton, O.	26,692	4.4	28,370	4.1
Denver, Col.	44,736	4.8	51,339	4.2
Detroit, Mich.	83,124	5.6	100,356	4.6
Fall River, Mass.	10,962	10.9	24,378	4.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	23,432	4.8	26,925	4.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	53,359	4.3	58,645	4.0
Jersey City, N. J.	27,305	9.6	56,790	4.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	69,061	4.8	78,678	4.1
Louisville, Ky.	41,686	5.4	52,155	4.3
Lowell, Mass.	15,056	7.1	21,932	4.6
Memphis, Tenn.	26,710	4.9	31,154	4.2
Milwaukee, Wis.	60,724	6.2	80,566	4.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	46,903	6.4	63,241	4.3
Nashville, Tenn.	22,118	5.0	26,077	4.2
New Haven, Conn.	17,466	7.6	29,271	4.6
New Orleans, La.	67,192	5.0	73,377	4.6
New York, N. Y.	305,698	15.6	1,020,827	4.7
Newark, N. J.	38,693	9.0	70,739	4.5
Oakland, Cal.	31,740	4.7	36,723	4.1
Omaha, Neb.	23,657	5.2	26,859	4.7
Paterson, N. J.	15,812	7.9	27,978	4.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	295,220	5.2	327,263	4.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	80,942	6.1	110,457	4.8
Portland, Ore.	37,436	5.5	42,029	4.9
Providence, R. I.	28,705	7.8	49,129	4.6
Richmond, Va.	22,295	5.7	26,914	4.7
Rochester, N. Y.	38,860	5.6	46,787	4.7
St. Louis, Mo.	105,659	6.5	155,555	5.2
St. Paul, Minn.	32,616	6.6	41,548	4.4
San Francisco, Cal.	65,025	6.4	86,414	4.8
Scranton, Pa.	22,143	5.9	26,312	4.9
Seattle, Wash.	43,559	5.4	51,042	4.6
Spokane, Wash.	20,282	5.1	22,676	4.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	23,200	5.9	31,551	4.4
Toledo, O.	35,888	4.7	39,677	4.2
Washington, D. C.	58,513	5.7	71,339	4.9
Worcester, Mass.	15,109	9.7	30,743	4.7

*Persons to a dwelling. †Persons to a family.

ARIZONA ALIEN LABOR LAW VOID.

In the United States District court in San Francisco, Cal., it was decided Jan. 7, 1915, by three judges that the Arizona law providing that at least 80 per cent of the employees on the pay roll of a concern employing more than five persons must be American citizens was invalid. The court held that the law was in conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, which guarantees life, liberty and

the possession of property to all persons in this country, whether citizens or aliens. The anti-alien employment act was adopted by the people of Arizona at the election of Nov. 3, 1914, as an initiative measure. Great Britain and Italy protested to the state department in Washington that the law violated the treaty rights of their citizens.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From report of federal census bureau.]

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE STATISTICS BY STATES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MARRIAGES.						DIVORCES.					
	Number. 1887-1906.	Annual average 1886 to 1902.		Annual average 1888 to 1892.		Number 1887 to 1906.	Annual average per 100,000 popu- lation.					
		Number	Per 10,000 Pop.	Number	Per 10,000 Pop.		1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.		
Alabama.....	372,525	20,227	111	15,727	104	22,807	69	54	27	10		
Arkansas.....	310,767	16,902	129	13,217	117	29,541	136	90	53	24		
California.....	189,539	9,561	64	7,167	50	25,170	108	84	84	52		
Colorado.....	48,877	5,457	101	4,261	103	15,844	158	197	138	60		
Connecticut.....	136,984	7,034	77	6,216	83	9,224	50	66	61	84		
Delaware.....	25,374	1,322	72	983	58	887	16	18	10	7		
District of Columbia.....	50,244	3,114	112	1,512	66	2,325	58	34	31	30		
Florida.....	114,486	6,176	117	4,314	110	7,586	79	57	53	23		
Georgia.....	401,266	21,640	98	16,541	90	10,401	26	24	14	10		
Idaho.....	23,330	1,359	84	705	80	3,205	120	93	58	67		
Illinois.....	861,717	44,858	93	38,421	100	82,299	100	75	68	51		
Indiana.....	498,890	26,451	105	22,453	102	60,721	142	104	70	69		
Indian Territory.....	67,412	4,847	124	736	41	6,751	113	33	.....	.....		
Iowa.....	366,350	19,236	86	16,474	80	34,874	93	67	60	49		
Kansas.....	275,062	14,112	96	12,795	90	28,904	109	84	44	51		
Kentucky.....	359,783	19,526	91	15,399	83	30,641	84	58	35	28		
Louisiana.....	243,881	13,421	97	10,150	91	9,786	41	29	10	5		
Maine.....	86,592	5,519	79	5,726	87	14,194	117	88	78	61		
Maryland.....	195,875	10,740	90	7,916	76	7,920	40	24	12	12		
Massachusetts.....	468,267	24,117	86	21,031	94	22,940	47	32	30	25		
Michigan.....	424,066	25,008	95	18,726	89	42,371	104	72	72	47		
Minnesota.....	242,147	13,118	75	10,275	78	15,646	55	41	27	21		
Mississippi.....	313,500	17,574	113	11,778	91	19,993	74	48	30	12		
Missouri.....	579,807	30,340	98	25,700	96	54,766	103	71	40	29		
Montana.....	36,362	2,188	90	1,294	91	6,454	167	139	125	73		
Nebraska.....	170,820	8,825	83	8,387	78	16,711	82	71	43	29		
Nevada.....	7,073	527	124	236	50	1,045	111	97	106	99		
New Hampshire.....	77,764	3,916	85	3,720	99	8,617	112	100	85	53		
New Jersey.....	335,809	15,042	80	15,740	109	7,441	23	18	13	9		
New Mexico.....	25,625	1,307	67	1,018	64	2,437	73	46	12	1		
New York.....	1,205,625	63,682	87	49,584	83	29,125	23	17	16	16		
North Carolina.....	313,725	17,142	91	13,074	81	7,047	24	12	6	3		
North Dakota.....	44,022	2,454	77	1,339	70	4,317	88	47	46	.....		
Ohio.....	727,408	37,979	91	32,984	90	63,982	91	64	48	37		
Oklahoma.....	45,415	3,326	83	347	44	7,669	129	46	.....	.....		
Oregon.....	67,475	3,499	85	2,801	88	10,145	134	108	92	80		
Pennsylvania.....	896,583	48,088	76	39,059	74	39,686	33	21	13	8		
Rhode Island.....	72,836	3,726	87	3,214	93	6,963	47	32	30	26		
South Carolina*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
South Dakota.....	54,722	3,094	77	2,132	61	7,108	95	65	48	25		
Tennessee.....	396,930	20,975	104	17,432	99	30,447	89	62	33	24		
Texas.....	620,445	34,965	115	23,894	107	62,655	131	82	49	21		
Utah.....	51,259	2,789	101	2,127	101	4,670	92	74	114	62		
Vermont.....	58,472	2,977	87	2,807	84	4,740	75	49	47	50		
Virginia.....	295,377	16,386	88	12,818	77	12,129	38	22	11	6		
Washington.....	87,182	7,747	92	2,975	83	16,219	184	109	75	68		
West Virginia.....	170,810	9,532	93	6,682	88	10,308	64	41	25	18		
Wisconsin.....	537,563	16,802	91	16,009	95	22,867	65	51	41	88		
Wyoming.....	13,509	859	91	426	68	1,772	118	86	111	90		
Total.....	12,832,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	945,635	.....	.....	.....	.....		

*No record kept.

†For the five years of which the year stated is the median year.

NOTE—See also

"Population by Marital Condition" this volume.

DEEPEST WELLS IN THE WORLD.

The deepest well in the world is in Upper Silesia in the German empire. It is a diamond drill hole in a coal field and is 7,350 feet deep. A well in the United States which may go deeper, according to the United States geological survey, is four miles northwest of McDonald, Pa., and about fifteen miles west of Pittsburgh. This well, which is being sunk to the Medina sandstone, is now (June, 1915) 7,174 feet deep. Some gas and oil were struck in the upper part of the well. Between the depths of 6,830 and 7,100 feet rocks bearing rock salt and salt water were encountered. These are regarded as of saline age, the same as those carrying rock salt in western New York. The temperature in

this well at the depth of 6,775 feet, as recently determined with great accuracy, is 145.8 degrees Fahrenheit.

At Derrick City, McKean County, Pa., near Bradford, there is a well 5,820 feet deep, which is probably the second deepest well in the United States. Another deep well is on Slaughter creek, Kanawha county, W. Va.; it is 5,595 feet deep. It penetrated a sandstone at 5,030 to 5,050 feet, and from this depth to the bottom, a distance of 545 feet, the well is in limestone. Near West Elizabeth, Pa., there is another well 5,575 feet beneath the surface, penetrating into a black shale.

FIRE IN COLON, PANAMA REPUBLIC.

Four hundred and thirty buildings in an area covering twenty-two blocks, or a third of the city of Colon, Republic of Panama, were destroyed by fire April 30, 1915. Five persons were

killed, twenty-eight injured and 7,500 made homeless. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at \$3,000,000.

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Summary of the laws in effect in the various states.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Residence required.	Consanguinity.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Fraud or force.	Imprisonment.	Incapacity.	Insanity.	Neglect.	Want of Age.	Adultery.
Alabama.....	1 to 3 y.	.....	Yes.	2 yrs.	Hab'l.	.....	2 yrs.	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska.....	2 yrs.	Void.	Yes.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Arizona.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	Void.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	No.	Void.	Yes.
Arkansas.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
California.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Colorado.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Void.	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
Connecticut.....	3 yrs.	Void.	Yes.	3 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Delaware.....	2 yrs.	.....	Yes.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	Void.	2 yrs.	Void.	Void.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
District of Columbia.	3 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....
Florida.....	2 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	1 yr.	Hab'l.	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	3 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Hawaii.....	2 yrs.	Void.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	.....	7 yrs.	Void.	Void.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
Idaho.....	6 mos.	.....	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes.	Felony.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Illinois.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	2 yrs.	Void.	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes.	No.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	2 yrs.	Void.	Yes.
Iowa.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	Felony.	Void.	Yes.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
Kansas.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	No.	Void.	Yes.
Kentucky.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony.	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	3 yrs.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Maryland.....	2 yrs.	.....	.....	3 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	3 to 5 y.	.....	Yes.	3 yrs.	Yes.	.....	Felony.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Michigan.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes.	Void.	3 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Minnesota.....	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Void.	Yes.
Mississippi.....	2 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
Missouri.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Montana.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Nebraska.....	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes.	Void.	3 yrs.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Nevada.....	6 mos.	Yes.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
New Hampshire.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
New Jersey.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
New Mexico.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
New York.....	Actual.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes
North Carolina.....	2 yrs.	Void.	Yes.	1 yr.	No.	.....	.....	.....	No.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
North Dakota.....	2 yrs.	.....	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	Void.	Felony.	Void.	No.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
Ohio.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes.	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Oklahoma.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Oregon.....	.....	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	No.	Void.	Yes.
Pennsylvania.....	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	2 yrs.	No.	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Rhode Island.....	2 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	5 yrs.	Hab'l.	Yes.	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Void.	Felony.	Yes.	No.	No.	Void.	Yes.
Tennessee.....	2 yrs.	.....	Yes.	2 yrs.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Texas.....	6 mos.	.....	.....	.....	Hab'l.	.....	Felony.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	Yes.	No.	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Vermont.....	2 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	3 yrs.	No.	.....	3 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Virginia.....	1 yr.	No.	Yes.	3 yrs.	No.	.....	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Washington.....	1 yr.	.....	Yes.	1 yr.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	1 yr.	Yes.	Yes.	3 yrs.	Yes.	Yes.	Felony.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Wisconsin.....	2 yrs.	No.	Yes.	1 yr.	1 yr.	No.	3 yrs.	Void.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Wyoming.....	1 yr.	Void.	Yes.	1 yr.	Hab'l.	Void.	Felony.	Yes.	Void.	Yes.	Void.	.....

*Marriages may be annulled for causes making them void from the beginning.

†No divorce allowed, but marriages may be annulled.

NOTE—The above table presents only the principal causes for divorce in the various states. The words "Yes" and "No" are not always to be taken without qualification, but as being applicable under certain conditions. The word "void" may indicate that a marriage may be

absolutely void for the cause named, that it may be voidable or that it may be annulled by court proceedings. Bigamy, it may be added, is a cause for divorce or annulment of marriage in practically all of the states.

NOTABLE NEW YORK BUILDINGS.

Height in stories and feet.

Stories. Ft.	Stories. Ft.	Stories. Ft.	Stories. Ft.
American Surety.....23 306	Clarendon.....20 263	Hyde.....20 288	Singer.....41 612
American Tract.....23 306	Com'ercial Cable.....21 255	Malden Lane.....25 315	St. Paul.....26 308
Ashland.....20 266	Empire.....20 293	Manhattan Life.....7 348	Times.....28 419
Atlantic Mutual.....18 242	Equitable.....37 485	Masonic.....19 292	Trinity.....21 280
Bankers' Trust.....39 539	Evening Post.....32 385	Met'opolitan Life.....50 700	U. S. Rubber Co.....20 273
Bank of Com'ce.....20 270	Flatiron.....20 286	Municipal.....24 560	Walker.....17 388
Bowling Green.....19 272	Germania Life.....20 281	Park Row.....29 382	Washington Life.....19 273
Broad Exchange.....20 276	Heidelberg.....30 410	Pulitzer.....22 375	Woolworth.....51 785
Browning.....22 259	Hotel McAlpin.....25 307		

QUANTITY OF SALT IN THE OCEAN.

The volume of the saline matter in the ocean is somewhat more than 295,956,133,600,000 cubic feet, according to the United States geological survey, or enough to cover the entire surface of the United States, excluding Alaska, 8,448 feet deep.

SOIL CARRIED TO TIDEWATER.

The rivers of the United States carry to tidewater every year 270,000,000 tons of dissolved matter and 513,000,000 tons of suspended matter. This total of 783,000,000 tons represents more than 350,000,000 cubic yards of rocks or 610,000,000 cubic yards of surface soil.

SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE LAWS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	License re-quired.	MARRIAGE PROHIBITED BETWEEN—							*MINIMUM AGE.		†PARENT'L CONSENT.	
		First cons-uns.	White and colored.	Step rela-tives.	Epileptics.	Feeble-minded.	Imbeciles.	Men.	Women.	Men under.	Women under.	
Alabama.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	21	+	
Alaska.....	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	21	+	
Arizona.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	14	21	18	
Arkansas.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	21	18	
California.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18	
Colorado.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	13	.....	.....	
Connecticut.....	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	+	+	+	18	
Delaware.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	+	+	Yes.	21	18	21	18	
District of Columbia.....	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	16	14	21	21	
Florida.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	+	+	+	21	
Georgia.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	21	18	
Hawaii.....	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	+	+	+	18	15	+	20	
Idaho.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	+	+	18	18	
Illinois.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	16	18	16	
Indiana.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	16	21	18	
Iowa.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	16	14	21	18	
Kansas.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	17	15	21	18	
Kentucky.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	14	12	21	18	
Louisiana.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	+	+	+	14	12	21	21	
Maine.....	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	21	18	21	18	
Maryland.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	+	+	+	+	+	+	21	
Massachusetts.....	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	+	+	Yes.	+	+	+	21	
Michigan.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	+	18	
Minnesota.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	18	15	
Mississippi.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	21	18	
Missouri.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	No.	No.	No.	+	+	21	18	
Montana.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	+	+	+	18	16	21	18	
Nebraska.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18	
Nevada.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	16	
New Hampshire.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	+	+	+	14	13	18	16	
New Jersey.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	+	+	21	18	
New Mexico.....	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	15	21	18	
New York.....	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	+	+	Yes.	18	18	+	+	
North Carolina.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	16	14	18	18	
North Dakota.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	+	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18	
Ohio.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18	
Oklahoma.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	15	21	18	
Oregon.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	16	21	18	
Pennsylvania.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	21	21	21	21	
Rhode Island.....	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	+	+	21	16	
South Carolina.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	14	18	18	
South Dakota.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18	
Tennessee.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	+	+	+	+	+	+	16	
Texas.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	+	+	+	16	14	21	18	
Utah.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	16	14	21	18	
Vermont.....	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	21	18	
Virginia.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	14	12	21	21	
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
West Virginia.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	16	
Wisconsin.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	15	21	18	
Wyoming.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	+	+	+	18	16	21	21	

*At which marriage is legal. †Age below which parental consent is necessary. ‡No specific provision; common law usually applies. §Prohibited

when either of parties is incapable of entering into a civil contract.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

Internal political dissensions and revolutions marked the year 1915 in Portugal. In March Gen. Antonio Z. C. Barreto was proclaimed president of the "Republic of Northern Portugal" by a congress of democrats, but the new state did not materialize. There was a more serious revolution May 15, when rebels aboard the cruiser Adamaster shelled Lisbon. Two days of fighting followed, in which more than 100 persons were killed and about 400 wounded. Uprisings at the same time occurred in Coimbra, Portalegre, Oporto and Santarem. It was not a royalist movement, but was engineered by opponents of the government, who declared that it was drastic and arbitrary beyond endurance. The rebels

won and a new government with Joas Chagas as premier was proclaimed. Chagas was, however, shot and dangerously wounded by Senator Frietas, who, in turn, was shot and killed by a gendarme. Chagas was unable to take office in the new cabinet which was formed May 18.

May 27 the president of the republic, Dr. Manoel Arriaga, who had but a few months to serve of the four year term to which he was elected in 1911, resigned. Theophile Braga was chosen by the national assembly to serve out the unexpired term, and Aug. 6 Bernardino Machado was elected president for the new four year term.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I.....	1	V.....	5	IX.....	9	D.....	500
II.....	2	VI.....	6	X.....	10	M.....	1000
III.....	3	VII.....	7	L.....	50	MCM.....	1910
IV.....	4	VIII.....	8	C.....	100	MCMXVI.....	1916

MONEY AND FINANCE.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY NATIONS IN 1913.

[From report of the director of the mint. Figures are for calendar year.]

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	\$25,433,377	\$3,184,229	Tunis	\$249	\$349
Philippines		162,391	Germany	34,173,483	12,168,426
Abyssinia		230,200	German East Africa		681,240
Austria-Hungary	3,683,916	10,929,392	Honduras	5,335	5,766
Belgium		1,158,000	Italy		3,122,143
Brazil	56,623	1,810,438	Somaland (Italy)		107,457
Australasia	44,808,138	875,970	Japan	8,906,408	2,138,127
British East Africa		56,777	Lichtenstein		20,261
British West Africa		3,245,955	Mexico		2,211,899
Canada	1,986,480	1,327,139	Morocco		1,739,853
Ceylon		162,200	Netherlands	1,607,800	321,600
Great Britain	134,251,245	8,240,094	Nicaragua		268,000
Guiana, British		2,433	Norway		245,220
Cyprus		24,332	Peru	357,070	515,462
Hongkong		55,551,112	Portugal		863,655
India		9,733	Russia		6,135,412
Sarawak		889,412	Salvador		222,300
Straits Settlements		1,158,000	Serbia		1,930,028
Other British dependencies	1,986,412	271,335	Sierra Leone		995,752
Bulgaria		15,829,272	Sweden		300,260
Chile	127,865	1,042,381	Switzerland	3,860,000	386,000
China		183,462	Turkey	5,791,975	14,109
Colombia		6,030,000	Venezuela		81,018
Denmark	4,204,834	39,487			
Egypt		18,841	Total	318,773,474	178,301,517
Ethiopia		4,172,250	Recoinage		21,415,372
France	47,532,264	3,979,063	Net coinage	315,400,608	156,886,145
Indo-China					

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1912.

[From report of the director of the mint. Figures are for calendar year.]

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Country.	Gold.	Silver.
U'ted States	\$93,451,500	\$39,797,500	Germany	\$78,100	\$3,064,100	Uruguay	\$111,000	
Canada	12,648,800	19,440,200	Great Britain	27,800	70,000	Venezuela	623,500	\$75,200
Mexico	24,500,000	45,831,400	Greece		494,100	Guiana, Brit.	879,800	445,200
Transvaal	188,293,100	605,300	Italy	11,000	275,200	Guiana, Dutch	407,300	
West Coast	7,286,000		Norway		152,400	Guiana, Fr.	3,050,600	
French col.	2,044,600	45,600	Portugal	2,800	126,500	Cent. Amer.	3,030,400	1,749,400
Rhodesia	14,226,900	97,500	Russia	22,199,000	123,000	British India	11,055,700	57,600
W. Australia	26,514,900	92,200	Serbia	251,100	14,800	China	3,658,900	
Victoria	9,925,200	15,500	Spain		3,167,300	Br. E. Indies	1,352,000	
Queensland	7,192,700	165,500	Sweden	20,300	19,800	Dutch E. Ind.	3,387,100	286,400
N. S. Wales	3,416,900	8,307,200	Turkey	500	927,700	Indo-China	74,700	
Tasmania	785,000		Argentina	107,300	50,400	Japan	4,467,000	3,032,200
S. Australia	136,300		Bolivia-Chile	175,000	2,489,500	Korea	2,852,600	7,500
N. Territory	110,300		Brazil	3,570,600	25,000	Siam	56,500	
New Zealand	6,428,100	479,000	Colombia	2,971,700	361,200			
Aus.-Hungary	2,043,200	1,131,200	Ecuador	406,500	13,900			
France	1,812,100	264,200	Peru	492,200	5,133,700	Total	466,136,100	137,833,800

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1492.

[From report of the director of the mint, 1914.]

CALENDAR YEARS.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Per cent gold.	P. ct. silver.	CALENDAR YEARS.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Per cent gold.	P. ct. silver.
1492-1530	\$107,931,000	\$54,703,000	66.4	33.6	1841-1850	\$363,928,000	\$324,400,000	52.9	47.7
1531-1544	114,235,000	98,386,000	55.9	44.1	1851-1855	692,594,000	184,169,000	78.3	21.9
1545-1590	90,402,000	207,240,000	30.4	69.6	1856-1860	670,415,000	188,092,000	78.1	21.1
1561-1580	90,917,000	218,960,000	26.7	73.3	1861-1865	614,944,000	228,861,000	72.9	27.0
1581-1600	98,095,000	348,254,000	22.0	78.0	1866-1870	648,071,000	278,313,000	70.0	30.0
1601-1620	113,248,000	351,579,000	24.4	75.6	1871-1875	577,888,000	409,332,000	58.5	41.5
1621-1640	110,324,000	327,221,000	25.7	74.3	1876-1880	572,891,000	509,256,000	53.0	47.0
1641-1660	116,571,000	304,525,000	27.1	72.9	1881-1885	495,582,000	554,773,000	45.5	54.5
1661-1680	123,048,000	280,169,000	30.5	69.5	1886-1890	504,474,000	704,074,000	44.5	55.5
1681-1700	143,068,000	284,240,000	33.5	66.5	1891-1895	814,736,000	1,018,708,000	44.4	55.4
1701-1720	170,403,000	235,623,000	36.6	63.4	1896-1900	1,286,505,400	1,071,148,400	54.6	45.4
1721-1740	253,611,000	358,480,000	41.4	58.6	1901-1905	1,610,309,700	1,066,848,300	60.2	39.9
1741-1760	327,161,000	443,292,000	42.5	57.5	1906-1910	202,503,000	213,403,600	65.3	34.7
1761-1780	275,211,000	542,458,000	33.7	66.3	1907	412,966,000	228,166,600	63.4	36.6
1781-1800	236,464,000	730,810,000	24.4	75.6	1908	443,006,200	262,634,500	62.8	37.2
1801-1810	118,152,000	321,677,000	24.1	75.9	1909	454,059,100	274,293,700	62.3	37.7
1811-1820	76,063,000	274,786,000	25.3	74.6	1910	455,259,800	296,632,300	61.4	38.6
1821-1830	94,479,000	191,444,000	33.0	67.8	1911	461,369,700	292,451,500	61.3	38.7
1831-1840	134,841,000	247,930,000	35.2	64.1	1912	466,136,100	261,402,300	64.0	36.0

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES (1792-1913).

(For 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since by the director of the mint.)

PERIOD.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	PERIOD.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Apr. 2, 1792-July 31, 1834	\$14,000,000	Insignificant	\$14,000,000	1900	\$79,171,000	\$74,533,000	\$153,704,000
July 31, 1834-Dec. 31, 1844	7,500,000	\$250,000	7,750,000	1901	78,667,000	71,888,000	150,555,000
1845-1850	103,086,769	3,000,000	103,386,769	1902	80,000,000	71,758,000	151,758,000
1851-1860	551,000,000	1,100,000	552,100,000	1903	73,591,700	70,206,000	143,797,700
1861-1870	474,250,000	100,750,000	575,000,000	1904	80,464,700	57,682,800	138,147,500
1871-1880	395,300,000	360,300,000	755,600,000	1905	88,180,700	34,222,000	122,402,700
1881-1890	326,620,000	535,056,000	861,676,000	1906	94,373,800	38,256,400	132,630,200
1891	38,175,000	75,417,000	113,592,000	1907	90,465,700	37,299,700	127,765,400
1892	33,000,000	82,101,000	115,101,000	1908	94,560,000	28,050,600	122,610,600
1893	35,955,000	77,576,000	113,531,000	1909	99,673,400	28,455,200	128,128,600
1894	39,500,000	64,000,000	103,500,000	1910	96,269,100	30,854,500	127,123,600
1895	46,610,000	72,051,000	118,661,000	1911	96,890,000	32,615,700	129,505,700
1896	53,088,000	76,069,000	129,157,000	1912	93,451,500	33,197,100	126,648,600
1897	57,393,000	69,637,000	127,030,000	1913	88,884,400	40,348,100	129,232,500
1898	64,463,000	70,384,000	134,847,000	Total	3,540,799,400	1,709,517,600	5,250,317,000
1899	71,053,000	70,806,000	141,859,000				

STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	POPULA- TION.	TOTAL COIN AND BULLION.		PER CAPITA.		
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Total metallic
1873	41,677,000	\$135,000,000	\$6,149,305	\$3.23	\$0.15	\$3.38
1880	50,155,783	351,841,206	148,522,673	7.01	2.96	9.97
1890	62,622,250	1,695,563,029	463,211,919	11.10	7.39	18.49
1900	76,891,000	1,034,439,264	647,371,030	13.45	8.42	21.87
1906	84,662,000	1,472,995,200	687,958,920	17.40	8.12	25.52
1907	86,074,000	1,466,056,632	705,390,224	17.03	8.20	25.23
1908	87,496,000	1,615,140,575	723,594,595	18.46	8.27	26.73
1909	88,926,000	1,640,567,131	725,550,073	18.45	8.16	26.61
1910	90,363,000	1,635,424,513	727,078,304	18.10	8.05	26.15
1911	93,983,000	1,753,194,114	732,002,448	18.65	7.79	26.44
1912	97,337,000	1,812,856,241	741,184,085	18.65	7.75	26.70
1913	97,337,000	1,868,619,157	745,585,964	19.17	7.66	26.83
1914	99,027,000	1,871,611,723	753,563,709	18.90	7.61	26.51

PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Highest, lowest and average price of bar silver per ounce British standard (.925) since 1872 and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine, taken at the average price.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotation	CALENDAR YEAR.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotation
1873	d. 57 1/2	d. 59 15-16	d. 59 1/4	\$1.298	1894	d. 27	d. 31 3/4	d. 28 7-16	\$0.63479
1874	57 1/2	59 1/2	58 3-16	1.278	1895	27 3-16	31 3/4	29 7/8	.65406
1875	55 1/2	57 1/2	56 7/8	1.246	1896	29 1/4	31 15-16	30 3/4	.67437
1876	46 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	1.156	1897	23 3/4	29 13-16	27 9-16	.60462
1877	53 1/2	58 1/2	54 13-16	1.201	1898	25	28 1/2	26 15-16	.59010
1878	49 1/2	55 1/2	52 9-16	1.152	1899	26 1/2	29 1/2	27 7-16	.60154
1879	48 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/4	1.123	1900	27	30 1/4	28 5-16	.62007
1880	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	1.145	1901	24 15-16	29 9-16	27 3-16	.59565
1881	50 1/2	52 1/2	51 15-16	1.138	1902	21 11-16	26 1-16	24 1-16	.52795
1882	50	52 1/2	51 13-16	1.136	1903	21 11-16	28 1/2	24 3/4	.54257
1883	50	51 3-16	50 5/8	1.110	1904	24 7-16	28 9-16	26 13-32	.57876
1884	49 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	1.112	1905	25 7-16	30 5-16	27 27-32	.61087
1885	46 1/2	50	48 9-16	1.0645	1906	29	33 1/2	30 3/4	.67629
1886	42	47	45 1/4	.9946	1907	24 1/4	32 7-16	30 3-16	.66152
1887	43 1/4	47 1/4	44 1/4	.97823	1908	22	27	24 13-32	.55490
1888	41 1/4	44 9-16	42 3/8	.93632	1909	23 3-16	24 13-16	23 7/32	.52016
1889	42	44 1/2	43 11-16	.93812	1910	23 3-16	26 1/2	24 21-32	.54677
1890	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	1.04633	1911	23 11-16	29 1/2	24 13-32	.53925
1891	43 1/2	48 1/2	45 1-16	.98782	1912	25 1/2	29 11-16	28 3-64	.61470
1892	37 1/2	43 1/2	39 3/4	.87106	1913	26 7-16	29 1/2	27 9-16	.60458
1893	30 1/2	38 1/2	35 9-16	.78031	1914	22 1/4	27 1/4	25 1/4	.55312

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Approximate distribution for the calendar year 1913, as estimated by the director of the mint.

State or territory.	Gold.	Silver.	State or territory.	Gold.	Silver.
	Fine oz. Value.	Fine oz. Value.		Fine oz. Value.	Fine oz. Value.
Alabama	443 \$9,200	100 \$100	N. Carolina	5,574 \$115,200	1,700 \$1,000
Alaska	735,364 15,201,300	366,700 221,500	Oklahoma	.....	800 500
Arizona	198,406 4,101,400	3,912,000 2,362,800	Oregon	71,495 1,477,900	172,200 104,000
California	979,174 20,241,300	1,421,500 858,600	Philippine Is.	34,204 707,000	6,300 3,800
Colorado	876,057 18,109,700	8,989,700 5,429,300	Porto Rico	50 1,100	.....
Georgia	645 13,300	 100	South Carolina	198 4,100	.....
Idaho	60,193 1,244,300	9,477,100 5,724,200	South Dakota	348,988 7,214,200	172,600 104,200
Illinois	.....	2,300 1,400	Tennessee	371 7,700	109,000 65,800
Maryland	32 700	.....	Texas	11 2,000	429,800 259,600
Michigan	.....	333,700 201,600	Utah	172,711 3,570,300	11,282,300 6,814,500
Missouri	.....	38,900 23,500	Virginia	11 200	200 100
Montana	160,647 3,320,900	12,540,300 7,574,300	Washington	31,806 657,500	218,700 132,100
Nevada	579,408 11,977,400	15,657,400 9,457,100	Wyoming	847 17,500	1,200 700
New Mexico	43,149 892,000	1,666,900 1,006,800	Total	4,299,784 88,884,400	66,801,500 40,348,100

BULLION VALUE OF 371/4 GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1840.....	\$1.045	1850.....	\$0.886	1867.....	\$0.757	1884.....	\$0.490	1901.....	\$0.460	1908.....	\$0.414
1850.....	1.027	1861.....	.875	1868.....	.726	1885.....	.546	1902.....	.408	1909.....	.402
1875.....	1.060	1882.....	.873	1889.....	.723	1896.....	.522	1903.....	.419	1910.....	.418
1876.....	.900	1883.....	.857	1890.....	.809	1897.....	.467	1904.....	.447	1911.....	.419
1877.....	.929	1884.....	.859	1891.....	.764	1908.....	.456	1905.....	.472	1912.....	.475
1878.....	.892	1885.....	.823	1892.....	.674	1899.....	.465	1906.....	.523	1913.....	.488
1879.....	.869	1886.....	.769	1893.....	.603	1900.....	.479	1907.....	.511	1914.....	.428

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1700.....	14.81	1830.....	15.82	1871.....	15.57	1882.....	18.19	1893.....	26.49	1904.....	35.70
1720.....	15.04	1840.....	15.32	1872.....	15.63	1883.....	18.64	1894.....	32.56	1905.....	33.87
1740.....	14.94	1860.....	15.70	1873.....	15.92	1884.....	18.57	1895.....	31.60	1906.....	30.54
1750.....	14.56	1869.....	15.29	1874.....	16.17	1885.....	19.41	1896.....	30.59	1907.....	31.24
1760.....	14.14	1864.....	15.37	1875.....	16.59	1886.....	20.78	1897.....	34.20	1908.....	33.64
1770.....	14.32	1865.....	15.44	1876.....	17.82	1887.....	21.13	1898.....	35.03	1909.....	39.74
1780.....	14.72	1866.....	15.49	1877.....	17.22	1888.....	21.99	1899.....	34.38	1910.....	38.22
1790.....	15.04	1867.....	15.57	1878.....	17.94	1889.....	22.10	1900.....	33.33	1911.....	35.33
1800.....	15.68	1868.....	15.59	1879.....	18.40	1890.....	19.76	1901.....	34.69	1912.....	35.62
1810.....	15.77	1869.....	15.60	1880.....	18.05	1891.....	20.92	1902.....	39.15	1913.....	34.19
1820.....	15.62	1870.....	15.57	1881.....	18.16	1892.....	23.72	1903.....	38.10	1914.....	37.34

WINES AND LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	WINES.		MALT LIQUORS.		DISTILLED SPIRITS.		Total wines and liquors.	Per capita of all wines and liquors.
	Consumption.	Per capita	Consumption	Per capita	Consumption.	Per capita.		
	Gallons.	Gals.	Gallons.	Gals.	Pf. gallons.	Pf. gls.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1840.....	4,879,096	.29	23,310,843	1.36	43,060,884	2.52	71,244,823	4.17
1850.....	6,315,871	.27	36,563,009	1.58	51,833,473	2.23	94,712,353	4.08
1860.....	11,059,141	.35	101,346,669	3.22	89,968,651	2.88	202,374,461	6.43
1870.....	12,225,067	.32	204,756,156	5.31	79,895,708	2.07	296,876,931	7.70
1880.....	28,088,179	.56	414,220,165	8.26	63,526,684	1.27	506,076,400	10.09
1890.....	28,946,993	.46	855,792,393	13.67	87,829,562	1.40	972,578,878	15.53
1900.....	29,968,467	.59	1,221,030,160	16.01	97,245,852	1.27	1,349,176,083	17.76
1905.....	46,485,223	.53	1,680,385,614	19.54	127,754,544	1.47	1,874,225,409	19.35
1907.....	57,738,848	.65	1,821,867,627	20.56	140,084,436	1.58	2,019,680,911	21.55
1908.....	52,121,646	.68	1,828,732,448	20.26	125,379,514	1.39	2,006,233,408	22.79
1909.....	61,779,549	.67	1,758,634,426	19.07	121,130,036	1.32	1,955,544,011	22.22
1910.....	60,548,078	.65	1,851,340,256	19.79	133,538,694	1.42	2,045,427,018	21.86
1911.....	63,859,232	.67	1,966,911,744	20.66	138,585,989	1.46	2,169,356,695	21.86
1912.....	56,424,711	.68	1,932,581,184	19.96	139,496,331	1.44	2,128,452,226	22.79
1913.....	55,327,461	.66	2,030,347,872	20.62	147,745,628	1.50	2,233,420,461	22.68
1914.....	52,418,430	.62	2,059,457,082	20.51	146,897,263	1.46	2,252,272,765	22.50

COFFEE AND TEA CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	COFFEE.				TEA.			
	Imports.		Price*	Per capita†	Imports.		Price*	Per capita†
	Pounds.	Value.	Cents.	Lbs.	Pounds.	Value.	Cents.	Lbs.
1890.	51,488,248	\$4,227,021	8.3	2.98	8,609,415	\$2,425,018	23.3	53.
1890.	94,936,095	8,546,222	8.8	5.06	20,006,595	5,427,010	24.1	99.
1890.	145,272,687	11,234,835	7.6	5.60	29,872,654	4,719,232	24.1	122.
1890.	202,144,733	21,883,797	10.8	5.79	31,696,657	8,915,327	26.3	84.
1870.	235,256,574	24,234,879	10.3	6.00	47,408,481	13,863,273	29.4	1.10
1880.	446,850,727	60,360,769	13.5	8.78	72,162,936	19,782,991	27.4	1.39
1890.	499,159,120	78,267,432	16.0	7.83	83,886,829	12,817,493	15.0	1.33
1900.	737,991,911	52,467,943	7.5	9.81	84,845,107	10,568,110	12.4	1.09
1906.	853,799,615	73,514,444	8.6	9.74	93,621,750	14,580,878	15.6	1.06
1907.	986,695,928	78,382,853	7.9	11.17	96,368,480	13,915,544	16.1	1.09
1908.	892,092,410	67,863,830	7.6	9.84	94,149,564	16,303,870	17.3	1.03
1909.	1,051,749,705	79,341,076	7.5	11.45	114,916,520	18,562,676	16.2	1.29
1910.	873,983,689	69,504,647	7.9	9.33	85,626,370	13,671,946	16.0	1.09
1911.	878,322,468	90,949,963	10.3	9.27	102,653,942	17,613,569	17.2	1.21
1912.	887,747,747	118,233,958	13.3	9.23	101,406,816	18,207,141	18.0	1.05
1913.	866,053,699	119,449,045	13.8	8.85	91,812,800	17,433,688	18.4	1.00
1914.	1,006,362,294	111,544,240	11.1	10.06	91,130,815	16,735,302	18.4	1.00

*Average import price per pound. †Consumption per capita based on net imports.

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

The national flag of the United States now consists of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, representing the original thirteen states, and a blue field on which are forty-eight white stars arranged in six rows of eight stars each, representing the forty-eight states now constituting the union. The last two stars were

added in 1912 when New Mexico and Arizona were officially admitted as states. June 14 is generally observed as flag display day.

Laws are in force in some of the states forbidding the desecration or mutilation of the flag or its use in any way for advertising purposes. A federal law forbids the use of the national flag on trade marks.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES (1792-1914).

GOLD COINS.

Double Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1914, \$2,357,720. Full legal tender.

Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916%; weight changed, act of June 23, 1834, to 258 grains; fineness changed, act of June 23, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 13, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1914, \$504,923,600. Full legal tender.

Half-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916%; weight changed, act of June 23, 1834, to 129 grains; fineness changed, act of June 23, 1834, to .889225; fineness changed, act of Jan. 13, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1914, \$382,503,345. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916%; weight changed, act of June 23, 1834, to 64.5 grains; fineness changed, act of June 23, 1834, to .889225; fineness changed, act of June 13, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1914, \$41,405,392. Full legal tender.

Three-Dollar Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1853; weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, \$1,619,376. Full legal tender.

One Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, \$19,437. Full legal tender.

One Dollar, Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Authorized June 23, 1902; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$250,000.

One Dollar, Lewis and Clark Exposition—Authorized April 13, 1904; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$60,000.

SILVER COINS.

Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 416 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 13, 1837, to 412.4 grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 13, 1837, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined to Feb. 12, 1873, \$8,031,238. Coinage reauthorized, act of Feb. 23, 1873; coinage discontinued after July 1, 1891, except for certain purposes, act of July 14, 1890. Amount coined to June 30, 1914, \$578,303,848. Full legal tender except when otherwise provided in the contract.

Trade Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 12, 1873; weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; legal tender limited to \$5, act of June 22, 1874 (rev. stat.); coinage limited to export demand and legal tender quality repealed, joint resolution, July 22, 1876; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887. Total amount coined, \$35,965,924.

Lafayette Souvenir Dollar—Authorized by act of March 3, 1899; weight, 412.4 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$60,000.

Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 208 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 13, 1837, to 206.4 grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 13, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 192 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 124.6 grains, or 192.9 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1914, \$189,202,736. Legal tender, \$10.

Columbian Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Aug. 5, 1892; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$2,500,000. Legal tender, \$10.

Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 104 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 13, 1837, to 103.4 grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 13, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 96 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 64.6 grains, or 96.45 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1914, \$102,339,029.50. Legal tender, \$10.

Columbian Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1893; weight, 96.45 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$10,000. Legal tender, \$10.

Twenty-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875; weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900; coinage prohibited, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, \$271,000.

Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 13, 1837, to 41.4 grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 13, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 24.6 grains, or 38.58 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1914, \$71,140,734.70. Legal tender, \$10.

Half-Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 13, 1837, to 20.6 grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 13, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$4,880,219.40.

Three-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851; weight, 12.34 grains; fineness, .750; weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains; fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$1,282,087.20.

MINOR COINS.

Five-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866; weight, 77.16 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined to June 30, 1914, \$41,031,652.40. Legal tender for \$1, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

Three-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865; weight, 30 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined, \$941,349.48. Legal tender for 60 cents, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873. Coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890.

Two-Cent (bronze)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 96 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$912,020.

Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 264 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 208 grains; weight changed, by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$1,562,887.44.

Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1857; weight, 72 grains; composed of 83 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, \$2,007,720.

Cent (bronze)—Authorized, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 48 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Total amount coined to June 30, 1914, \$22,973,484.72. Legal tender, 25 cents.

Half-Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 132 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 104 grains; weight changed by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 54 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$39,926.11.

*TOTAL COINAGE.		†COINAGE, 1914.	
Gold	\$3,337,566,310.50	Gold	\$53,457,817.50
Silver	985,945,578.80	Silver	6,083,823.00
Minor	99,469,040.15	Minor	2,208,071.22

Total .. 4,392,980,929.45 Total 61,749,711.72

*To end of fiscal year, June 30, 1914. †Calendar year.

NUMBER OF THE STARS.

According to the best astronomers the number of stars that can be seen by a person of average eyesight is only about 7,000. The number visible through the telescope has been estimated by J. E. Gore at 70,000,000 and by Profs. Newcomb and Young at 100,000,000.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT (JUNE 30, 1915).

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

TITLE OF LOAN.	Authorizing act.	Rate.	Issued.	Amount issued.	Total outstanding June 30, 1915.
Consols of 1930.....	March 14, 1900.....	2 per cent.....	1900.....	\$446,250,150	\$446,250,150
Loan of 1908-1918.....	June 13, 1898.....	3 per cent.....	1898.....	*198,792,660	63,945,480
Loan of 1925.....	Jan. 14, 1875.....	4 per cent.....	1895-1896.....	*162,315,400	118,489,900
Panama canal loan:					
Series 1906.....	June 28, 1902 & Dec. 21, 1905	2 per cent.....	1906.....	54,631,980	54,631,980
Series 1908.....	June 28, 1902 & Dec. 21, 1905	2 per cent.....	1908.....	30,000,000	30,000,000
Series 1911.....	Aug. 5, 1903, Feb. 4, 1910, and March 2, 1911.....	3 per cent.....	1911.....	50,000,000	50,000,000
Postal savings bonds:					
(1st to 7th series).....	June 25, 1910.....	2½ per cent.....	1911-14.....	5,548,080	5,548,080
1915-55 (8th series).....	June 25, 1910.....	2½ per cent.....	1915.....	933,540	933,540
Aggreg. int.-bearing debt.....				1,148,431,790	969,759,080

*Of this original amount issued \$132,449,900 has been refunded into the 2 per cent consols of 1930, and \$2,396,800 has been purchased for the sinking fund and canceled, and \$500 has otherwise been purchased and canceled. †Of this original amount issued \$43,825,500 has been purchased for the sinking fund and canceled.

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent, called for redemption May 18, 1900; interest ceased Aug. 18, 1900.....	\$4,000.00
Funded loan of 1891, matured Sept. 2, 1891.....	23,650.00
Loan of 1904, matured Feb. 2, 1904.....	13,050.00
Funded loan of 1907, matured July 2, 1907.....	552,350.00
Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907.....	12,590.00
Old debt matured at various dates prior to Jan. 1, 1861, and other items of	

CERTIFICATES AND NOTES ISSUED ON DEPOSITS OF COIN AND BULLION.

Gold certificates—March 3, 1863; July 12, 1882; March 14, 1900.....	
Silver certificates—Feb. 28, 1873; Aug. 4, 1886; March 3, 1887; March 14, 1900.....	
Treasury notes of 1890—July 14, 1890; March 14, 1900.....	
Aggregate of certificates and treasury notes, offset by cash in the treasury.....	

debt matured at various dates subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861.....\$901,620.26

Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....1,507,260.26

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes—Feb. 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863.....	\$346,681,016.00
Old demand notes—July 17, 1861; Feb. 12, 1862.....	53,152.50
National bank notes—Redemption fund*—July 14, 1890; included as "debt bearing no interest" according to specific requirement of the act of July 14, 1890.....	19,390,345.50
Fractional currency—July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864; less \$8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed, act of June 21, 1879.....	6,850,239.90
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.....	\$72,974,753.90

In circulation.	In the treasury.	Outstanding.
\$1,139,003,559.00	\$778,879,210.00	\$1,217,882,769.00
432,713,983.00	10,745,012.00	493,459,000.00
2,245,710.00	8,290.00	2,254,000.00
1,623,963,257.00	89,632,512.00	1,713,595,769.00

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

GROSS DEBT.

Interest bearing debt.....	\$969,759,090.00	\$969,759,090.00
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	1,507,260.26	1,510,070.26
Debt bearing no interest.....	372,974,753.90	372,715,280.46
Aggregate.....	1,344,241,104.16	1,343,984,440.66
Certificates and treasury notes.....	1,713,595,769.00	1,628,781,769.00
Gross debt.....	3,057,836,873.16	2,972,766,209.66
NET DEBT.		
Gross debt (opposite).....	3,057,836,873.16	
Cash in treasury—		
Currency trust funds.....	1,713,595,769.00	
Gold reserve fund.....	152,977,036.63	
Net balance, general fund.....	82,025,716.03	
Nat'l bank notes—redemption fund.....	19,390,345.50	
(Included opposite in public debt under requirement of act of Congress, July 14, 1890.)		
Total.....	1,967,988,867.16	
Net debt, June 30, 1915.....	1,089,848,006.00	

Federal reserve notes.....	\$3,758,790.00
National bank notes.....	32,629,946.70
Subsidiary silver coin.....	26,397,048.04
Fractional currency.....	57.00
Minor coin.....	2,838,267.68
Silver bullion (available for subsidiary coinage).....	4,268,320.32
Total.....	192,020,657.27

In national bank depositories—	
To credit of treasurer United States	88,274,715.90
To credit of postmasters, judicial officers, etc.....	5,055,810.99
In treasury Philippines—	
To credit of treasurer United States	3,998,336.53
To credit of disbursing officers.....	1,950,987.93
Total.....	291,300,508.68

LIABILITIES.

Current liabilities in treasury offices—	
Disbursing officers' balances.....	\$52,283,742.83
Outstanding warrants.....	1,306,288.15
Outstanding treasurer's checks.....	2,322,235.77
Outstanding interest checks.....	292,509.18
Postoffice department balances.....	5,111,283.00
Postal savings balances.....	4,494,240.12
Judicial officers' balances, etc.....	8,376,017.03
Redemption fund, federal reserve notes.....	1,070,324.71
Nat'l bank notes—redemption fund	*19,390,345.50
Retirement of additional circulating notes—Act May 30, 1908.....	67,302,605.55
National bank 5 per cent fund.....	29,423,267.45
Assets of failed national banks.....	4,112,879.23
Miscellaneous (exchanges, etc.).....	5,553,618.17
Total.....	201,039,366.69
In national bank depositories—	
Judicial officers' balances, etc.....	5,055,810.99
Outstanding warrants.....	102,182.78

CASH IN THE TREASURY AND CURRENT LIABILITIES—GENERAL FUND.

ASSETS.

Cash in treasury offices—	
Gold coin.....	\$53,549,470.52
Gold certificates.....	34,795,510.00
Standard silver dollars.....	7,910,351.00
Silver certificates.....	10,745,012.00
United States notes.....	14,645,022.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	8,290.00
Certified checks on banks.....	474,572.01

In treasury Philippines—	
Disbursing officers' balances.....	\$1,950,987.99
Outstanding warrants.....	1,126,444.20
	209,274,792.65
Net balance in general fund.....	82,025,716.03
Total	291,300,508.68

CURRENCY TRUST FUNDS, GENERAL FUND AND THE GOLD RESERVE FUND.

ASSETS.	
Currency trust funds—Gold coin....	\$846,488,915.00
Gold bullion.....	327,310,154.00
Total gold.....	1,173,799,069.00
Silver dollars.....	493,459,000.00
Silver dollars of 1890.....	2,254,000.00
Total currency trust funds.....	1,669,512,069.00

General fund—	
Total cash assets, as above.....	291,300,508.68
Gold reserve fund—Gold coin.....	102,977,036.63
Gold bullion.....	50,000,000.00
Grand total cash assets in treasury.....	2,113,789,614.31

LIABILITIES.	
Outstanding certificates—	
Gold certificates.....	\$1,217,882,769.00
Less demand gold certificates received in exchange for gold and order gold certificates.....	44,083,700.00
Net	1,173,799,069.00

Silver certificates.....	\$493,459,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	2,254,000.00

Total certificates, etc.....	1,669,512,069.00
General fund liabilities and balance.....	
Total liabilities, as above.....	209,274,792.65
Balance in general fund, as above.....	\$82,025,716.03
Gold reserve.....	152,977,036.63

Note—Reserved against \$346,651,016 of U. S. notes and \$2,554,000 of treasury notes of 1890.

Total net balances.....	295,002,752.65
Total	2,113,789,614.31

*The "National bank notes: Redemption fund" was established under requirement of the act of July 14, 1890, which states: Deposits made by national banks to redeem circulating notes shall be covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts and the treasury shall redeem from the general cash the circulating notes which come into its possession subject to redemption. The balance of deposits shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as a debt of the United States bearing no interest. †Includes \$44,083,700 demand gold certificates received in exchange for gold and order gold certificates.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT (JULY 1, 1915).

CLASSIFICATION.	General stock of money in the U. S. July 1, 1915.	*Held in treasury as assets of the government July 1, 1915.	Held by federal reserve banks July 1, 1915.	MONEY IN CIRCULATION.		
				July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1914.	Jan. 1, 1915.
Gold coin (inc. bullion in treas.).....	\$1,933,549,015	\$206,526,508	\$12,445,564	\$900,777,874	\$614,321,674	\$96,262,850
Gold certificates.....	34,736,510	34,736,510	62,966,800	1,076,657,759	1,085,454,129	21,180,280
Standard silver dollars.....	568,272,478	7,910,351		70,314,176	70,314,176	5,790,721
Silver certificates.....	10,745,012			482,713,988	479,462,376	413,360
Subsidiary silver.....	185,331,865	26,397,048		158,934,817	160,233,675	67,982,601
Treasury notes of 1890.....	8,290			2,245,710	2,427,058	
United States notes.....	346,681,016	14,645,022		332,035,994	338,839,643	130,288,511
Federal reserve notes.....	84,260,500	3,758,790		80,501,710		
National bank notes.....	819,273,594	82,629,947		786,643,647	718,085,637	314,339,398
Total.....	3,997,368,468	337,416,478	74,811,394	3,585,140,626	3,419,168,368	816,266,721

Population of continental United States July 1, 1915, estimated at 100,725,000; circulation, per capita, \$35.59

*This statement of money held in the treasury as assets of the government does not include deposits of public money in national bank depositaries to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, amounting to \$88,274,715.90. For a full statement of assets see public debt statement. †For redemption of outstanding cer-

tificates and treasury notes of 1890 an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the treasury and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the government. †Includes \$33,190,000 currency certificates, act June 8, 1872.

OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC DEBT.

On Jan. 1 of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on July 1 of each year since.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1791.....	\$75,463,476.52	1817.....	\$123,591,365.16	1842.....	\$13,594,480.73	1866.....	\$2,773,236,173.69	1891.....	\$1,545,964,591.61
1792.....	77,227,924.06	1818.....	106,466,638.83	1843.....	20,201,226.27	1867.....	2,673,126,109.57	1892.....	1,588,464,144.63
1793.....	80,353,634.04	1819.....	56,529,645.29	1844.....	32,442,022.00	1868.....	2,611,687,851.19	1893.....	1,545,986,886.13
1794.....	78,427,404.77	1820.....	91,015,566.15	1845.....	23,461,632.00	1869.....	2,588,452,213.94	1894.....	1,632,253,636.68
1795.....	80,747,587.39	1821.....	89,987,427.66	1846.....	15,925,535.01	1870.....	2,480,672,427.81	1895.....	1,676,120,933.25
1796.....	83,762,172.07	1822.....	93,546,676.98	1847.....	15,550,202.97	1871.....	2,353,211,332.32	1896.....	1,769,840,323.40
1797.....	82,064,479.33	1823.....	90,875,877.28	1848.....	38,826,534.77	1872.....	2,253,251,328.78	1897.....	1,817,672,665.90
1798.....	79,228,529.12	1824.....	90,269,777.77	1849.....	47,044,862.23	1873.....	2,234,482,968.20	1898.....	1,796,551,995.92
1799.....	73,408,669.77	1825.....	83,788,332.71	1850.....	63,061,868.69	1874.....	2,251,680,468.43	1899.....	1,901,927,306.30
1800.....	82,976,254.35	1826.....	81,955,039.19	1851.....	63,452,773.55	1875.....	2,232,284,531.95	1900.....	2,136,961,091.67
1801.....	83,035,050.80	1827.....	73,967,337.20	1852.....	68,304,796.02	1876.....	2,180,398,067.15	1901.....	2,143,326,033.89
1802.....	86,712,634.25	1828.....	67,475,048.57	1853.....	66,190,341.71	1877.....	2,205,301,922.10	1902.....	2,158,610,445.39
1803.....	77,054,686.40	1829.....	58,421,413.67	1854.....	59,803,117.70	1878.....	2,256,205,892.53	1903.....	2,202,464,781.89
1804.....	86,427,128.88	1830.....	48,565,406.50	1855.....	42,242,222.42	1879.....	2,340,567,232.04	1904.....	2,264,003,585.14
1805.....	82,312,150.50	1831.....	39,123,191.68	1856.....	35,686,956.56	1880.....	2,120,415,370.63	1905.....	2,274,615,063.84
1806.....	75,723,270.66	1832.....	24,322,235.18	1857.....	31,932,587.90	1881.....	2,069,013,569.58	1906.....	2,337,161,839.04
1807.....	69,218,368.64	1833.....	7,001,698.83	1858.....	28,609,631.85	1882.....	1,918,312,994.03	1907.....	2,457,188,061.54
1808.....	65,196,317.97	1834.....	4,760,082.08	1859.....	44,911,881.03	1883.....	1,884,171,728.07	1908.....	2,626,806,371.64
1809.....	57,023,192.09	1835.....	33,739,353.00	1860.....	58,496,837.88	1884.....	1,890,528,928.57	1909.....	2,659,546,241.04
1810.....	53,173,217.02	1836.....	37,513.05	1861.....	64,842,267.88	1885.....	1,893,364,873.14	1910.....	2,652,055,838.04
1811.....	48,008,587.75	1837.....	336,367.83	1862.....	91,580,873.72	1886.....	1,775,063,019.73	1911.....	2,765,600,006.69
1812.....	45,209,737.90	1838.....	3,308,124.07	1863.....	524,176,412.13	1887.....	1,657,602,592.63	1912.....	2,868,373,874.16
1813.....	55,962,827.57	1839.....	10,434,221.14	1864.....	1,119,772,138.63	1888.....	1,632,858,884.58	1913.....	2,916,204,913.66
1814.....	81,487,846.24	1840.....	3,573,343.32	1865.....	1,815,784,570.57	1889.....	1,619,052,922.23	1914.....	2,912,499,269.16
1815.....	99,833,060.15	1841.....	5,250,875.54	1866.....	2,680,647,869.74	1890.....	1,582,140,204.73	1915.....	3,067,838,873.16
1816.....	127,334,983.74								

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

JULY 1.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.*	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the treasury.	Total of debt less cash in treasury.	Population of the United States.	Debt per capita.	Interest per capita.
1890.....	\$1,815,805.26	\$824,011,289.47	\$1,552,140,204.73	\$861,355,834.20	\$924,465,218.53	62,947,714	\$14.22	\$0.47
1891.....	1,614,705.26	939,852,766.35	1,545,996,591.61	694,083,859.83	851,912,751.78	63,844,000	13.54	.37
1892.....	2,735,875.26	1,000,648,389.37	1,558,464,144.63	746,357,081.03	841,526,463.60	65,089,000	12.93	.35
1893.....	2,094,060.26	868,854,525.37	1,545,985,686.13	707,016,210.89	838,969,475.25	66,349,000	12.64	.35
1894.....	1,851,240.26	948,860,306.42	1,632,263,636.58	732,940,256.12	900,313,380.46	67,632,000	13.30	.38
1895.....	1,721,540.26	958,197,351.90	1,675,120,983.25	811,061,686.46	864,059,314.78	68,534,000	13.08	.42
1896.....	1,600,890.26	920,839,543.14	1,703,840,323.40	853,905,635.51	915,934,687.89	70,254,000	13.60	.49
1897.....	1,346,880.26	968,960,655.44	1,817,672,665.90	925,649,765.87	922,022,900.03	71,592,900	13.78	.48
1898.....	1,262,680.00	947,901,845.64	1,796,531,995.90	769,446,308.76	1,027,085,492.14	72,947,000	14.08	.47
1899.....	1,218,300.26	944,960,256.66	1,991,927,306.92	836,607,071.73	1,155,320,235.19	74,318,000	15.55	.54
1900.....	1,176,320.26	1,112,305,911.41	2,136,961,091.67	1,029,249,833.78	1,107,711,257.89	75,994,575	15.48	.44
1901.....	1,415,620.26	1,154,770,273.63	2,143,326,933.89	1,098,587,813.92	1,044,739,119.97	77,612,569	13.56	.38
1902.....	1,280,860.26	1,226,259,254.63	2,158,010,445.89	1,189,153,204.85	969,457,241.04	79,230,563	12.24	.35
1903.....	1,305,000.26	1,260,718,281.63	2,202,464,751.89	1,277,453,144.58	925,011,607.31	80,848,657	11.44	.32
1904.....	1,976,920.26	1,364,675,224.88	2,264,003,585.14	1,296,771,511.39	967,231,773.75	82,465,551	11.73	.29
1905.....	1,370,245.26	1,378,068,478.58	2,274,615,063.84	1,365,467,439.06	909,147,624.78	84,084,545	11.77	.29
1906.....	1,128,135.26	1,440,874,563.78	2,337,161,839.04	1,372,726,152.25	964,435,686.79	85,702,539	11.25	.27
1907.....	1,086,815.26	1,561,266,966.96	2,457,188,061.54	1,578,591,806.51	878,596,755.03	87,320,533	10.06	.25
1908.....	4,130,015.26	1,725,172,296.28	2,626,806,271.54	1,688,673,962.16	938,132,409.38	88,938,527	10.55	.24
1909.....	2,883,855.26	1,723,344,895.78	2,639,546,241.04	1,615,684,710.25	1,023,861,530.79	90,566,521	11.31	.23
1910.....	2,124,895.26	1,737,223,432.78	2,632,695,838.04	1,606,216,652.79	1,046,449,185.25	92,174,515	11.35	.23
1911.....	1,878,590.26	1,848,367,586.43	2,765,000,606.69	1,749,816,208.25	1,015,884,398.40	93,792,509	10.83	.23
1912.....	1,790,450.26	1,940,536,653.44	2,868,373,874.16	1,840,799,176.38	1,027,574,697.78	95,410,503	10.77	.24
1913.....	1,630,550.26	1,948,618,753.40	2,916,204,913.66	1,887,640,838.52	1,028,564,075.14	97,337,000	10.60	.24
1914.....	1,552,560.26	1,942,963,398.90	2,919,469,269.16	1,885,212,259.60	1,027,257,009.56	98,646,491	10.41	.23
1915.....	1,507,260.26	2,066,570,522.90	3,057,836,873.16	1,967,988,867.16	1,089,848,006.00			

*Includes certificates issued against gold, silver and currency deposited in the treasury.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
1. Ordinary receipts.....	\$897,910,827.58	\$734,673,166.71	\$723,782,921.16	\$691,778,465.37	\$701,372,374.99	\$675,511,715.02
Ordinary disbursements.....	731,399,750.11	700,254,489.71	683,609,692.10	654,563,963.47	654,137,997.89	659,705,391.08
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (-).....	-33,488,931.53	+34,418,677.00	+40,083,229.06	+37,224,501.90	+47,234,377.10	+15,806,323.94
2. Panama canal receipts.....				33,189,104.15	33,102,170.04	
Panama canal disbursements.....	29,187,042.22	34,826,941.76	41,741,258.03	35,527,370.66	37,063,515.33	33,911,673.37
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (-).....	-29,187,042.22	-34,826,941.76	-41,741,258.03	-2,138,266.51	-18,961,345.29	-33,911,673.37
3. Public debt receipts.....	22,486,955.00	23,021,222.50	23,400,850.00	20,837,645.00	40,232,555.00	31,674,292.50
Public debt disbursements.....	17,253,491.00	26,961,327.00	24,191,610.00	28,648,327.53	30,238,336.53	33,049,695.50
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (-).....	+5,233,464.00	+3,940,104.50	-790,760.50	-8,110,682.53	+5,009,218.65	-1,375,403.00
Excess of all receipts (+) or all disbursements (-).....	-57,442,509.75	-4,348,369.26	-2,448,789.47	+26,975,552.86	+33,282,250.46	-19,480,752.43
Balance in general fund at close of year.....	104,170,105.78	161,612,615.53	164,703,689.52	167,152,478.99	140,176,926.13	106,894,675.67

*Paid from the general fund of the treasury without sales of bonds.

GREAT MINING DISASTERS IN RECENT YEARS.

(In which 100 or more lives were lost.)

Birmingham, Ala., May 5, 1910; 175 dead.	Kharitsisk, Russia, June 18, 1905; 500 dead.
Bolton, England, Dec. 21, 1910; 300 dead.	La Esperanza, Mex., Feb. 19, 1907; 123 dead.
Briceville, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1911; 100 dead.	Littleton, Ala., April 8, 1911; 128 dead.
Cherry, Ill., Nov. 13, 1909; 289 dead.	Marianna, Pa., Nov. 23, 1908; 154 dead.
Cheewick, Pa., Jan. 25, 1904; 132 dead.	Monongah, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1907; 360 dead.
Coalhulla, Mex., Feb. 1, 1902; 102 dead.	Newcastle, England, Feb. 16, 1909; 100 dead.
Coal Creek, Tenn., May 19, 1902; 227 dead.	Telluride, Col., Nov. 20, 1901; 100 dead.
Courriere, France, March 10, 1906; 1,060 dead.	Toyooka, Japan, July 20, 1907; 400 dead.
Finleyville, Pa., Dec. 30, 1906; 100 dead.	Virginia City, Ala., Feb. 20, 1905; 160 dead.
Gerthe, Germany, Aug. 8, 1912; 102 dead.	Watertown, Wales, July 11, 1905; 144 dead.
Hamm, Germany, Nov. 12, 1908; 300 dead.	Welongong, Australia, July 31, 1902; 120 dead.
Hanna, Wyo., June 30, 1903; 235 dead.	Whitehaven, England, May 12, 1910; 137 dead.
Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 19, 1907; 230 dead.	Senchynydd, Wales, Oct. 14, 1913; 423 dead.
Johnstown, Pa., July 10, 1902; 113 dead.	Dawson, N. M., Oct. 22, 1913; 261 dead.
	Ecceles, W. Va., April 28, 1914; 181 dead.

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.
Asia—Mt. Everest.....	29,062	Nanda Devi.....	25,600	Huascarán.....	22,188	Chimborazo.....	20,498
Godwin-Austen.....	28,280	Mustaghata.....	24,400	Aconcagua.....	21,490	Tupungato.....	20,286
Kunchinga.....	23,156	Chumalari.....	23,946	Hlampu.....	21,192	Haila.....	20,171
Gusherbun.....	26,378	South America—		Huandoy.....	20,847	San Jose.....	20,020
Dhawalagiri.....	26,285	Aconcagua.....	23,080	Illimani.....	21,030	North America—	
Kutha Kangri.....	24,740	Mercedario.....	22,315	Pamiri.....	20,435	McKinley.....	20,300

NATIONAL DEBTS, REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

(From report of bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.)

COUNTRY.	Year.	Total debt in United States currency.	Rates of interest. Per ct.	Interest and other annual charges (budget estimate).	Revenue.	Expenditure.	PER CAPITA OF—			
							Debt.	Interest.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Argentina	1914	\$732,398,000	4-6	\$35,818,000	\$179,637,000	\$180,091,000	\$84.18	\$4.12	\$20.65	\$30.70
Australian Commonwealth	1914	92,419,000			75,224,000	82,138,000	18.32	.....	14.90	16.28
States	1914	1,348,624,000	3-4	54,429,000	228,829,000	228,108,000				
New Zealand	1914	485,338,000	3-4	14,054,000	50,516,000	57,551,000	421.30	12.20	51.66	49.96
Austria-Hungary	1915	1,043,675,000	3-5	47,960,000	160,457,000	160,487,000	20.26	.97	3.12	3.12
Austria	1915	1,515,871,000	3-4	63,851,000	702,581,000	702,527,000	49.74	2.10	23.05	23.05
Hungary	1915	1,338,348,000	3-4	64,298,000	459,824,000	459,612,000	63.64	3.06	21.86	21.86
Belgium	1914	825,518,000	2 1/2-3	41,975,000	155,812,000	155,704,000	103.07	5.50	20.40	20.38
Kongo, Belgian	1914	54,741,000	3-4	1,490,000	5,877,000	12,174,000	2.74	.07	.20	.61
Bolivia	1914	19,369,000	3-10	1,688,000	8,392,000	9,589,000	8.54	.74	3.70	4.23
Brazil	1914	1,026,312,000	4-6	40,121,000	192,729,000	191,656,000	42.22	1.65	7.93	7.88
Bulgaria	1914	176,554,000	4 1/2-6	14,069,000	49,600,000	49,174,000	37.04	2.96	10.40	10.32
Canada	1914	544,391,000	2 1/2-4	14,493,000	163,174,000	127,384,000	70.17	1.87	21.03	16.42
Central Amer.-Costa Rica	1914	16,488,000	4-5	727,000	4,278,000	4,191,000	40.12	1.77	10.41	10.20
Guatemala	1914	17,577,000		1,401,000	2,778,000	2,676,000	8.29	.66	1.31	1.26
Honduras	1914	121,261,000	5-10	152,000	2,103,000	2,103,000	206.88	.26	3.57	3.57
Nicaragua	1910	9,139,000		394,000	1,518,000	1,205,000	13.22	.57	2.20	1.74
Panama	1914	51,000		4,000	3,841,000	3,841,000	.13	.01	9.92	9.92
Salvador	1913	10,829,000	2-6	1,749,000	5,347,000	6,299,000	8.95	1.45	4.42	5.21
Chile	1914	207,704,000	4 1/2-5	8,212,000	81,801,000	78,604,000	59.96	2.37	23.61	22.69
China	1912	969,189,000	4-5	33,696,000	193,261,000	375,147,000	2.88	1.0	.58	1.12
Colombia	1914	24,234,000	3-6	2,806,000	16,939,000	19,192,000	4.43	.51	3.10	3.51
Cuba	1914	67,620,000	4 1/2-5	4,428,000	37,940,000	39,974,000	27.33	1.80	15.34	13.73
Denmark	1914	96,716,000	3-4	3,315,000	33,198,000	29,856,000	33.80	1.16	11.60	10.44
Ecuador	1914	19,780,000	4-10	2,604,000	10,218,000	10,218,000	13.19	1.74	6.81	6.81
Egypt	1914	458,437,000	3-4	22,730,000	89,775,000	89,775,000	40.62	2.01	7.95	7.95
France	1914	6,346,129,000	2 1/2-3	252,171,000	1,001,511,000	1,001,987,000	160.25	6.37	25.29	25.30
Algeria	1914	34,787,000	3-3 1/2	4,004,000	33,073,000	33,086,000	6.25	.72	5.94	5.94
Tunis	1913	68,936,000	3-3 1/2	2,989,000	16,407,000	16,405,000	35.74	1.55	8.51	8.00
Indo-China (n. e. s.)	1913	47,461,000	2 1/2-3 1/2	2,153,000	29,444,000	29,444,000	2.79	1.31	1.73	1.73
Colonies (n. e. s.)	1911	59,593,000	3-4	2,335,000	26,413,000	25,313,000	2.37	.09	1.05	1.01
German empire	1914	1,194,052,000	3-4	58,037,000	679,656,000	679,656,000	17.87	.87	13.16	13.16
States	1914	3,854,795,000		169,859,000	1,551,493,000	1,532,714,000	57.68	2.54	23.21	22.94
Colonies	1914	50,130,000		2,506,000	14,297,000	35,375,000	80	0.84	2.21	2.53
Greece	1913	206,640,000	2 1/2-5	7,267,000	38,824,000	49,014,000	52.82	1.96	9.92	12.53
Haiti	1914	42,893,000	2 1/2-5	2,984,000	6,282,000	8,127,000	17.15	1.19	2.51	3.25
India—British	1914	1,475,292,000	3-3 1/2	48,104,000	410,019,000	403,597,000	4.68	.15	1.30	1.28
Italy	1914	2,921,153,000	3-5	100,390,000	512,900,000	505,841,000	82.89	2.85	14.55	14.35
Japan	1915	1,267,445,000	4-5	70,023,000	325,833,000	282,624,000	23.92	1.33	6.15	5.33
Formosa	1915				24,072,000	24,072,000			6.79	6.79
Chosen (Korea)	1915	28,145,000	6-6 1/2	2,590,000	29,588,000	29,588,000	1.86	.17	1.95	1.95
Liberia	1914	1,552,000	5	195,000	532,000	532,000	1.03	.13	.35	.35
Luxemburg	1914	2,091,000	3	611,000	4,249,000	4,802,000	5.04	2.35	16.84	18.47
Mexico	1914	226,040,000	3	13,761,000	64,544,000	70,261,000	14.86	4.18	4.55	4.55
Montenegro	1912	1,925,000	5	96,000	733,000	850,000	4.43	.22	1.68	1.95
Netherlands	1914	461,649,000	2 1/2-3	15,514,000	91,823,000	101,845,000	74.50	2.50	14.78	16.39
East Indies	1914				118,682,000	134,937,000			3.15	3.58
Possessions in America	1914				2,801,000	3,265,000			18.67	21.77
Norway	1914	97,215,000	3-3 1/2	4,752,000	40,313,000	42,800,000	39.91	1.95	16.55	17.57
Paraguay	1914	9,020,000	3-7	1,193,000	5,290,000	5,348,000	11.27	1.42	6.40	6.63
Peru	1914	34,268,000	1-6 1/2	542,000	17,266,000	15,134,000	5.91	.09	2.98	2.61
Portugal	1914	947,605,000	3-5	30,145,000	81,966,000	80,969,000	158.99	5.06	13.75	13.59
Colonies	1914				17,186,000	17,186,000			1.88	1.89
Roumania	1914	316,693,000	4-5	17,582,000	103,607,000	103,507,000	41.66	2.31	13.02	13.62
Russia	1914	4,536,939,000	3-6	207,085,000	1,809,988,000	1,806,988,000	26.70	1.22	10.95	10.95
Finland	1912	33,705,000	3-4 1/2	1,696,000	33,064,000	32,089,000	10.73	.52	10.53	10.22
Santo Domingo	1913	13,218,000	5	1,844,000	5,035,000	4,890,000	18.23	2.54	6.94	6.74
Serbia	1914	126,292,000	2-5	6,252,000	42,838,000	42,838,000	27.31	1.95	9.27	9.27
Slam	1914	27,799,000	4 1/2	1,411,000	24,368,000	24,153,000	3.41	.17	2.99	2.97
Spain	1914	1,814,270,000	4-5	78,885,000	232,071,000	219,941,000	90.97	3.96	11.64	11.03
Sweden	1914	166,810,000	3-4	8,747,000	75,362,000	73,362,000	29.74	1.56	13.06	13.06
Switzerland	1914	23,614,000	3-3 1/2	1,798,000	19,073,000	20,350,000	6.26	.48	5.04	5.35
Turkey	1913	675,654,000	3 1/2-5	64,271,000	130,074,000	168,203,000	32.80	3.12	6.31	8.17
Union of South Africa	1914	573,415,000	2 1/2-4	22,754,000	74,891,000	79,904,000	77.68	3.81	13.54	13.38
United Kingdom	1914	3,443,739,000	2 1/2-3 1/2	119,229,000	964,749,000	961,100,000	74.81	2.59	20.96	20.88
Colonies (n. e. s.)	1912	224,418,000	3-4	11,620,000	127,290,000	113,287,000	6.39	.28	3.06	2.72
United States	1914	1,103,965,000	2-4	22,864,000	1,045,629,000	1,045,601,000	11.03	.23	10.45	10.45
Philippines	1914	12,000,000	4	713,000	16,392,000	14,444,000	1.39	.08	1.90	1.67
Uruguay	1914	140,353,000	3 1/2-5	19,984,000	37,758,000	37,842,000	114.36	15.48	30.80	30.87
Venezuela	1914	55,651,000	3	1,161,000	10,080,000	10,080,000	12.72	.42	3.86	3.66
Total		43,839,940,000		1,856,194,000	13,070,774,000	13,220,462,000				

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL RAILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Tons.							
Year.	Iron.	Steel.	Total.	Year.	Iron.	Steel.	Total.
1900.....	1,592	2,271,108	2,272,700	1912.....	234	2,822,556	2,822,790
1905.....	871	2,238,840	2,239,711	1913.....	.....	3,327,915	3,327,915
1910.....	.....	3,023,845	3,023,845	1914.....	.....	2,502,780	3,502,780
1911.....	230	3,635,031	3,636,031				

NATIONAL RAILWAY, TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL STATISTICS.

[From report compiled by bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

COUNTRY.	Year.	Rail-ways.	Tele-graphs.	Post-offices.	Postal routes.	Postal service performed.	Val. domes-tic money and postal orders sent.	Value for- eign mon-ey orders sent.
		Miles.*	Miles.*	No.	Miles.	Miles.		
Argentina.....	1914	21,901	45,272	3,875	50,187	25,634,686	\$8,237,928	\$356,137
Argentine Commonwealth.....	1913	19,687	51,963	8,264	157,314	41,067,076	47,160,512	4,677,232
New Zealand.....	1913	2,889	13,044	2,283	.....	.....	41,143,728	2,572,361
Austria.....	1913	15,631	31,499	10,726	102,286	92,322,900	341,908,008	71,452,773
Hungary.....	1913	13,586	16,306	6,489	66,821	55,559,181	263,780,905	57,512,224
Belgium.....	1914	5,451	5,206	1,708	5,828	74,307,186	98,924,457	12,333,540
Belgian Congo.....	1914	882	1,622	50	13,919	961,764	413,692	944,252
Bolivia.....	1913	856	3,811	200	.....	.....	607,945	.....
Brazil.....	1914	15,279	36,199	3,415	92,312	.....	17,904,303	1,807,045
Bulgaria.....	1914	1,388	4,122	1,418	15,238	6,483,525	6,646,825	2,953,343
Canada.....	1913	29,304	52,384	14,178	.....	52,065,374	52,568,433	31,497,459
Central America—Costa Rica.....	1914	402	.....	204	.....	.....	188,397	.....
Guatemala.....	1914	502	.....	323	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras.....	1914	174	305	278	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua.....	1913	200	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama.....	1913	248	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salvador.....	1913	198	.....	16	1,848	36,401	.....	3,630
Chile.....	1913	3,358	22,384	1,104	28,752	7,464,518	5,901,526	850,248
Colombia.....	1912	6,123	36,350	6,816	133,000	.....	2,945,337	.....
Cuba.....	1913	621	11,721	608	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	1913	2,331	5,065	574	5,324	2,545,828	.....	.....
Ecuador.....	1914	2,419	2,293	1,665	6,477	9,837,343	58,917,329	3,494,277
Egypt.....	1913	652	3,318	151	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	1913	3,707	9,517	2,027	6,979	6,283,590	26,618,550	3,009,454
Algeria.....	1914	31,958	118,129	14,634	81,172	138,919,103	607,811,294	23,187,587
Tunis.....	1912	2,169	9,559	673	8,339	8,185,236	101,319,520	625,542
Indo-China.....	1912	1,027	2,961	441	5,566	3,123,256	6,412,628	3,001,147
Colonies, other.....	1913	8,738	324	21,572	7,053,514	4,257,065	4,257,065	2,447,830
German empire.....	1914	1,948	20,259	528	41,692	4,530,515	5,493,372	1,703,224
Colonies.....	1914	39,332	148,192	51,151	90,656	.....	2,132,019,166	55,344,821
Greece.....	1914	2,856	5,257	200	.....	.....	24,589,611	.....
Crete.....	1913	1,396	5,675	1,342	.....	.....	3,236,816	453,198
Haiti.....	1912	.....	319	30	.....	.....	738,729	141,005
India, British.....	1913	140	124	88	.....	107,079	.....	.....
Italy.....	1912	33,484	78,862	19,855	155,731	112,156,083	137,542,296	2,549,460
Japan.....	1914	11,105	34,504	11,137	44,168	86,809,486	518,572,148	8,537,210
Korea.....	1913	5,855	24,945	7,899	59,451	73,697,605	129,561,431	267,414
Formosa.....	1913	302	613	140	7,746	.....	6,553,627	12,575
Chosen (Korea).....	1913	836	3,743	485	19,251	7,891,202	9,926,677	42,322
Luxemburg.....	1913	326	441	134	709	1,035,742	5,913,296	8,562,339
Mexico.....	1912	16,103	22,452	2,897	51,679	23,121,371	24,218,667	4,558,442
Montenegro.....	1909	11	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	1913	2,023	4,808	1,525	10,032	21,964,390	18,510,520	4,095,500
East Indies.....	1913	1,673	10,168	1,578	3,002,074	8,730,263	12,455,069	1,100,583
West Indies, etc.....	1913	117	.....	37	.....	.....	150,753	.....
Norway.....	1913	1,221	7,222	1,504	47,310	14,662,814	15,327,072	2,605,306
Paraguay.....	1913	2,422	2,485	385	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia.....	1913	34	6,312	173	10,031	1,951,295	283	907
Peru.....	1912	1,719	9,321	750	17,984	2,045,692	595,155	104,409
Portugal.....	1913	1,854	5,556	4,081	19,631	12,394,612	11,767,637	563,403
Colonies.....	1913	1,069	6,657	843	59,799	3,065,525	392,846	477,368
Roumania.....	1913	2,338	5,177	3,039	65,873	20,374,431	15,215,796	4,726,525
Russia.....	1913	46,586	134,054	16,991	217,984	97,244,202	1,162,379,931	11,337,509
Finland.....	1913	2,358	.....	2,213	.....	.....	10,397,266	11,674,120
Santo Domingo.....	1913	400	1,269	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serbia.....	1913	912	2,736	1,507	.....	897,705	7,088,257	647,369
Siam.....	1912	702	4,257	243	4,954	474,088	369,715	44,124
Spain.....	1913	9,538	26,679	5,291	36,590	.....	7,287,360	.....
Sweden.....	1913	8,868	6,231	4,159	42,377	28,906,354	88,731,506	4,115,051
Switzerland.....	1912	3,176	2,191	4,394	7,965	22,700,952	157,398,914	17,967,815
Turkey.....	1913	4,264	21,154	814	24,072	5,284,110	19,554,461	299,034
Union of South Africa.....	1912	8,363	15,236	2,654	8,489	13,618,324	9,026,832	4,816,779
United Kingdom.....	1913	23,441	75,012	24,497	.....	.....	456,412,748	19,400,608
Colonies (n.e.s.).....	1913	8,424	30,165	2,392	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	1914	251,384	238,433	56,910	435,596	600,100,664	667,231,035	101,963,429
Philippines.....	1914	708	4,615	589	.....	.....	5,592,201	1,832,973
Porto Rico.....	1914	340	590	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay.....	1913	1,639	.....	959	24,448	3,056,390	12,457,571	165,289
Venezuela.....	1913	634	4,902	284	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		684,186	1,462,380	318,493	5,351,257	1,907,544,394	7,371,773,985	493,627,222

*Miles of line.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

AMERICAN.
 Detroit—In Belle Isle park.
 Chicago—In Lincoln park.
 Cincinnati—Zoological park.
 Milwaukee—In West park.
 New York—In Bronx park.
 New York—In Central park.
 Philadelphia—Zoological park.

Pittsburgh—In Schenley park.
 San Francisco—In Golden Gate park.
 Washington—National Zoological park.
 EUROPEAN.
 Amsterdam—"Arts."
 Antwerp—Dierentuin.

Berlin—Tiergarten.
 Cologne—Zoologisches garten.
 Copenhagen—Dyrehave.
 Dublin—In Phoenix park.
 Hamburg—Zoologisch garten.
 Hamburg—Hagenbeck collection.
 Hanover—Zoologisch garten.
 London—In Regent's park.

BANKING STATISTICS.

[From reports of the comptroller of the currency.]

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR ENDED MARCH 1—	Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total dividends.	Net earnings.	RATIOS.		
						Divid- ends to capital.	Divi- dends to capital and surplus.	Earn- ings to capital and surpl's
1870.....	1,526	\$409,008,896	\$84,112,029	\$43,246,926	\$58,218,118	10.5	8.8	11.8
1880.....	2,045	454,606,073	116,187,926	35,523,140	38,026,984	7.8	6.2	6.7
1890.....	3,244	607,428,965	200,857,659	49,575,353	69,756,914	8.1	6.1	8.6
1900.....	5,571	693,386,550	250,543,068	47,433,357	69,981,510	7.9	5.6	3.2
1902.....	4,131	659,608,169	285,623,449	64,802,442	99,103,168	9.8	6.8	10.5
1903.....	4,451	688,817,835	324,462,477	60,123,622	102,743,721	8.7	5.9	10.1
1904.....	4,914	746,365,438	372,551,716	73,640,123	116,475,135	9.9	6.6	10.4
1905.....	5,336	768,114,231	402,330,890	70,996,322	105,196,154	9.2	6.1	9.0
1906.....	5,685	779,544,247	414,799,562	80,831,561	113,662,529	10.4	6.8	9.5
1907*.....	6,017	837,002,528	501,774,453	144,376,245	219,195,804	17.2	10.8	36.4
1908.....	6,562	901,384,244	552,562,178	98,149,236	132,254,329	10.89	6.75	9.1
1909.....	5,788	919,143,825	585,407,483	122,933,450	131,185,750	10.12	6.18	8.72
1910.....	6,984	939,457,549	630,159,719	105,886,622	154,167,489	10.99	6.65	9.67
1911.....	7,163	1,008,180,225	699,931,760	114,685,412	156,865,513	11.38	6.83	9.35
1912.....	7,307	1,031,383,425	704,346,706	120,300,872	149,056,603	11.66	6.99	8.59
1913.....	7,404	1,051,720,675	725,272,675	119,906,051	160,980,084	9.06	6.75	11.40
914.....	7,453	1,063,978,175	714,117,131	121,147,096	149,270,170	11.39	6.81	8.39

*March 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Issued since 1864 and outstanding Oct. 31, 1914, by denominations and amounts.

Denomination.	Issued.	Outstanding.	Denomination.	Issued.	Outstanding.
Ones	\$23,169,677	\$342,759	One hundreds.....	\$403,231,450	\$65,537,150
Twos	15,495,038	163,782	Five hundreds.....	11,947,000	86,500
Fives	1,875,699,460	214,491,860	One thousands.....	7,379,000	22,000
Tens	2,895,206,210	476,357,420			
Twenties	1,699,697,920	297,251,840	Total	7,203,381,205	1,122,452,661
Fifties	268,555,450	68,199,350			

NATIONAL BANKS WITH LARGEST CAPITAL.

The national banks having \$5,000,000 or more capital in 1915 were:

Bank of Commerce, New York, N. Y., \$25,000,000.
 National City, New York, N. Y., \$25,000,000.
 Continental and Commercial, Chicago, Ill., \$21,500,000.
 First National, New York, N. Y., \$10,000,000.
 First National, Chicago, Ill., \$10,000,000.
 National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo., \$10,000,000.
 Shawmut, Boston, Mass., \$10,000,000.
 Bank of California, San Francisco, Cal., \$8,500,000.
 Mechanics and Metals, New York, N. Y., \$6,000,000.

Farmers' Deposit, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$6,000,000.
 Mellon National, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$6,000,000.
 Wells Fargo-Nevada, San Francisco, Cal., \$6,000,000.
 First National, Cincinnati, O., \$6,000,000.
 American Exchange, New York, N. Y., \$5,000,000.
 Chase, New York, N. Y., \$5,000,000.
 National Park, New York, N. Y., \$5,000,000.
 First National, Boston, Mass., \$5,000,000.
 First National, Detroit, Mich., \$5,000,000.
 Marine, Buffalo, N. Y., \$5,000,000.

SAVINGS-BANK STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES FROM 1820.

YEAR.	Number of banks.	Number of deposi- tors.	Deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Average per capita in U. S.	YEAR.	Number of banks.	Number of deposi- tors.	Deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Average per capita in U. S.
1820.....	10	8,635	\$1,138,576	\$131.86	\$0.12	1905.....	1,237	7,696,299	\$3,261,236,119	\$423.74	\$39.17
1830.....	36	88,085	6,973,304	188.09	.54	1906.....	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198	453.79	41.13
1840.....	61	78,701	14,051,520	178.54	.82	1907.....	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945	429.64	42.87
1850.....	108	251,364	45,491,180	172.78	1.87	1908.....	1,453	8,706,848	3,690,553,945	420.47	41.84
1860.....	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13	4.75	1909.....	1,703	8,831,963	3,713,403,710	420.45	41.75
1870.....	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17	14.26	1910.....	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20	45.05
1880.....	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71	16.33	1911.....	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,508	490.09	44.82
1890.....	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03	24.35	1912.....	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522	444.72	46.53
1900.....	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10	31.78	1913.....	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,951	439.07	48.56
1904.....	1,157	7,305,443	3,060,178,611	418.89	37.43	1914.....	2,110	11,109,499	4,936,591,849	444.03	49.85

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1914.

	No.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Deposits.*	Circulation.	Total.
National banks.....	7,525	\$1,068,192,335	\$991,522,431	\$6,377,848,295	\$722,554,719	\$9,150,117,780
State, etc., banks.....	19,240	1,073,881,738	1,284,994,940	12,276,918,654	.....	14,635,795,330
Nonreporting banks†.....	3,246	64,376,000	44,475,000	445,326,000	.....	554,177,020

Total..... 30,011 2,196,450,073 2,320,992,371 19,100,092,949 722,554,719 24,340,090,112

*Includes dividends unpaid, postal savings deposits and government deposits. †Estimated.

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATE.	1913.				1914.			
	Banks.	De-positors.	Deposits.	Aver- age.*	Banks.	De-positors.	Deposits.	Aver- age.*
Alabama.....	11	36,285	\$3,309,933.09	\$91.23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	3	2,961	1,596,929.03	530.33	3	2,589	\$1,814,225.50	\$505.50
Arkansas.....	6	11,375	2,283,872.11	200.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	136	841,780	440,656,006.34	523.48	137	876,663	468,215,671.00	622.68
Colorado.....	6	8,496	2,255,072.64	265.43	6	9,950	2,138,706.79	247.34
Connecticut.....	84	616,530	306,428,725.95	497.02	83	622,852	313,273,629.32	602.36
Delaware.....	2	34,035	11,824,425.34	338.60	2	34,176	12,074,855.18	358.73
District of Columbia.....	17	65,065	10,423,273.69	160.20	18	80,424	19,782,723.68	136.52
Florida.....	5	7,011	1,503,062.10	214.39	5	9,506	1,580,615.57	166.27
Georgia.....	28	51,754	12,397,318.85	269.54	30	54,748	12,491,635.49	228.17
Idaho.....	3	1,310	235,103.86	179.47	1	973	194,886.38	200.24
Indiana.....	5	33,650	13,056,514.48	388.01	5	34,445	13,249,197.25	384.65
Iowa.....	759	590,763	210,697,716.70	356.65	791	607,878	217,008,520.92	357.03
Kansas.....	13	20,240	4,689,357.50	261.69	11	24,818	4,474,626.52	183.59
Kentucky.....	11	4,507	5,635,408.33	145.18	17	48,802	7,361,257.19	157.29
Louisiana.....	11	131,676	21,780,573.22	165.41	9	68,165	17,650,883.22	279.44
Maine.....	48	236,279	95,222,151.37	403.01	48	240,604	97,221,737.11	404.07
Maryland.....	47	278,495	106,899,457.65	388.85	52	289,585	109,663,346.61	378.69
Massachusetts.....	190	2,249,824	861,416,889.41	382.88	196	2,305,340	895,178,637.11	388.81
Michigan.....	27	189,445	83,992,496.27	443.36	190	544,898	174,138,267.66	319.58
Minnesota.....	11	116,061	30,977,493.09	291.98	10	144,568	32,829,622.45	227.08
Mississippi.....	17	16,092	4,521,451.55	290.97	17	15,331	4,903,628.03	320.20
Montana.....	2	5,282	2,762,511.50	622.97	2	5,644	2,246,869.17	396.10
Nebraska.....	21	2,684	3,197,030.75	155.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	1	1,710	1,336,178.98	781.39	1	1,780	1,475,197.14	824.50
New Hampshire.....	55	207,454	97,125,389.20	468.18	59	218,628	102,271,138.96	467.75
New Jersey.....	27	350,105	124,449,710.52	355.46	27	336,600	130,635,801.93	388.10
New Mexico.....	9	5,490	1,138,975.81	206.55	11	5,419	1,007,365.47	222.92
New York.....	140	3,114,240	1700,063,766.36	545.90	140	3,181,023	1771,560,808.38	556.91
North Carolina.....	26	44,061	7,559,221.43	171.56	28	56,199	10,388,466.24	183.96
North Dakota.....	2	4,050	898,939.81	207.15	2	4,690	910,102.06	194.05
Ohio.....	67	331,480	118,234,835.52	356.78	3	117,093	64,580,398.28	548.69
Oklahoma.....	2	2,189	394,546.83	158.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	14	38,152	13,891,787.56	384.12	9	15,493	5,998,198.35	267.93
Pennsylvania.....	10	491,968	208,057,915.06	423.17	12	500,465	218,843,715.05	437.28
Rhode Island.....	15	146,560	79,864,916.43	544.93	15	148,283	82,327,169.60	554.69
South Carolina.....	26	38,385	10,699,946.24	278.75	26	96,178	10,873,362.70	300.56
Tennessee.....	20	45,352	11,894,627.84	262.27	31	72,843	16,079,166.58	220.75
Utah.....	13	51,366	13,626,837.36	265.29	13	55,638	14,085,760.35	253.16
Vermont.....	21	115,831	49,777,631.00	431.05	21	117,584	52,939,223.30	450.22
Virginia.....	20	34,355	9,365,412.60	272.77	19	44,091	10,784,314.25	244.60
Washington.....	10	27,198	10,126,015.82	372.20	15	58,507	19,063,871.31	325.67
West Virginia.....	8	31,459	6,289,964.09	168.20	8	34,234	5,435,136.17	132.47
Wisconsin.....	22	76,414	25,062,555.16	327.98	24	84,293	27,862,359.52	390.53
Wyoming.....	3	2,291	856,750.74	373.96	3	8,695	1,078,810.93	123.50
Total.....	1,978	10,766,936	4727,403,950.79	439.07	2,100	11,109,499	4936,591,849.03	444.35

*To each depositor. NOTE—The 1914 statistics for savings banks in Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma are included with statistics for

commercial banks. The statistics for Illinois, Missouri and South Dakota are included in reports of state banks having savings banks.

DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS JUNE 30, 1914.

Banks.	No.	Savings.	Total.
Mutual sav'gs.	634	\$3,914,739,830.82	\$3,915,626,190.57
Stock savings.	1,466	752,785,914.15	1,020,965,658.46
State.....	14,512	671,995,219.15	3,226,798,217.22
Loan & trust.	1,564	1,034,906,721.87	3,939,807,098.44
Private.....	1,064	25,983,354.83	3,965,848,284.59
National.....	7,525	\$71,634,485.58	6,268,692,429.72
Total.....	26,765	7,272,045,526.26	18,517,732,879.01

*March 4, 1914.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

State.	Deposits.	*Withdrawn.	*Balance.†
Alabama.....	\$129,877	\$110,560	\$114,890
Arizona.....	350,760	337,968	291,960
Arkansas.....	182,130	145,199	153,120
California.....	3,610,231	3,168,882	3,074,345
Colorado.....	1,013,616	798,224	1,132,233
Connecticut.....	82,285	575,510	683,233
Delaware.....	59,542	59,920	50,049
District of Columbia.....	292,873	195,430	263,978
Florida.....	303,754	245,534	212,534
Georgia.....	98,837	82,276	73,951
Hawaii.....	30,409	11,014	19,395
Idaho.....	383,009	363,500	338,446
Illinois.....	3,427,173	2,693,592	3,596,470
Indiana.....	1,084,877	932,614	1,044,193
Iowa.....	357,733	316,773	344,790
Kansas.....	509,937	464,612	665,532
Kentucky.....	352,983	303,362	360,161
Louisiana.....	247,362	184,749	212,621
Maine.....	210,115	160,370	207,789
Maryland.....	94,074	76,587	95,426

State. Deposits.*Withdrawn.*Balance.†

Massachusetts.....	2,432,901	1,818,726	2,085,856
Michigan.....	1,809,338	1,471,362	1,433,721
Minnesota.....	1,417,059	1,375,802	1,508,363
Mississippi.....	158,214	90,994	152,835
Missouri.....	1,478,591	1,328,919	1,520,183
Montana.....	815,994	757,595	755,761
Nebraska.....	346,733	297,791	358,760
Nevada.....	483,541	487,201	382,367
New Hampshire.....	293,187	226,320	293,841
New Jersey.....	1,234,741	850,223	1,075,021
New Mexico.....	106,854	86,836	72,831
New York.....	9,088,088	6,504,653	7,593,289
North Carolina.....	46,941	44,275	39,778
North Dakota.....	47,915	47,673	37,745
Oklahoma.....	3,624,733	2,967,098	3,670,982
Oregon.....	322,241	287,761	308,273
Pennsylvania.....	1,637,974	1,483,891	1,643,469
Porto Rico.....	53,897	26,613	27,234
Rhode Island.....	421,823	307,623	358,233
South Carolina.....	26,788	19,019	20,923
South Dakota.....	63,553	61,828	60,715
Tennessee.....	294,688	238,755	251,554
Texas.....	707,520	660,491	557,946
Utah.....	206,517	184,638	152,049
Vermont.....	68,195	54,583	61,192
Virginia.....	213,473	182,608	196,159
Washington.....	1,770,906	1,657,663	1,599,853
West Virginia.....	149,097	108,385	121,141
Wisconsin.....	1,002,377	777,446	1,081,579
Wyoming.....	138,103	130,811	110,562

Total.....47,815,249 38,189,848 43,444,271

*During fiscal year. †To credit of depositors June 30, 1914.

SAVINGS BANKS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Exclusive of postal saving banks.

Country.	Year.	Deposits.	Average.*
Austria	1911	\$1,291,041,227	\$44.89
Belgium Gov't.	1912	204,147,391	26.94
Municipal, etc.	1912	11,854,503	1.56
Chile	1912	8,193,721	2.37
Denmark	1912	189,978,301	67.85
Egypt	1913	3,176,757	.27
France	1912	754,409,859	19.05
Germany	1912	4,445,898,574	67.73
Italy	1913	490,191,340	13.91
Japan	1913	82,883,367	1.17
Netherlands	1912	47,811,879	7.94
Norway	1912	152,065,286	62.42
Romania	1910	11,616,820	1.69
Russia	1913	897,929,500	5.17
Spain	1912	55,943,487	2.81
Sweden	1912	242,335,228	43.24
Switzerland	1908	307,386,431	86.47
United Kingdom	1912	261,875,606	5.73
Australia	1914	397,009,678	81.12
Canada	1913	14,140,754	1.82
United States	1914	4,936,591,849	49.36
Total†		17,513,463,798	†14.08

*Per inhabitant. †Includes minor countries and colonies not included in the table. ‡Foreign countries only.

FOREIGN POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

	Year.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Av. de-posit.
Austria	1913	2,300,407	\$40,297,296	\$17.52
Belgium	1912	2,572,212	175,491,072	68.23
Bulgaria	1911	312,462	8,797,965	28.16
Finland	1911	66,002	1,530,935	23.20
France	1912	6,187,203	336,893,799	54.45
Hungary	1912	856,143	21,983,784	26.29

AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN.

As determined by six conferences held under supervision of minimum wage commission in the state of Washington in 1914.

	Mercantile.	Factory.	Laundry.	Telephone and telegraph.	Hotel and restaurant.	Office.	Average all conferences.
Meals and room	\$302.92	\$242.09	\$254.75	\$266.93	\$286.46	\$286.38	\$273.25
Shoes and rubbers	7.12	7.93	10.45	12.23	11.71	9.66	9.86
Repairing of shoes	3.42	1.46	2.20	1.55	2.06	1.36	2.01
Stockings	2.17	2.38	2.75	3.32	4.45	2.10	2.86
Underwear	3.77	4.37	5.42	5.17	6.26	4.48	4.91
Petticoats	2.17	4.13	4.33	3.48	4.71	4.00	3.80
Suit	17.63	21.36	25.16	21.24	28.37	22.84	22.77
Coat	10.23	11.34	17.25	10.48	16.14	15.23	13.45
Dresses and aprons	14.53	10.81	11.73	10.19	25.44	19.33	15.24
Shirtwaists	4.38	4.97	6.75	10.17	14.60	4.80	7.61
Handkerchiefs	1.16	1.68	1.07	1.85	1.84	1.52	1.52
Corsets	2.17	4.27	4.75	3.82	7.36	3.68	4.34
Corset waists	1.24	1.89	2.41	1.58	2.97	2.12	2.03
Gloves	2.33	2.48	2.87	4.48	3.80	3.04	3.17
Neckwear	1.00	1.54	1.00	1.02	1.80	1.92	1.38
Hats	6.75	7.00	10.00	12.39	9.81	9.37	9.22
Umbrella	1.40	2.20	1.37	1.30	1.67	1.33	1.55
Repair of clothing	3.83	4.41	2.25	2.24	2.38	4.64	3.29
Laundry	21.07	15.82	10.81	8.30	59.93	14.42	21.73
Medicine and dentistry	25.42	17.50	12.33	9.89	11.82	12.82	14.96
Street car fare	32.39	26.84	30.95	28.93	13.05	27.59	26.62
Newspapers and magazines	11.00	3.06	2.83	2.65	4.07	3.68	4.55
Stationery and postage	4.84	4.48	2.25	2.98	2.91	4.19	3.61
Association dues	3.78	5.98	2.41	1.40	5.71	1.07	3.39
Insurance	3.05	7.56	7.28	1.12	3.80	12.66	5.91
Vacation expenses	10.54	14.23	9.65	9.17	13.56	16.02	12.31
Amusements	9.86	10.99	7.41	12.10	7.23	11.21	9.80
Church and other contributions	5.12	5.39	4.90	4.88	4.60	7.69	5.43
Incidentals	4.71	14.54	10.66	13.15	13.49	10.22	11.23

Averages 520.00 462.80 468.00 468.00 572.00 520.00 501.80

The commission fixed minimum weekly wages for women in the above lines of business as follows: Mercantile, \$9; factory, \$8.90; laundry, \$9; telephone and telegraph, \$9; hotels and restaurants, \$11 for waitresses and \$9 for other employees; office, \$10.

COAL MINERS KILLED IN THE UNITED STATES.

1895	1,057	1900	1,492	1905	2,232	1910	2,849
1896	1,120	1901	1,549	1906	2,116	1911	2,719
1897	947	1902	1,895	1907	3,197	1912	2,369
1898	1,064	1903	1,752	1908	2,449	1913	2,705
1899	1,216	1904	2,004	1909	2,668	1914	2,451

	Year.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Av. De-posit.
Italy	1912	5,780,010	\$376,072,443	\$65.06
Netherlands	1912	1,607,016	71,016,038	44.19
Russia	1912	2,691,361	192,456,530	70.02
Sweden	1913	575,700	12,885,976	22.38
United Kingdom	1912	12,750,693	886,211,861	69.50
Bahamas	1912	2,180	127,473	58.47
Canada	1913	145,196	41,885,255	288.08
British Guiana	1912	27,184	1,121,796	41.27
Dutch Guiana	1912	10,649	353,653	33.21
British India	1912	1,509,834	61,313,176	40.85
Ceylon	1912	97,347	1,094,142	11.24
Straits Settlements	1912	5,107	466,707	91.39
Dutch E. Indies	1912	102,486	3,789,750	36.98
Japanese Empire	1913	12,584,743	96,495,896	7.67
Gold Coast	1912	3,857	187,735	48.67
Rhodesia, South	1912	4,788	599,382	124.35
Sierra Leone	1912	6,474	608,958	78.62
Union of S. Africa	1912	248,110	27,424,436	110.53
Egypt	1913	282,401	3,176,757	11.25
Tunis	1912	5,546	1,504,443	27.27
New South Wales	1912	459,989	97,955,311	212.95
Queensland	1914	193,060	46,783,815	242.33
Tasmania	1914	31,382	4,062,433	129.45
West. Australia	1914	129,158	23,023,582	178.26
New Zealand	1912	432,199	79,471,196	183.88
Philippine Isl's	1914	45,513	1,416,912	31.13
United States	1914	388,511	40,919,673	105.32

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISTRICTS AND OFFICIALS.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Appointed by the president.

Members. Terms.
 Charles S. Hamlin (Mass.), governor. Two years
 Frederic A. Delano (Ill.), vice-governor. Six years
 Paul M. Warburg (N. Y.). Four years
 William P. G. Harding (Ala.). Eight years
 Adolph C. Miller (Cal.). Ten years
Ex Officio Members. William G. McAdoo, secretary
 of the treasury, chairman; John Skelton
 Williams, comptroller of the currency.
Secretary. H. Parker Willis.
Assistant Secretary. Sherman P. Allen.
Counsel. Milton C. Elliott.
Chief of Division of Audit and Examination.
 Joseph A. Broderick.
Headquarters. Treasury department, Washington
 D. C.

Salaries.—Of five members, \$12,000 a year; comptroller of currency as ex officio member, \$7,000 a year additional to his salary of \$5,000 as comptroller. The secretary to the board gets \$6,000 a year, the assistant secretary \$4,500 and the counsel \$7,500. The chief of audit and examination is paid \$6,000 a year.

Duties.—The federal reserve board exercises a general supervision over the affairs and management of the federal reserve banks. It has the power to discount paper, issue federal reserve notes and perform other banking functions prescribed by the law. It appoints its own officers and employees and derives its support from assessments levied on the reserve banks. The members of the board are appointed by the president of the United States.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL (1915).

Appointed by directors of federal reserve banks.
 Term, one year.

Dist.	Member.	City.
1.	Daniel C. Wing.	Boston, Mass.
2.	J. P. Morgan.	New York, N. Y.
3.	L. L. Rue.	Philadelphia, Pa.
4.	W. S. Rowe.	Cleveland, O.
5.	George J. Seyar.	Richmond, Va.
6.	Charles A. Lyerly.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
7.	James B. Forgan.	Chicago, Ill.
8.	Rolla Wells.	St. Louis, Mo.
9.	C. T. Jaffray.	Minneapolis, Minn.
10.	E. F. Swinney.	Kansas City, Mo.
11.	J. Howard Ardrey.	Dallas, Tex.
12.	Archibald Kains.	San Francisco, Cal.

Salaries.—The compensation of each member is fixed by the directors of the reserve bank which he represents.

Meetings.—The federal advisory council meets at least four times a year in Washington, D. C.

Duties.—The federal advisory council has power to confer with the federal reserve board on general business conditions; to make oral or written representations concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board, and to call for information and make recommendations in regard to discount rates, rediscount business, note issues, reserve conditions in the various districts, the purchase and sale of gold or securities by reserve banks and the general affairs of the reserve banking system.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Each federal reserve bank has a board of directors of nine members holding office for three years and divided into classes A, B and C. Class A consists of three members chosen by and representing the stockholding banks. Class B consists of three members, each representing some industrial pursuit in the district and each being elected by the member banks. Class C consists of three members selected by the federal reserve board, one serving as chairman of the board and federal reserve agent. The officers chosen by the board of directors of each reserve bank consist of a governor, a first and second vice-governor and a secretary-treasurer or cashier.

FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS (1915).

Designated by federal reserve board.

Dist.	city.	Salary.
1.	Boston, Frederic H. Curtiss.	\$10,000
2.	New York, Pierre Jay.	16,000

Dist.	city.	Salary.
3.	Philadelphia, Richard L. Austin.	\$10,000
4.	Cleveland, D. C. Willis.	10,000
5.	Richmond, William Ingle.	10,000
6.	Atlanta, M. B. Wellborn.	6,000
7.	Chicago, C. H. Bosworth.	10,000
8.	St. Louis, William McC. Martin.	10,000
9.	Minneapolis, John H. Rich.	7,500
10.	Kansas City, J. Z. Miller, Jr.	7,500
11.	Dallas, E. O. Tenison.	6,000
12.	San Francisco, John Perrin.	12,000

Duties.—Each federal reserve agent acts as chairman of the board of directors of a reserve bank, maintains a local office of the federal reserve board, makes reports to that body and generally acts as its representative in his district.

GOVERNORS (1915).

Appointed by reserve bank directors.

Dist.	city.	Salary.
1.	Boston, Alfred L. Aiken.	\$15,000
2.	New York, Benjamin Strong, Jr.	30,000
3.	Philadelphia, Charles J. Rhoads.	20,000
4.	Cleveland, E. R. Fancher.	16,000
5.	Richmond, George J. Seay.	10,000
6.	Atlanta, Joseph A. McCord.	9,000
7.	Chicago, James B. McDougall.	20,000
8.	St. Louis, Rolla Wells.	20,000
9.	Minneapolis, Theodore Wold.	15,000
10.	Kansas City, Charles M. Sawyer.	7,500
11.	Dallas, Oscar Wells.	12,000
12.	San Francisco, Archibald Kains.	15,000

Duties.—The governor of a reserve bank is its chief executive officer. He presides at meetings of the executive committee, makes transfers of securities and jointly with the cashier signs all certificates of stock of the bank.

FEDERAL RESERVE CITIES.

Dist.	city.	Dist.	city.
1.	Boston, Mass.	7.	Chicago, Ill.
2.	New York, N. Y.	8.	St. Louis, Mo.
3.	Philadelphia, Pa.	9.	Minneapolis, Minn.
4.	Cleveland, O.	10.	Kansas City, Mo.
5.	Richmond, Va.	11.	Dallas, Tex.
6.	Atlanta, Ga.	12.	San Francisco, Cal.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

- No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
 No. 2. The state of New York.
 No. 3. New Jersey and Delaware; all that part of Pennsylvania east of the western boundary of McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria and Bedford counties.
 No. 4. Ohio; all that part of Pennsylvania west of district No. 3; Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock counties, W. Va.; all that part of Kentucky east of the western boundary of Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski and McCreary counties.
 No. 5. District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; all of West Virginia except Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock counties.
 No. 6. Alabama, Georgia and Florida; all that part of Tennessee east of the western boundary of Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphreys and Perry counties; all that part of Mississippi south of the northern boundary of Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake and Neshoba counties; all of the southeastern part of Louisiana east of the western boundary of Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Assumption and Terrebonne parishes.
 No. 7. Iowa; all that part of Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of Vernon, Sauk, Columbia, Dodge, Washington and Ozaukee counties; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz., that part east of Lake Michigan; all that part of Illinois north of the southern boundary of Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties; all that part of Indiana north of the southern boundary of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio counties.
 No. 8. Arkansas; all that part of Missouri east of the western boundary of Harrison, Davies, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St.

Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry counties; all that part of Illinois and Indiana not included in district No. 7; all that part of Kentucky not included in district No. 4; all that part of Tennessee and Mississippi not included in district No. 6.

No. 9. Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota; all that part of Wisconsin and Michigan not included in district No. 7.

No. 10. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming; all that part of Missouri not included in district No. 8; all that part of Oklahoma north of the southern boundary of Ellis, Dewey, Blaine, Canadian, Cleveland, Pottawatomie,

Seminole, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Muskogee and Sequoyah counties; all that part of New Mexico north of the southern boundary of McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel and Union counties.

No. 11. Texas; all that part of New Mexico and Oklahoma not included in district No. 10; all that part of Louisiana not included in district No. 6, and Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona.

No. 12. California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah; all that part of Arizona not included in district No. 11.

BARNES-ROOSEVELT LIBEL SUIT.

The trial of the \$50,000 libel suit brought by William Barnes, Jr., former republican state central committeeman for New York, against Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, began in the Supreme court, 5th district, Syracuse, N. Y., April 19, 1915, with Justice William S. Andrews presiding. The suit was based on a statement issued by Col. Roosevelt July 22, 1914, in which he said:

"In New York we see at its worst the development of the system of bipartite boss rule. In New York state the two political machines are completely dominated, the one by Mr. Barnes, the other by Mr. Murphy. The state government is rotten throughout in almost all its departments and this is directly due to the dominance in politics of Mr. Murphy and his subbesses, acting through such entirely subservient agents as Mr. Dix and Mr. Glynn and aided and abetted when necessary by Mr. Barnes and the subbesses of Mr. Barnes.

"Mr. Murphy and Mr. Barnes are exactly of the same political type. The interests of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Barnes are fundamentally identical, and when the issue between popular rights and corrupt and machine ruled government is clearly drawn the two bosses will always be found fighting on the same side, openly or covertly giving one another such support as can with safety be rendered. These bosses do not hold public office themselves. They act through the holders of public office whom they control. Yet they really form the all-powerful, invisible government which is responsible for the maladministration and corruption in the public offices of the state.

"By means of elected officers, whose negatively good personal character offers little surface ground for attack and whose fundamental weak-

ness or insincerity and double dealing render them fit instruments through whom the masters of the machine can work, these machine masters secure the appointment to office of the evil men whose activities so deeply taint and discredit our whole government system.

"It is idle for a man to pretend that he is against machine politics unless he will, with straightforward good faith, openly and by name, attack Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy and pledge himself to do all he can to eliminate them from the control of political affairs, and in destroying them, to destroy the system which renders possible such pernicious activities as theirs."

Mr. Barnes was represented by William M. Ivins and William M. Barnum and Col. Roosevelt by John M. Bowers, Oliver D. Burden, Stewart M. Hancock and William H. Van Benschoten. The jury, which was selected on the first day of the trial, was composed of seven republicans, three progressives and two democrats.

In the course of the trial a large amount of testimony was given by both the plaintiff and the defendant as well as by others concerning political affairs, state and national, during the period when Mr. Barnes and Col. Roosevelt were active in shaping the policies of the state of New York. The former president tried to prove that the allegations on which the suit for libel were based were true, while Mr. Barnes sought to show that Col. Roosevelt himself was a "boss" and guilty of the same practices as those which he had denounced.

May 22 the jury, after taking forty ballots, brought in a verdict that everything Col. Roosevelt had charged was true and that therefore the plaintiff was not entitled to damages. The costs of the action were placed upon Mr. Barnes.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

The bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor undertook an investigation of unemployment in New York city early in 1915. The inquiry included a complete census of 104 representative city blocks, supplemented by a further census of the families living in 3,703 individual tenement houses and residences. For all the purposes of the study all persons who had any employment whatever, regular or irregular, full time or part time, at the time of the agent's visit, were recorded as employed. This enumeration was begun Jan. 30, 1915, and finished Feb. 17, 1915, with the following results:

Number of families scheduled.....	54,849
Number of families having unemployed wage earners.....	11,723
Per cent of families having unemployed wage earners.....	21.4
Number of persons in families.....	229,428
Number of wage earners in families.....	95,443
Number of unemployed wage earners.....	15,417
Per cent of unemployed wage earners.....	16.2

NEW GENERAL OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

Father Wladimir Ledochowski was elected general of the Society of Jesus in Rome, Italy, Feb. 11, 1915, in succession to Father Francis Xavier Weurz, who died Aug. 20, 1914. The new "black pope," as the head of the society is popularly called, was born Oct. 7, 1866, the son of Count Anthony Ledochowski, a cavalry

officer in the Austrian army, whose family came from Russian Poland. His uncle, the late Cardinal Ledochowski, was prefect of the propaganda. Wladimir was ordained priest in June, 1894, and Feb. 21, 1902, was appointed provincial for Poland.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS. **WHEAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1906-1914).**

COUNTRY.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United States.....	664,692,000	683,350,000	635,121,000	621,338,000	730,267,000	763,380,000	891,017,000
Canada:							
New Brunswick.....	349,000	395,000	371,000	283,000	296,000	269,000	234,000
Ontario.....	18,057,000	16,292,000	17,805,000	19,787,000	17,421,000	19,851,000	17,568,000
Manitoba.....	50,285,000	52,705,000	41,159,000	62,939,000	53,017,000	53,391,000	38,005,000
Saskatchewan.....	34,742,000	85,137,000	81,139,000	169,075,000	106,360,000	121,559,000	73,494,000
Alberta.....	8,492,000	9,579,000	6,593,000	36,602,000	34,303,000	34,372,000	28,850,000
Other.....	2,175,000	2,605,000	2,923,000	2,488,000	2,222,000	2,335,000	2,480,000
Total Canada.....	112,434,000	166,744,000	149,990,000	230,924,000	224,159,000	231,717,000	161,280,000
Mexico.....	8,000,000	10,000,000	11,976,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	10,000,000	8,000,000
Total North America.....	785,836,000	860,094,000	797,087,000	864,262,000	966,426,000	1,005,097,000	1,060,297,000
Argentina.....	192,489,000	156,162,000	131,010,000	145,981,000	166,190,000	187,891,000	113,904,000
Chile.....	18,915,000	17,743,000	19,743,000	18,184,000	22,468,000	23,575,000	11,996,000
Uruguay.....	7,430,000	8,595,000	7,750,000	6,009,000	8,757,000	5,461,000	5,887,000
Total South America.....	218,834,000	182,500,000	158,503,000	170,174,000	197,415,000	216,427,000	131,777,000
Austria-Hungary:							
Austria.....	62,129,000	58,468,000	57,589,000	58,895,000	69,712,000	60,109,000	55,000,000
Hungary proper.....	152,205,000	113,352,000	169,700,000	174,889,000	173,328,000	151,348,000	125,439,000
Croatia-Slavonia.....	13,220,000	11,692,000	11,434,000	15,188,000	11,314,000	16,899,000	7,716,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	3,023,000	2,594,000	2,671,000	2,941,000	2,963,000	3,837,000	2,500,000
Total Austria-Hungary.....	230,577,000	186,076,000	241,394,000	251,883,000	257,047,000	232,193,000	190,655,000
Belgium.....	13,963,000	14,603,000	12,449,000	15,745,000	15,348,000	14,769,000	13,973,000
Bulgaria.....	36,496,000	32,071,000	42,247,000	48,285,000	45,000,000	40,000,000	36,000,000
Denmark.....	4,318,000	3,829,000	4,547,000	4,406,000	3,604,000	6,692,000	4,700,000
Finland.....	155,000	134,000	125,000	125,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
France.....	317,765,000	356,193,000	257,667,000	315,123,000	338,284,000	321,000,000	319,667,000 ✓
Germany.....	138,442,000	138,000,000	141,884,000	149,411,000	160,224,000	171,075,000	160,000,000
Greece.....	8,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Italy.....	152,236,000	189,959,000	153,168,000	192,395,000	165,720,000	214,405,000	169,442,000
Montenegro.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Netherlands.....	5,121,000	4,158,000	4,371,000	5,511,000	5,604,000	5,164,000	5,380,000
Norway.....	383,000	313,000	294,000	271,000	332,000	325,000	269,000
Portugal.....	9,000,000	8,000,000	11,850,000	17,500,000	7,500,000	9,186,000	10,000,000
Roumania.....	54,813,000	56,751,000	110,761,000	93,724,000	88,924,000	83,236,000	49,270,000
Russia:							
Russia proper.....	383,016,000	586,819,000	552,067,000	346,372,000	472,390,000	.....	.....
Poland.....	21,182,000	21,194,000	22,757,000	24,729,000	24,626,000	.....	.....
Northern Caucasus.....	84,964,000	103,465,000	124,589,000	76,537,000	121,746,000	.....	.....
Total Russia (European).....	489,162,000	711,478,000	699,413,000	447,638,000	623,762,000	838,776,000	597,000,000
Serbia.....	11,495,000	13,392,000	12,000,000	15,312,000	16,351,000	10,524,000	9,000,000
Spain.....	119,970,000	144,105,000	137,448,000	148,495,000	109,783,000	112,401,000	116,089,000
Sweden.....	6,756,000	6,978,000	7,450,000	7,945,000	7,832,000	9,330,000	8,472,000
Switzerland.....	3,527,000	3,568,000	2,756,000	3,524,000	3,178,000	3,546,000	3,480,000
Turkey (European).....	26,000,000	20,000,000	19,462,000	20,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
United Kingdom: Great Britain							
England.....	51,371,000	60,121,000	53,464,000	60,729,000	54,004,000	53,736,000	59,308,000
Scotland.....	1,854,000	2,111,000	2,020,000	1,118,000	1,123,000	1,075,000	1,082,000
Wales.....	966,000	1,147,000	1,132,000	2,786,000	2,471,000	2,335,000	2,641,000
Ireland.....	1,428,000	1,809,000	1,716,000	1,655,000	1,564,000	1,295,000	1,415,000
Total United Kingdom.....	55,629,000	65,188,000	58,322,000	66,289,000	59,162,000	58,441,000	64,446,000
Total Europe.....	1,678,938,000	1,962,566,000	1,927,106,000	1,905,605,000	1,931,285,000	2,156,398,000	1,783,173,000
British India.....	227,983,000	284,361,000	358,049,000	375,629,000	370,515,000	362,693,000	314,608,000 ✓
Cyprus.....	2,601,000	1,912,000	2,238,000	2,394,000	2,071,000	2,100,000	2,000,000
Japanese empire:							
Japan.....	22,587,000	22,966,000	24,487,000	25,645,000	26,514,000	26,757,000	21,642,000
Formosa.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	138,000	140,000	160,000	160,000
Total Japanese empire.....	22,787,000	23,166,000	24,687,000	25,783,000	26,654,000	26,917,000	21,802,000
Persia.....	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	14,000,000
Russia:							
Central Asia.....	21,416,000	26,429,000	24,009,000	19,830,000	36,977,000	.....	.....
Siberia.....	55,755,000	45,289,000	52,140,000	41,783,000	59,138,000	.....	.....
Transcaucasia.....	66,000	94,000	133,000	102,000	105,000	.....	.....
Total Russia (Asiatic).....	77,237,000	71,792,000	76,282,000	61,715,000	96,280,000	*121,042,000	*179,960,000 ✓
Turkey (Asiatic).....	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Total Asia.....	381,608,000	432,231,000	513,792,000	516,521,000	546,521,000	563,752,000	567,370,000
Algeria.....	30,000,000	34,769,000	35,722,000	35,874,000	27,172,000	36,848,000	30,000,000
Cape of Good Hope.....	1,916,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	25,000,000	30,000,000	32,623,000	38,046,000	30,903,000	38,426,000	33,088,000
Natal.....	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	2,838,000	6,430,000	5,512,000	8,635,000	4,225,000	5,511,000	2,205,000
Tunis.....	2,838,000	2,540,000	2,540,000	6,084,000	6,084,000	6,084,000	6,084,000
Union of South Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Africa.....	60,257,000	73,699,000	76,357,000	88,589,000	68,334,000	86,819,000	71,327,000

WHEAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1908-1914)—CONTINUED.

COUNTRY.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Australia:							
Queensland.....	715,000	1,241,000	1,621,000	1,055,000	294,000	2,038,000	1,825,000
New South Wales.....	9,444,000	15,971,000	29,431,000	28,793,000	25,879,000	35,511,000	39,219,000
Victoria.....	12,482,000	24,081,000	29,687,000	35,910,000	21,550,000	27,050,000	33,974,000
South Australia.....	19,739,000	20,009,000	25,926,000	25,112,000	20,944,000	22,174,000	17,470,000
Western Australia.....	3,018,000	2,538,000	5,779,000	6,083,000	4,486,000	9,457,000	13,751,000
Tasmania.....	665,000	723,000	819,000	1,156,000	681,000	650,000	361,000
Total commonwealth.....	46,063,000	64,563,000	93,263,000	98,109,000	73,894,000	94,880,000	106,000,000
New Zealand.....	5,743,000	9,049,000	9,008,000	8,835,000	8,000,000	5,343,000	5,559,000
Total Australasia.....	51,806,000	73,612,000	102,271,000	106,944,000	81,894,000	100,223,000	112,159,000
Grand total.....	3,176,479,000	3,581,519,000	3,575,055,000	3,551,795,000	3,791,875,000	4,123,711,000	3,726,103,000

*Includes 10 governments of Asiatic Russia.

CORN CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1908-1914).

COUNTRY.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United States.....	2,668,651,000	2,552,190,000	2,886,260,000	2,531,488,000	3,124,746,000	2,446,998,000	2,672,304,000
Canada.....	22,368,000	19,258,000	18,913,000	19,185,000	16,950,000	16,773,000	13,924,000
Mexico.....	150,000,000	170,000,000	190,766,000	190,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000
Total North America.....	2,841,519,000	2,711,448,000	3,095,739,000	2,740,673,000	3,331,696,000	2,633,761,000	2,876,728,000
Argentina.....	136,055,000	177,155,000	175,187,000	27,675,000	295,849,000	196,642,000	.....
Chile.....	1,211,000	1,178,000	1,878,000	1,221,000	1,527,000	1,647,000	.....
Uruguay.....	6,000,000	6,671,000	6,509,000	3,643,000	8,000,000	5,343,000	.....
Total South America.....	143,273,000	185,004,000	183,565,000	32,539,000	305,376,000	203,632,000	.....
Austria-Hungary:							
Austria.....	15,170,000	16,102,000	17,388,000	11,856,000	15,053,000	13,286,000	.....
Hungary proper.....	146,124,000	161,858,000	187,733,000	137,423,000	176,694,000	182,069,000	.....
Roumania-Slavonia.....	20,356,000	21,752,000	25,589,000	24,004,000	24,165,000	28,955,000	.....
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	8,821,000	10,972,000	10,051,000	8,416,000	5,555,000	7,559,000	.....
Total Austria-Hungary.....	190,651,000	210,684,000	240,761,000	181,701,000	224,468,000	231,869,000	.....
Bulgaria.....	20,717,000	20,472,000	28,960,000	30,589,000	20,000,000	32,000,000	31,000,000
France.....	26,247,000	26,075,000	23,369,000	16,860,000	23,733,000	21,455,000	22,000,000
Italy.....	95,953,000	99,289,000	101,722,000	93,680,000	98,668,000	103,388,000	105,006,000
Portugal.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Roumania.....	78,892,000	70,138,000	103,665,000	110,712,000	105,921,000	114,662,000	110,280,000
Russia—Russia proper.....	49,663,000	29,223,000	63,089,000	67,842,000	62,904,000	.....	.....
Poland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Caucasus.....	11,449,000	10,375,000	14,063,000	14,087,000	16,704,000	.....	.....
Total Russia (European).....	61,112,000	39,598,000	77,182,000	81,929,000	79,608,000	72,798,000	80,608,000
Servia.....	21,010,000	34,453,000	33,204,000	26,531,000	22,833,000	23,621,000	20,000,000
Spain.....	20,115,000	26,433,000	27,366,000	28,730,000	25,069,000	25,140,000	30,325,000
Total Europe.....	529,697,000	541,699,000	650,094,000	585,732,000	623,300,000	644,928,000	.....
Philippine islands.....	.....	.....	.....	5,293,000	7,810,000	10,224,000	.....
Algeria.....	426,000	807,000	556,000	554,000	374,000	394,000	.....
Egypt.....	65,000,000	65,000,000	70,294,000	67,903,000	60,857,000	57,044,000	66,744,000
Union of South Africa.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	30,880,000	130,830,000	130,830,000	130,830,000
Total Africa.....	85,426,000	85,807,000	90,850,000	99,287,000	92,061,000	88,268,000	97,574,000
Australian commonwealth.....	8,388,000	8,908,000	11,113,000	13,455,000	9,221,000	8,619,000	9,461,000
New Zealand.....	519,000	736,000	750,000	478,000	278,000	222,000	312,000
Total Australasia.....	8,907,000	9,644,000	11,863,000	13,933,000	9,499,000	8,841,000	9,773,000
Grand total.....	3,608,822,000	3,557,150,000	4,026,967,000	3,481,700,000	4,369,742,000	3,613,213,000	.....

*Includes ten governments of Asiatic Russia. †Census figures of 1911 repeated.

OTHER CROPS BY COUNTRIES.

OATS (1914).	COUNTRY.	Bushels.	COUNTRY.	Bushels.	COUNTRY.	Bushels.
U't'd States.....	Serbia.....	5,000,000	Germany.....	140,000,000	S. America.....	3,487,000
Canada.....	Sweden.....	31,227,000	Italy.....	6,917,000	Aus.-Hun.....	145,203,000
Mexico.....	Utd. kingdom.....	180,500,000	Netherlands.....	3,210,000	Belgium.....	21,000,000
Argentina.....	Cyprus.....	400,000	Norway.....	2,591,000	Bulgaria.....	9,842,000
Chile.....	Africa.....	20,350,000	Roumania.....	25,505,000	Denmark.....	17,000,000
Uruguay.....	Australasia.....	30,918,000	Russia.....	419,561,000	Finland.....	10,806,000
Aus.-Hun.....	Total.....	4,196,508,000	Serbia.....	3,000,000	France.....	50,000,000
Belgium.....	BARLEY (1914).		Spain.....	72,572,000	Germany.....	440,000,000
Bulgaria.....	U't'd States.....	194,963,000	Sweden.....	12,000,000	Italy.....	5,260,000
Denmark.....	Canada.....	36,201,000	Utd. kingdom.....	66,642,000	Netherlands.....	14,635,000
Finland.....	Mexico.....	6,000,000	Cyprus.....	2,000,000	Norway.....	1,046,000
France.....	S. America.....	13,944,000	Japan.....	102,317,000	Roumania.....	1,959,000
Germany.....	Aus.-Hun.....	147,086,000	Africa.....	40,359,000	Russia.....	909,882,000
Italy.....	Belgium.....	4,232,000	Australasia.....	5,277,000	Serbia.....	1,000,000
Netherlands.....	Bulgaria.....	10,000,000	Total.....	1,385,808,000	Spain.....	23,950,000
Norway.....	Denmark.....	20,000,000	RYE (1914).		Sweden.....	27,599,000
Roumania.....	Finland.....	4,047,000	U't'd States.....	42,779,000	Utd. kingdom.....	1,800,000
Russia.....	France.....	47,000,000	Canada.....	2,017,000	Australasia.....	190,000
			Mexico.....	70,000	Total.....	1,729,625,000

Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Beet.	Tons.
U't'd States	331,525,000	Java	135,000,000	Canada	1,208,000	United States	733,000	
Canada	78,544,000	Sumatra	45,024,000	Aus.-Hun.	31,117,000	Canada	10,000	
Mexico	924,000	Formosa	1,000,000	Belgium	7,560,000	Austria-Hung.	1,858,000	
Newfoundl'd.	1,500,000	Japan	111,430,405	France	8,955,000	Belgium	249,000	
Argentina	40,418,000	Philippines	101,544,736	Germany	55,157,000	Bulgaria	9,000	
Chile	8,753,000	Russia (Asia)	24,723,000	Russia	14,083,992	Denmark	178,000	
Aus.-Hun.	627,728,000	Africa	40,727,680	England	56,812,896	France	861,000	
Belgium	117,613,000	Oceania	1,933,138	Australasia	2,872,300	Germany	2,886,000	
Denmark	500,000	Total	2,722,190,030	Total	234,826,188	Italy	337,000	
Bulgaria	42,232,000					Netherlands	253,000	
Finland	23,424,000					Roumania	38,000	
France	477,111,000					Russia	2,061,000	
Germany	1,988,591,000					Spain	176,000	
Greece	400,000					Sweden	151,000	
Italy	66,035,000					Switzerland	5,000	
Luxemburg	7,637,000					Total beet	9,765,000	
Malta	769,000					Total sugar	20,833,000	
Netherlands	31,957,000							
Norway	27,756,000							
Roumania	3,587,000							
Russia	1,307,060,000							
Serbia	2,000,000							
Spain	90,000,000							
Sweden	75,367,000							
Switzerland	44,974,000							
Utd. kingdom	283,912,000							
Japan	25,000,000							
Africa	5,190,000							
Australasia	22,232,000							
Total	5,792,739,000							

Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.
U't'd States	17,533,000	U't'd States	17,533,000	U. States (1911)	11,145,000	U. States (1911)	11,145,000	U. States (1911)	11,145,000
Canada	17,539,000	Canada	17,539,000	Canada	801,000	Canada	801,000	Canada	801,000
Mexico	150,000	Mexico	150,000	Chile	1,551,000	Chile	1,551,000	Chile	1,551,000
Argentina	44,486,000	Argentina	44,486,000	Austria	8,725,000	Austria	8,725,000	Austria	8,725,000
Uruguay	1,302,000	Uruguay	1,302,000	Denmark	255,000	Denmark	255,000	Denmark	255,000
Aus.-Hun.	801,000	Aus.-Hun.	801,000	Italy	16,568,000	Italy	16,568,000	Italy	16,568,000
Belgium	387,000	Belgium	387,000	Luxemburg	74,000	Luxemburg	74,000	Luxemburg	74,000
Bulgaria	8,000	Bulgaria	8,000	Netherlands	1,821,000	Netherlands	1,821,000	Netherlands	1,821,000
France	300,000	France	300,000	Roumania	5,757,000	Roumania	5,757,000	Roumania	5,757,000
Italy	405,000	Italy	405,000	Spain	11,737,000	Spain	11,737,000	Spain	11,737,000
Netherlands	326,000	Netherlands	326,000	Sweden	164,000	Sweden	164,000	Sweden	164,000
Roumania	569,000	Roumania	569,000	Utd. kingdom	7,842,000	Utd. kingdom	7,842,000	Utd. kingdom	7,842,000
Russia (Eu.)	24,447,000	Russia (Eu.)	24,447,000						
Sweden	17,000	Sweden	17,000						
British India	21,544,000	British India	21,544,000						
Russia (Asia)	1,300,000	Russia (Asia)	1,300,000						
Algeria	15,000	Algeria	15,000						
Total	131,549,000	Total	131,549,000						

Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.
U't'd States	715,111,000	U't'd States	715,111,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000
Hawaii	25,820,000	Hawaii	25,820,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000
Guatemala	3,501,000	Guatemala	3,501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000
Mexico	220,460,000	Mexico	220,460,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000
Argentina	19,841,000	Argentina	19,841,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000
Brazil	109,625,000	Brazil	109,625,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000
Dut. Gulana	3,619,000	Dut. Gulana	3,619,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000
Peru	108,869,000	Peru	108,869,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000
Bulgaria	7,716,000	Bulgaria	7,716,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000
France	1,257,000	France	1,257,000	*Incomplete returns.					
Greece	1,633,000	Greece	1,633,000						
Italy	739,221,000	Italy	739,221,000						
Spain	303,310,000	Spain	303,310,000						
Turkey (E.)	1,387,000	Turkey (E.)	1,387,000						
Brit. India	63,093,184,000	Brit. India	63,093,184,000						
Ceylon	283,582,000	Ceylon	283,582,000						
Chos'n (Kor.)	2,218,293,000	Chos'n (Kor.)	2,218,293,000						
Formosa	1,643,220,000	Formosa	1,643,220,000						
Japan	7,142,418,000	Japan	7,142,418,000						
Java-Mad'a	8,905,350,000	Java-Mad'a	8,905,350,000						
Philippines	1,377,875,000	Philippines	1,377,875,000						
Russia (A.)	447,655,000	Russia (A.)	447,655,000						
Siam	3,214,258,000	Siam	3,214,258,000						
Turkey (A.)	137,333,000	Turkey (A.)	137,333,000						
Africa	511,233,000	Africa	511,233,000						
HOPS (1914).		HOPS (1914).							
U't'd States	57,060,000	U't'd States	57,060,000						

Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.
U. States (1911)	3,952,000	U. States (1911)	3,952,000	U. States (1911)	3,952,000	U. States (1911)	3,952,000	U. States (1911)	3,952,000
Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000
Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000
Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000
Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000
Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000
Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000
New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000

Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.
U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000
Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000
Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000
Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000
Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000
Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000
Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000
Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000
New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000

Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.
U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000
Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000
Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000
Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000
Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000
Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000
Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000
Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000
New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000

Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.
U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000
Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000
Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000
Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000
Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000
Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000
Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000
Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000
New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000

Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.
U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000
Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000
Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000
Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000
Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000
Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000	Spain	9,531,000
Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000	Sweden	1,317,000
Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000	Utd. kingdom	3,492,000
New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000	New Zealand	408,000

Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.
U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000	U. States (1911)	7,110,000
Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000	Chile	3,952,000
Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000	Chile	501,000
Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000	Luxemburg	28,000
Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	Roumania	1,076,000	R			

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

YEAR.	OATS.			RYE.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1904.	27,842,669	894,595,552	\$279,900,013	1,792,673	27,234,565	\$18,754,543
1905.	28,046,746	953,216,197	277,047,587	1,962,508	27,616,045	16,754,657
1906.	30,958,768	964,904,522	306,292,578	2,001,904	33,374,833	19,671,243
1907.	31,837,000	754,443,000	334,568,000	1,926,000	31,568,000	23,068,000
1908.	32,344,000	807,156,000	381,171,000	1,948,000	31,851,000	23,455,000
1909.	35,157,000	1,007,129,000	.....	2,196,000	29,520,000	.....
1910.	37,548,000	1,186,341,000	408,388,000	2,185,000	34,897,000	24,638,000
1911.	37,763,000	922,328,000	414,493,000	2,127,000	33,119,000	27,557,000
1912.	37,000,000	1,415,337,000	452,469,000	2,117,000	35,864,000	23,285,000
1913.	38,399,000	1,121,768,000	439,596,000	2,557,000	41,381,000	22,220,000
1914.	38,442,000	1,141,060,000	499,431,000	2,541,000	42,779,000	37,018,000

YEAR.	BARLEY.			BUCKWHEAT.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
1904.	5,145,878	139,748,958	\$58,651,807	793,625	15,008,336	\$9,390,768
1905.	5,096,528	136,651,020	55,047,166	760,118	14,585,082	8,545,499
1906.	6,323,757	178,916,484	74,235,997	789,208	14,641,937	8,727,443
1907.	6,448,000	153,597,000	102,290,000	800,000	14,290,000	9,975,000
1908.	6,646,000	166,756,000	92,442,000	803,000	15,874,000	12,004,000
1909.	7,698,000	173,321,000	.....	878,000	14,849,000	.....
1910.	7,743,000	173,832,000	100,426,000	860,000	17,598,000	11,636,000
1911.	7,627,000	160,240,000	139,182,000	853,000	17,549,000	12,735,000
1912.	7,530,000	223,324,000	112,285,000	841,000	19,249,000	12,720,000
1913.	7,499,000	173,189,000	95,731,000	835,000	13,845,000	10,445,000
1914.	7,565,000	194,953,000	105,903,000	792,000	16,881,000	12,832,000

YEAR.	POTATOES.			HAY.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
1904.	3,015,675	332,830,300	\$150,673,392	39,988,602	60,696,028	\$320,107,625
1905.	2,996,757	260,741,294	160,821,080	39,361,960	60,531,611	519,956,784
1906.	3,013,150	308,038,382	157,547,392	42,476,224	57,145,959	592,589,671
1907.	3,124,000	297,942,000	183,880,000	44,028,000	63,677,000	743,507,000
1908.	3,257,000	278,985,000	197,039,000	46,486,000	70,738,000	635,423,000
1909.	3,699,000	389,195,000	.....	45,744,000	64,938,000	689,345,000
1910.	3,720,000	349,032,000	194,566,000	45,691,000	69,978,000	747,769,000
1911.	3,619,000	232,737,000	233,778,000	47,017,000	47,444,000	694,570,000
1912.	3,711,000	420,647,000	212,550,000	49,530,000	72,391,000	836,635,000
1913.	3,668,000	331,525,000	225,984,000	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,077,000
1914.	3,708,000	405,921,000	198,609,000	49,145,000	70,071,000	779,068,000

YEAR.	TOBACCO.			COTTON.		
	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
1904.	806,400	660,460,739	\$58,332,959	28,016,893	9,851,129	\$756,459,824
1905.	776,112	633,033,719	48,674,118	30,053,739	13,438,012	\$571,100,386
1906.	796,099	682,428,530	68,232,647	32,049,000	13,273,309	640,311,538
1907.	820,800	698,126,000	71,311,000	31,311,000	11,107,179	613,680,436
1908.	875,425	718,061,380	74,130,185	32,444,000	13,241,799	588,814,828
1909.	1,285,000	1,055,765,000	.....	30,998,000	10,004,949	688,350,000
1910.	1,396,000	1,103,415,000	102,142,000	32,403,000	11,608,616	820,320,000
1911.	1,013,000	905,109,000	85,210,000	36,045,000	16,250,276	859,840,000
1912.	1,226,000	981,855,000	104,965,000	34,238,000	13,705,000	792,240,000
1913.	1,216,000	953,734,000	122,481,000	37,089,000	14,116,000	887,160,000
1914.	1,224,000	1,034,679,000	101,411,000	36,697,000	16,102,000	.....

AVERAGE FARM VALUE OF CROPS.

DEC. 1.	Wht	Oats	Corn	Rye.	Barley.	B'k wh't.	Pota. toes.	Hay, ton.	DEC. 1.	Wht	Oats.	Corn	Rye.	Barley.	B'k wh't.	Pota. toes.	Hay, ton.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.
1904.	92.4	31.3	44.1	68.8	42.0	62.2	45.3	8.72	1910.	88.3	34.1	48.0	72.2	57.8	65.7	55.7	12.26
1905.	74.8	29.1	41.2	61.1	40.3	58.7	61.7	8.52	1911.	87.4	45.0	61.8	83.2	86.9	72.6	79.9	14.64
1906.	66.7	31.7	39.9	58.9	41.5	59.6	51.1	10.37	1912.	76.6	41.9	48.7	66.3	50.4	66.1	69.5	11.79
1907.	67.4	44.3	51.6	73.1	66.6	69.8	61.7	11.48	1913.	79.0	49.4	59.7	69.4	53.7	69.4	72.48	
1908.	92.4	47.2	60.6	73.6	55.4	75.6	70.6	8.98	1914.	98.6	43.8	64.4	86.5	54.3	76.4	43.9	11.12
1909.	99.0	40.5	50.6	78.9	55.2	69.9	54.9	10.62									

BEET AND CANE SUGAR AND MOLASSES

*PERIOD.	CANE SUGAR.			Beet sugar.	†MOLASSES.		
	Louisiana	Other southern states.	Total.		Louisiana	Other southern states.	Total.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1906.	739,200,000	26,880,000	766,080,000	625,841,228	21,604,869	6,048,100	27,652,969
1907.	515,300,000	29,120,000	544,320,000	967,224,000	17,579,877	3,628,860	21,208,737
1908.	701,600,000	26,880,000	728,480,000	927,256,450	22,532,774	4,717,518	27,250,292
1909.	795,200,000	33,600,000	828,800,000	851,768,000	31,111,650	7,360,000	38,471,650
1910.	728,000,000	22,400,000	750,400,000	1,024,938,000	32,082,050	9,568,000	41,650,050
1911.	685,440,000	24,640,000	710,080,000	1,020,340,000	33,842,600	10,716,160	44,558,660
1912.	705,747,840	16,000,320	721,748,160	1,199,000,000	26,120,100	8,000,000	34,120,100
1913.	307,146,560	18,800,640	325,947,200	1,385,112,000	20,297,500	9,200,000	29,497,500
1914.	585,394,880	15,880,000	601,074,880	1,466,802,000	24,194,750	12,107,000	37,301,750
1915.	369,000,000	7,840,000	376,840,000	1,328,000,000	.....	.....	.....

*Sugar production years ending with March. †Includes sirup. ‡Figures for 1915 are preliminary.

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports to U. S. department of agriculture.]

STATE, AND YEAR OF BEET HARVEST.	Fac- tor- ies. No.	Sugar made. Tons.*	BEETS USED FOR SUGAR.				ANALYSIS OF BEETS.		AVERAGE EXTRACTION OF SUGAR.
			Area. Acres.	Av. yield per ac. Tons.*	Quantity worked. Tons.*	Av. price per ton.	Per- centage suc- crose- f.	Per ct. purity coeffi- cient.†	
California.....	10	169,004	104,000	10.4	1,082,000	\$5.68	18.46	82.70	15.62
Colorado.....	13	220,799	135,400	12.6	1,706,300	5.68	15.35	84.22	12.94
Idaho.....	4	39,613	25,300	10.5	264,400	4.96	17.78	87.74	14.96
Michigan.....	15	110,630	101,300	8.5	857,100	5.23	15.78	82.85	12.91
Ohio.....	3	21,425	17,800	10.4	184,700	5.04	14.50	83.82	11.60
Utah.....	7	78,619	41,300	13.7	564,600	4.79	17.03	85.60	13.92
Other states.‡.....	8	81,964	58,300	10.8	629,500	5.67	15.80	83.35	13.02
Total, 1914.....	60	722,054	483,400	10.9	5,288,500	5.45	16.38	83.89	13.65
Total, 1913.....	71	733,401	580,005	9.75	5,659,462	5.69	15.78	83.22	12.96
Total, 1912.....	73	692,556	555,300	9.41	5,224,377	5.82	16.31	84.49	13.26
Total, 1911.....	66	599,500	478,577	10.63	5,062,333	5.50	15.89	82.21	11.84

*Tons of 2,000 pounds. †Based upon weight of beets. ‡Percentage of pure sugar in the total soluble solids of the beets. §The 8 factories in "Other States" in 1914 were located as follows: Indiana, 1; Illinois, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 2; Kansas, 1; and Montana, 1.

CROPS OF 1914 BY STATES.

CORN.					State.				
State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.	Illinois.....	2,500,000	18.5	46,250,000	\$46,712,000
Alabama ..	3,264,000	17.0	55,488,000	\$44,390,000	Indiana	2,485,000	17.4	43,239,000	44,536,000
Arizona ..	18,000	32.0	576,000	691,000	Iowa	510,000	21.6	11,016,000	10,575,000
Arkansas ..	2,400,000	17.5	42,000,000	33,600,000	Kansas	8,600,000	20.5	176,300,000	167,485,000
California ..	60,000	36.0	2,160,000	1,879,000	Kentucky	760,000	16.5	12,540,000	12,916,000
Colorado ..	462,000	23.0	10,626,000	6,376,000	Maryland	612,000	21.5	13,158,000	13,947,000
Connecticut ..	61,000	45.0	2,805,000	2,497,000	Michigan	879,000	19.7	17,316,000	17,835,000
Delaware ..	197,000	36.0	7,092,000	3,662,000	Minnesota	50,000	19.5	975,000	994,000
Florida ..	700,000	16.0	11,200,000	8,302,000	Mississippi	1,000	13.0	13,000	16,000
Georgia ..	4,000,000	14.0	56,000,000	47,600,000	Missouri	2,549,000	17.0	43,332,000	42,465,000
Idaho	19,000	31.0	589,000	424,000	Montana	481,000	23.0	11,063,000	10,067,000
Illinois	10,346,000	29.0	300,034,000	189,021,000	Nebraska	3,325,000	19.3	64,172,000	60,963,000
Indiana	4,949,000	33.0	163,317,000	105,840,000	Nevada	18,000	29.0	522,000	496,000
Iowa	10,248,000	33.0	339,422,000	194,712,000	New Jersey....	79,000	18.0	1,422,000	1,550,000
Kansas	5,850,000	18.5	108,225,000	68,182,000	New Mexico....	45,000	25.0	1,125,000	1,012,000
Kentucky ..	3,650,000	25.0	91,250,000	58,400,000	New York.....	360,000	22.5	8,100,000	8,748,000
Louisiana ..	2,000,000	19.3	38,600,000	28,950,000	N. Carolina....	611,000	12.0	7,332,000	8,578,000
Maine	16,000	46.0	736,000	648,000	Ohio	1,975,000	18.5	36,538,000	38,365,000
Maryland ..	663,000	37.0	24,531,000	16,681,000	Oklahoma	2,525,000	19.0	47,975,000	44,137,000
Massachusetts ..	48,000	47.0	2,256,000	1,918,000	Oregon	622,000	22.0	13,684,000	13,958,000
Michigan ..	1,750,000	36.0	63,000,000	42,210,000	Pennsylvania ..	1,812,000	18.1	33,747,000	24,697,000
Minnesota ..	2,600,000	35.0	91,000,000	47,320,000	S. Carolina....	80,000	11.5	920,000	1,330,000
Mississippi ..	3,150,000	18.5	58,275,000	42,541,000	S. Dakota	69,000	14.0	966,000	908,000
Missouri ..	7,200,000	22.0	158,400,000	107,712,000	Tennessee	720,000	15.5	11,160,000	11,718,000
Montana ..	50,000	28.0	1,400,000	1,064,000	Texas	1,082,000	13.0	14,066,000	13,925,000
Nebraska ..	7,100,000	24.5	173,550,000	92,194,000	Utah	223,000	25.0	5,575,000	4,794,000
Nevada	1,000	36.0	36,000	40,000	Virginia	779,000	14.5	11,296,000	12,200,000
N. Hampshire ..	21,000	46.0	966,000	792,000	Washington ..	960,000	26.5	25,440,000	25,440,000
New Jersey ..	272,000	38.5	10,472,000	7,959,000	W. Virginia....	236,000	15.0	3,540,000	3,823,000
N. Mexico ..	92,000	28.0	2,576,000	2,061,000	Wisconsin	85,000	21.5	1,828,000	1,828,000
New York ..	550,000	41.0	22,550,000	18,716,000	Wyoming	45,000	24.0	1,080,000	961,000
N. Carolina ..	2,835,000	20.3	57,550,000	49,493,000	U. States.....	36,008,000	19.0	684,990,000	675,623,000
N. Dakota ..	500,000	28.0	14,000,000	8,120,000	SPRING WHEAT.				
Ohio	3,650,000	39.1	142,715,000	87,056,000	Colorado	225,000	22.5	5,062,000	\$4,404,000
Oklahoma ..	4,000,000	12.5	50,000,000	32,000,000	Idaho	210,000	24.0	5,040,000	4,385,000
Oregon	22,000	30.0	660,000	541,000	Iowa	300,000	13.5	4,050,000	3,888,000
Pennsylvania ..	1,465,000	42.5	62,178,000	45,890,000	Kansas	60,000	15.0	900,000	855,000
R. Island ..	1,000	42.0	42,000	34,500	Maine	3,000	27.0	81,000	88,000
S. Carolina ..	1,975,000	18.5	36,538,000	24,553,000	Minnesota ..	4,000,000	10.5	42,000,000	42,840,000
S. Dakota ..	3,000,000	26.0	78,000,000	39,000,000	Montana	429,000	17.0	7,293,000	6,687,000
Tennessee ..	3,350,000	24.0	80,400,000	54,672,000	Nebraska	343,000	11.5	3,944,000	3,747,000
Texas	6,400,000	19.5	124,800,000	92,000,000	Nevada	27,000	30.0	810,000	770,000
Utah	12,000	35.0	420,000	315,000	New Mexico....	30,000	23.0	713,000	642,000
Vermont	45,000	47.0	2,115,000	1,713,000	Oregon	7,285,000	11.2	81,592,000	82,408,000
Virginia	1,921,000	20.5	39,380,000	31,380,000	S. Dakota	3,400,000	9.0	30,600,000	28,764,000
Washington ..	36,000	27.0	972,000	710,000	Utah	68,000	25.0	1,700,000	1,462,000
W. Virginia ..	732,000	31.0	22,692,000	18,834,000	Vermont	1,000	29.0	29,000	29,000
Wisconsin ..	1,725,000	40.5	69,862,000	45,410,000	Washington ..	820,000	20.0	16,400,000	16,400,000
Wyoming ..	21,000	25.0	525,000	368,000	Wisconsin ..	99,000	17.0	1,683,000	1,683,000
U. States.....	103,435,000	25.8	2,672,804,000	1,692,092,000	Wyoming ..	55,000	22.0	1,210,000	1,077,000

WINTER WHEAT.

Alabama	31,000	13.0	403,000	\$508,000	U. States..	17,533,000	11.8	206,027,000	203,057,000
Arizona	31,000	28.0	868,000	1,085,000	OATS.				
Arkansas	125,000	13.0	1,625,000	1,609,000	Alabama ...	390,000	22.0	8,580,000	\$5,920,000
California	400,000	17.0	6,800,000	7,072,000	Arizona	8,000	42.0	336,000	335,000
Colorado	250,000	25.0	6,250,000	5,438,000	Arkansas ...	260,000	24.0	6,240,000	3,307,000
Delaware	114,000	20.5	2,337,000	2,547,000	California ..	220,000	35.0	7,700,000	4,081,000
Georgia	140,000	12.1	1,694,000	2,270,000	Colorado ...	325,000	40.0	13,000,000	5,850,000
Idaho	339,000	27.5	9,322,000	8,110,000	Connecticut..	11,000	29.0	319,000	175,000

State.	Acres.	Yield.	bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Delaware ..	4,000	27.0	108,000	54,000	
Florida	50,000	18.0	900,000	630,000	
Georgia	420,000	20.0	8,400,000	6,300,000	
Idaho	332,000	44.0	14,668,000	5,551,000	
Illinois	4,900,000	29.3	125,990,000	55,436,000	
Indiana	1,675,000	28.5	44,883,000	19,302,000	
Iowa	5,000,000	33.0	165,000,000	67,650,000	
Kansas	1,760,000	33.5	58,960,000	24,783,000	
Kentucky ..	175,000	21.0	3,675,000	1,948,000	
Louisiana ..	70,000	23.0	1,610,000	1,014,000	
Maine	141,000	41.0	5,781,000	3,295,000	
Maryland ..	43,000	27.0	1,161,000	604,000	
Massachusetts	9,000	37.0	333,000	186,000	
Michigan ..	1,515,000	33.5	50,752,000	22,838,000	
Minnesota ..	3,940,000	28.0	85,120,000	34,048,000	
Mississippi ..	160,000	23.0	3,880,000	2,332,000	
Missouri ..	1,200,000	21.5	25,800,000	11,925,000	
Montana ..	530,000	35.0	18,550,000	7,234,000	
Nebraska ..	2,175,000	32.0	69,600,000	27,840,000	
Nevada	13,000	52.0	676,000	372,000	
N. Hampshire	12,000	38.0	456,000	264,000	
New Jersey ..	67,000	29.0	1,943,000	1,049,000	
New Mexico ..	52,000	38.0	1,976,000	889,000	
New York ..	1,275,000	31.5	40,162,000	20,483,000	
N. Carolina ..	250,000	17.5	4,375,000	2,844,000	
N. Dakota ..	2,318,000	38.0	64,094,000	24,014,000	
Ohio	1,650,000	28.0	50,325,000	22,646,000	
Oklahoma ..	1,100,000	27.0	30,250,000	12,042,000	
Oregon	364,000	35.0	12,740,000	5,738,000	
Pennsylvania	1,073,000	30.0	32,190,000	16,417,000	
R. Island ..	2,000	27.5	55,000	32,000	
S. Carolina ..	375,000	20.0	7,500,000	5,325,000	
S. Dakota ..	1,606,000	26.5	44,165,000	16,783,000	
Tennessee ..	350,000	23.0	8,050,000	4,266,000	
Texas	900,000	25.0	22,500,000	10,800,000	
Utah	95,000	50.0	4,750,000	2,042,000	
Vermont	79,000	42.5	3,358,000	1,847,000	
Virginia	191,000	15.5	2,960,000	1,717,000	
Washington ..	297,000	47.0	13,959,000	5,863,000	
W. Virginia ..	165,000	20.0	2,100,000	1,155,000	
Wisconsin ..	2,800,000	27.0	62,100,000	26,703,000	
Wyoming ..	225,000	35.0	7,875,000	3,780,000	

U. States 38,442,000 29.7 1,141,060,000 499,431,000

BARLEY.

Arizona	35,000	36.0	1,260,000	\$756,000
California	1,492,000	30.0	42,060,000	24,810,000
Colorado	103,000	38.5	3,966,000	2,181,000
Idaho	185,000	38.0	7,030,000	3,515,000
Illinois	55,000	29.5	1,622,000	989,000
Indiana	8,000	25.0	200,000	134,000
Iowa	360,000	26.0	9,360,000	5,148,000
Kansas	240,000	24.5	5,880,000	2,764,000
Kentucky	5,000	28.5	142,000	109,000
Maine	5,000	30.0	150,000	122,000
Maryland	5,000	33.0	165,000	109,000
Michigan	90,000	26.0	2,340,000	1,521,000
Minnesota	1,378,000	23.0	31,694,000	16,798,000
Missouri	5,000	24.0	120,000	78,000
Montana	70,000	30.5	2,135,000	1,132,000
Nebraska	113,000	23.5	2,656,000	1,248,000
Nevada	13,000	47.0	611,000	397,000
N. Hampshire ..	1,000	32.0	32,000	26,000
New Mexico	5,000	34.0	170,000	128,000
New York	75,000	28.0	2,100,000	1,491,000
N. Dakota	1,450,000	19.5	28,275,000	12,724,000
Ohio	35,000	25.0	875,000	516,000
Oklahoma	7,000	25.0	175,000	93,000
Oregon	122,000	30.0	3,660,000	2,233,000
Pennsylvania ..	7,000	28.0	196,000	137,000
S. Dakota	850,000	23.0	19,550,000	9,775,000
Tennessee	5,000	27.0	135,000	111,000
Texas	8,000	25.0	200,000	140,000
Utah	32,000	45.0	1,440,000	720,000
Vermont	12,000	34.5	414,000	310,000
Virginia	11,000	26.0	286,000	229,000
Washington	182,000	39.0	7,098,000	3,691,000
Wisconsin	675,000	27.3	18,428,000	11,425,000
Wyoming	16,000	33.0	528,000	338,000

U. States 7,565,000 25.8 194,953,000 105,903,000

RYE.

Alabama	2,000	13.0	26,000	\$29,000
Arkansas	1,000	10.5	10,000	10,000
California	8,000	17.0	136,000	116,000
Colorado	21,000	17.5	368,000	239,000
Connecticut ..	7,000	19.0	133,000	130,000
Delaware	1,000	17.5	18,000	17,000
Georgia	13,000	9.3	121,000	182,000

State.	Acres.	Yield.	bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Idaho	3,000	20.0	60,000	40,000	
Illinois	49,000	16.0	784,000	666,000	
Indiana	99,000	16.3	1,614,000	1,372,000	
Iowa	59,000	19.0	1,121,000	883,000	
Kansas	50,000	20.0	1,000,000	800,000	
Kentucky	22,000	13.7	301,000	236,000	
Maryland	25,000	17.0	425,000	366,000	
Massachusetts ..	3,000	19.0	57,000	58,000	
Michigan	371,000	16.0	5,936,000	5,402,000	
Minnesota	279,000	18.8	5,245,000	4,668,000	
Missouri	17,000	14.0	238,000	207,000	
Montana	10,000	21.0	210,000	147,000	
Nebraska	122,000	16.0	1,952,000	1,444,000	
New Jersey	70,000	18.5	1,295,000	1,062,000	
New York	129,000	17.7	2,283,000	2,032,000	
N. Carolina	46,000	10.0	460,000	433,000	
Ohio	95,000	17.0	1,615,000	1,308,000	
Oklahoma	6,000	16.0	96,000	91,000	
Oregon	21,000	16.0	336,000	336,000	
Pennsylvania ..	280,000	18.0	5,040,000	4,183,000	
S. Carolina	3,000	11.5	34,000	51,000	
S. Dakota	60,000	17.0	1,020,000	796,000	
Tennessee	22,000	13.0	286,000	280,000	
Texas	2,000	14.8	30,000	30,000	
Utah	13,000	17.5	228,000	137,000	
Vermont	1,000	20.0	20,000	16,000	
Virginia	58,000	13.0	754,000	679,000	
Washington	8,000	19.7	158,000	134,000	
W. Virginia	17,000	14.5	245,000	221,000	
Wisconsin	412,000	16.5	6,798,000	6,186,000	
Wyoming	5,000	17.0	85,000	49,000	

U. States 2,541,000 16.8 42,779,000 37,018,000

BUCKWHEAT.

Connecticut	3,000	18.5	56,000	\$53,000
Delaware	3,000	19.0	57,000	43,000
Illinois	4,000	17.7	71,000	67,000
Indiana	5,000	17.5	88,000	69,000
Iowa	6,000	18.3	110,000	85,000
Kansas	1,000	16.0	16,000	14,000
Maine	12,000	29.0	348,000	209,000
Maryland	11,000	18.5	204,000	165,000
Massachusetts ..	2,000	18.5	37,000	31,000
Michigan	57,000	18.5	1,054,000	748,000
Minnesota	6,000	17.0	102,000	71,000
Missouri	2,000	15.5	31,000	29,000
Nebraska	1,000	18.5	18,000	15,000
N. Hampshire ..	1,000	25.0	25,000	18,000
New Jersey	12,000	21.0	210,000	174,000
New York	274,000	23.0	6,302,000	4,790,000
N. Carolina	9,000	19.0	171,000	142,000
Ohio	18,000	24.0	432,000	328,000
Pennsylvania ..	280,000	20.5	5,740,000	4,362,000
Tennessee	3,000	22.3	67,000	52,000
Vermont	8,000	28.0	224,000	184,000
Virginia	23,000	19.4	446,000	375,000
W. Virginia	36,000	21.5	774,000	642,000
Wisconsin	17,000	17.5	293,000	226,000

U. States 792,000 21.3 16,831,000 12,892,000

POTATOES.

Alabama	18,300	79	1,422,000	\$1,436,000
Arizona	1,000	110	110,000	132,000
Arkansas	25,000	60	1,500,000	1,455,000
California	75,000	138	10,350,000	7,245,000
Colorado	73,000	120	8,760,000	4,380,000
Connecticut	24,000	140	3,360,000	2,184,000
Delaware	11,000	80	880,000	616,000
Florida	13,000	80	1,040,000	1,175,000
Georgia	13,000	60	780,000	819,000
Idaho	34,000	155	5,270,000	2,538,000
Illinois	124,000	60	7,440,000	4,538,000
Indiana	75,000	80	6,000,000	3,360,000
Iowa	147,000	88	12,642,000	7,459,000
Kansas	72,000	62	4,464,000	3,437,000
Kentucky	50,000	45	2,250,000	1,890,000
Louisiana	24,000	70	1,680,000	1,630,000
Maine	130,000	200	33,800,000	11,154,000
Maryland	44,000	78	3,432,000	2,069,000
Massachusetts ..	27,000	155	4,185,000	2,971,000
Michigan	364,000	121	44,044,000	13,213,000
Minnesota	270,000	114	30,780,000	9,850,000
Mississippi	12,000	80	960,000	912,000
Missouri	37,000	45	3,915,000	2,858,000
Montana	37,000	140	5,180,000	3,315,000
Nebraska	118,000	80	9,440,000	5,098,000
Nevada	12,000	130	1,560,000	1,092,000
N. Hampshire ..	17,000	159	2,703,000	1,622,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
New Jersey...	92,000	108	9,836,000	6,061,000
New Mexico...	9,000	109	900,000	555,000
New York...	367,000	145	53,215,000	23,415,000
N. Carolina...	35,000	62	1,716,000	1,579,000
N. Dakota...	70,000	109	7,630,000	3,265,000
Ohio...	150,000	85	14,520,000	7,552,000
Oklahoma...	32,000	70	2,240,000	2,016,000
Oregon...	49,000	97	4,753,000	2,852,000
Pennsylvania...	268,000	105	28,140,000	16,321,000
R. Island...	5,000	165	825,000	578,000
S. Carolina...	11,000	70	770,000	962,000
S. Dakota...	63,000	90	5,670,000	2,665,000
Tennessee...	35,000	43	1,505,000	1,370,000
Texas...	44,000	61	2,684,000	2,791,000
Utah...	20,000	140	2,800,000	1,680,000
Vermont...	25,000	168	4,200,000	1,974,000
Virginia...	112,000	65	7,280,000	5,606,000
Washington...	58,000	128	7,552,000	4,154,000
W. Virginia...	48,000	54	2,592,000	2,106,000
Wisconsin...	304,000	124	37,696,000	11,309,000
Wyoming...	15,000	108	1,620,000	1,134,000

U. States.....3,708,000 109.5 405,921,000 198,609,000

SWEET POTATOES.

Alabama	63,000	93	5,859,000	\$3,808,000
Arkansas	18,000	95	1,710,000	1,317,000
California	6,000	161	966,000	840,000
Delaware	5,000	120	600,000	420,000
Florida	19,000	120	2,280,000	1,824,000
Georgia	79,000	85	6,715,000	4,633,000
Illinois	8,000	84	672,000	638,000
Indiana	1,000	100	100,000	90,000
Iowa	2,000	100	200,000	254,000
Kansas	5,000	110	550,000	583,000
Kentucky	10,000	105	1,050,000	808,000
Louisiana	59,000	87	5,133,000	3,285,000
Maryland	8,000	125	1,000,000	700,000
Mississippi	50,000	90	4,500,000	2,835,000
Missouri	6,000	84	504,000	484,000
New Jersey	22,000	100	2,200,000	2,090,000
North Carolina	76,000	80	6,080,000	4,446,000
Ohio	8,000	110	880,000	105,000
Oklahoma	8,000	102	816,000	645,000
Pennsylvania	1,000	105	105,000	90,000
South Carolina	48,000	85	4,080,000	2,856,000
Tennessee	25,000	100	2,500,000	1,725,000
Texas	52,000	101	5,252,000	4,569,000
Virginia	31,000	92	2,852,000	2,168,000
West Virginia	2,000	92	184,000	180,000

U. States.....603,000 93.8 56,574,000 41,294,000

HAY.

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.	Value.
Alabama	220,000	1.31	288,000	\$3,974,000
Arizona	142,000	3.20	454,000	3,995,000
Arkansas	320,000	1.05	336,000	4,334,000
California	2,700,000	1.95	5,265,000	43,173,000
Colorado	970,000	2.40	2,328,000	17,227,000
Connecticut	373,000	1.25	469,000	9,146,000
Delaware	72,000	1.10	79,000	1,343,000
Florida	48,000	1.35	65,000	1,118,000
Georgia	250,000	1.35	338,000	5,476,000
Idaho	705,000	2.65	1,868,000	13,636,000
Illinois	2,250,000	.85	1,912,000	27,533,000
Indiana	1,764,000	1.00	1,764,000	24,872,000
Iowa	2,950,000	1.33	4,017,000	41,717,000
Kansas	1,650,000	1.51	2,492,000	18,441,000
Kentucky	750,000	.95	712,000	11,392,000
Louisiana	200,000	1.90	380,000	4,560,000
Maine	1,230,000	1.15	1,414,000	18,523,000
Maryland	390,000	1.15	448,000	6,854,000
Massachusetts	480,000	1.32	634,000	13,631,000
Michigan	2,352,000	1.28	3,011,000	36,132,000
Minnesota	1,743,000	1.89	3,294,000	20,093,000
Mississippi	210,000	1.45	304,000	3,648,000
Missouri	2,600,000	.70	1,820,000	26,100,000
Montana	700,000	2.50	1,750,000	15,225,000
Nebraska	1,500,000	1.60	2,400,000	17,492,000
Nevada	247,000	3.25	803,000	6,665,000
N. Hampshire	520,000	1.15	598,000	10,168,000
New Jersey	361,000	1.35	487,000	9,496,000
New Mexico	206,000	2.50	515,000	4,790,000
New York	4,653,000	1.20	5,584,000	81,526,000
N. Carolina	320,000	1.15	368,000	6,293,000
N. Dakota	400,000	1.45	580,000	3,016,000
Ohio	2,812,000	1.13	3,178,000	42,586,000
Oklahoma	450,000	1.13	508,000	4,013,000
Oregon	853,000	2.00	1,716,000	15,757,000
Pennsylvania	3,141,000	1.28	4,020,000	58,290,000
R. Island	58,000	1.17	68,000	1,374,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.	Value.
S. Carolina	210,000	1.15	212,000	4,114,000
S. Dakota	500,000	1.70	850,000	4,845,000
Tennessee	800,000	1.20	960,000	16,320,000
Texas	450,000	1.75	788,000	7,722,000
Utah	405,000	2.75	1,116,000	8,593,000
Vermont	210,000	1.20	252,000	17,345,000
Virginia	650,000	.72	468,000	8,650,000
Washington	796,000	2.20	1,751,000	19,261,000
W. Virginia	696,000	.92	640,000	11,008,000
Wisconsin	2,550,000	1.75	4,462,000	41,497,000
Wyoming	600,000	2.30	1,380,000	8,625,000

U. States.....49,145,000 1.43 70,071,000 779,068,000

TOBACCO.

State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	Pounds.	Value.
Alabama	200	700	140,000	\$39,000
Arkansas	700	610	427,000	77,000
Connecticut	20,200	1,770	35,754,000	6,614,000
Florida	4,300	1,000	4,300,000	1,290,000
Georgia	1,900	1,000	1,900,000	475,000
Illinois	600	780	468,000	56,000
Indiana	13,500	900	12,150,000	1,094,000
Kentucky	400,000	910	364,000,000	30,576,000
Louisiana	700	400	280,000	98,000
Maryland	22,000	800	17,600,000	1,408,000
Massachusetts	6,600	1,750	11,550,000	2,044,000
Missouri	4,100	1,200	4,920,000	640,000
N. H'pshire	100	1,770	177,000	32,000
New York	4,600	1,300	5,980,000	718,000
N. Carolina	265,000	650	172,250,000	19,809,000
Ohio	86,000	900	78,120,000	6,875,000
Pennsylvania	33,100	1,450	47,995,000	4,080,000
S. Carolina	50,000	730	36,500,000	3,540,000
Tennessee	77,400	820	63,468,000	4,760,000
Texas	200,000	580	116,000	24,000
Vermont	100	1,700	170,000	31,000
Virginia	175,000	650	113,750	10,238,000
W. Virginia	10,800	820	8,856	974,000
Wisconsin	45,600	1,180	53,808,000	5,919,000

U. States..1,223,500 845.7 1,034,679,000 101,411,000

FLAXSEED.

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Colorado	2,000	8.0	16,000	\$16,000
Iowa	20,000	9.5	190,000	228,000
Kansas	45,000	6.0	270,000	338,000
Minnesota	315,000	9.3	2,930,000	3,750,000
Missouri	8,000	8.0	64,000	67,000
Montana	320,000	8.0	2,560,000	3,072,000
Nebraska	7,000	7.0	49,000	58,000
North Dakota	840,000	8.3	6,972,000	8,924,000
South Dakota	320,000	7.5	2,400,000	2,952,000
Wisconsin	8,000	13.5	108,000	135,000

U. States.....1,885,000 8.3 15,559,000 19,540,000

RICE.

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.	Value.
Alabama	200	28.0	6,000	\$4,000
Arkansas	92,580	39.8	3,685,000	3,316,000
California	15,000	53.3	800,000	800,000
Florida	400	25.0	10,000	7,000
Georgia	1,100	28.0	31,000	28,000
Louisiana	336,500	32.1	10,802,000	10,046,000
Mississippi	1,000	30.0	30,000	26,000
N. Carolina	150	26.3	4,000	3,000
S. Carolina	6,900	26.0	179,000	165,000
Texas	239,700	33.8	8,102,000	7,454,000

U. States.....693,530 34.1 23,649,000 21,849,000

COTTON.

State.	*Bales.	State.	*Bales.
Alabama	1,750,000	Oklahoma	1,261,000
Arkansas	1,016,000	S. Carolina	1,725,000
Florida	81,000	Tennessee	382,000
Georgia	2,713,000	Texas	4,585,000
Louisiana	448,000	Virginia	25,000
Mississippi	1,245,000	Other states...	64,000
Missouri	82,000		
N. Carolina	925,000	Total	16,102,000

*Bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

SHEEP AND WOOL (1914).

State.	Sheep.	Wool, raw.	Wool.
	Jan. 1.	pounds, scoured.	lbs.
Alabama	124,000	411,000	250,710
Arizona	1,601,000	5,521,000	2,042,770
Arkansas	124,000	406,000	243,600
California	2,551,000	11,480,000	4,100,800
Colorado	1,668,000	7,111,000	2,773,291
Connecticut	20,000	82,000	47,560

State.	Sheep.	Wool, raw.	Wool, pounds scoured, lbs.
Delaware	8,000	26,000	15,800
Florida	118,000	325,000	201,500
Georgia	166,000	580,000	348,000
Idaho	2,981,000	14,792,000	5,620,960
Illinois	994,000	3,853,000	2,042,090
Indiana	1,238,000	4,961,000	2,728,550
Iowa	1,249,000	5,319,000	2,712,690
Kansas	316,000	1,403,000	505,080
Kentucky	1,267,000	3,643,000	2,295,090
Louisiana	180,000	560,000	341,600
Maine	177,000	906,000	535,480
Maryland	223,000	755,000	437,300
Massachusetts	51,000	131,000	74,670
Michigan	2,118,000	8,098,000	4,049,000
Minnesota	570,000	3,124,000	1,593,240
Mississippi	202,000	533,000	325,130
Missouri	1,568,000	7,179,000	3,948,450
Montana	4,293,000	30,177,000	11,165,490
Nebraska	374,000	1,789,000	679,820
Nevada	1,517,000	5,502,000	1,815,660
New Hampshire	39,000	201,000	114,570
New Jersey	31,000	97,000	56,260
New Mexico	3,036,000	19,077,000	6,486,180
New York	875,000	3,464,000	1,732,000
N. Carolina	177,000	550,000	330,000
N. Dakota	1,677,000	6,541,000	2,541,000
Ohio	3,263,000	13,844,000	6,645,120
Oklahoma	75,000	411,000	143,850
Oregon	2,670,000	15,763,000	5,201,790
Pennsylvania	839,000	3,959,000	1,900,320
Rhode Island	7,000	30,000	17,400
S. Carolina	33,000	109,000	65,400
S. Dakota	617,000	3,547,000	1,383,330
Tennessee	688,000	1,963,000	1,171,800
Texas	2,052,000	8,643,000	3,111,480
Utah	1,970,000	13,100,000	4,978,000
Vermont	111,000	571,000	296,920
Virginia	735,000	1,978,000	1,265,920
Washington	506,000	3,638,000	1,164,160
W. Virginia	788,000	3,406,000	1,703,000
Wisconsin	789,000	4,031,000	2,176,740
Wyoming	4,472,000	28,476,000	9,397,080

U. States.	49,719,000	290,192,000	131,840,680
In 1913.	36,319,000	296,175,300	132,022,080

COTTON STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES.

Year.	Production.	Consumption.	Exports.
	Bales.*	Bales.*	Bales.*
1790	3,138	11,000	379
1800	73,222	18,829	41,822
1810	177,824	35,656	124,116
1820	334,728	100,000	249,787
1830	732,218	129,933	553,980
1840	1,347,640	245,405	1,060,403
1850	2,136,083	422,626	1,854,474
1860	3,841,416	841,975	615,082
1870	4,024,527	1,026,582	2,922,757
1880	6,356,998	1,865,922	4,453,495
1890	8,562,089	2,604,491	5,850,219
1900	10,266,527	3,603,516	6,806,572
1910	12,005,688	4,516,779	8,808,195
1911	16,250,276	5,181,826	10,681,332
1912	13,703,421	5,367,583	10,681,753
1913	14,156,486	5,786,330	8,800,966
1914	16,192,143		

*Equivalent 500 pound bales.

WHEAT HARVEST CALENDAR.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentine Republic.
February and March—Upper Egypt, India.
April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus.
Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.
May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, south of France.

July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, Nebraska, upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, south of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, south of England.

August—Central and northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, north of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa.

December—Burma, New South Wales.

CROPS OF 1915.

[Department of agriculture estimate Sept. 8.]

Crop.	Bushels.	1915.	Yield per acre.
			1914.
Winter wheat	659,000,000	16.4	19.0
Spring wheat	322,000,000	16.8	11.8
All wheat	981,000,000	16.5	16.6
Corn	2,985,000,000	27.3	25.8
Oats	1,408,000,000	35.0	29.7
Barley	223,000,000	30.2	25.8
Rye	44,000,000	17.0	16.8
Buckwheat	18,000,000	21.9	21.3
Potatoes, white	406,000,000	108.8	109.5
Potatoes, sweet	65,000,000	99.9	93.8
Tobacco, lbs.	1,120,000,000	850.6	845.7
Flax	18,000,000	9.7	8.3
Rice	26,000,000	32.2	34.1
Hay (tame), tons	81,000,000	1.69	1.43
Cotton, lbs.	5,654,000,000	179.3	209.2
Apples	214,000,000		
Peaches	64,000,000		

ESTIMATES BY STATES.

State.	Corn.	*Wheat.	Oats.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Alabama	71,600,000		
Arkansas	57,800,000		
California			
Idaho			
Illinois	358,000,000		171,700,000
Indiana	193,100,000		57,000,000
Iowa	299,400,000		182,000,000
Kansas	159,800,000		44,800,000
Kentucky	120,100,000		
Louisiana	50,600,000		
Maryland			
Michigan	51,500,000		55,500,000
Minnesota	55,700,000	72,100,000	127,100,000
Mississippi	65,600,000		127,100,000
Missouri	207,900,000		
Montana			
Nebraska	202,900,000		67,500,000
New York			49,800,000
North Carolina	59,600,000		
North Dakota		126,600,000	86,000,000
Ohio	151,800,000		59,800,000
Oklahoma	123,000,000		
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	64,100,000		41,100,000
South Dakota	81,900,000	54,600,000	59,000,000
Tennessee	93,100,000		
Texas	167,700,000		
Virginia	62,600,000		
Washington		19,700,000	
Wisconsin	40,900,000		96,000,000

Total.....2,985,000,000 322,000,000 1,408,000,000

*Spring wheat.

EXPORTS OF HORSES AND MULES.

Number of horses and mules inspected by the bureau of animal industry for export to Europe and Canada from Aug. 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915:

Period.	(To Europe.)	(To Canada.)	Total.
	Horses. Mules.	Horses. Mules.	
August, 1914, to February, 1915.	117,934 19,494	31,473 10,863	179,764
March, 1915	36,889 5,300	4,930 3,450	50,569
April, 1915	35,135 10,271	4,857 4,287	54,550
May, 1915	38,564 13,513	4,863 56,940	
June, 1915	32,269 12,863	657 45,789	
Total, 11 months.	260,791 61,441	41,260 24,120	387,612

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Figures are chiefly for calendar year 1913.

WHEAT.		Imports—		Imports—		Imports—	
Exports—	Bushels.	Austria-Hung..	Bushels.	Uruguay	Gallons.	Sweden	Pounds.
Argentina	103,328,000	Belgium	25,844,000	Other countries	383,000	Switzerland..	9,913,000
Australia	42,923,000	Brit. S. Africa	25,036,000	Total	6,291,000	Un. kingdom	18,470,000
Austria-Hung.	71,000	Canada	9,041,000	OIL CAKE AND MEAL.		Un. States....	66,899,000
Belgium	12,991,000	Cuba	3,198,000	Exports—		Other count's	52,314,000
British India..	50,558,000	Denmark	15,938,000	Argentina	46,191,000	Total	975,104,000
Bulgaria	9,238,000	Egypt	1,184,000	Aus.-Hung....	111,252,000	RICE.	
Canada	129,950,000	France	23,276,000	Belgium	125,241,000	Exports—	
Chile	1,921,000	Germany	36,165,000	British India	400,818,000	Belgium	91,066,000
Germany	19,781,000	Italy	13,849,000	Canada	65,530,000	Brit. India	5,761,625,000
Netherlands	63,598,000	Mexico	1,548,000	China	175,060,000	Du. E. Indies	119,760,000
Roumania	41,563,000	Netherlands	39,467,000	Denmark	21,061,000	France	65,044,000
Russia	122,245,000	Norway	1,130,000	Egypt	138,839,000	Fr. Indo-Chi.	1,792,772,000
Serbia	3,366,000	Portugal	952,000	France	473,550,000	Germany	406,414,000
United States..	99,509,000	Russia	609,000	Germany	648,536,000	Netherlands..	544,317,000
Other countries	12,940,000	Spain	22,400,000	Italy	43,008,000	Penang	378,754,000
Total	713,982,000	Sweden	3,975,000	Mexico	40,138,000	Siam	2,531,795,000
Imports—		Switzerland ..	4,785,000	Netherlands..	228,492,000	Singapore	683,897,000
Belgium	69,628,000	Utd. kingdom..	97,721,000	Russia	1,611,323,000	Oth. count's ..	944,470,000
Brazil	16,109,000	Other countries	8,866,000	Un. kingdom ..	52,741,000	Total	13,319,914,000
Brit. S. Africa ..	5,359,000	Total	355,802,000	Un. States....	1,352,184,000	Imports—	
Denmark	5,176,000	COTTON.		Other count's ..	88,926,000	Aus.-Hung....	166,011,000
France	57,149,000	Exports—		Total	6,223,390,000	Belgium	161,240,000
Germany	93,547,000	Bales.		Imports—		Brazil	17,146,000
Greece	6,882,000	Belgium	298,000	Aus.-Hung....	79,860,000	Brit. India	286,154,000
Italy	66,527,000	Brazil	173,000	Belgium	567,391,000	Ceylon	836,111,000
Japan	2,276,000	British India..	2,223,000	Canada	1,090,000	China	721,986,000
Netherlands.. <td>79,369,000</td> <td>China</td> <td>206,000</td> <td>Denmark</td> <td>1,250,972,000</td> <td>Cuba</td> <td>283,872,000</td>	79,369,000	China	206,000	Denmark	1,250,972,000	Cuba	283,872,000
Portugal	2,382,000	Egypt	1,445,000	Du. E. Indies ..	38,000	Du. E. Indies ..	1,004,378,000
Spain	6,405,000	France	281,000	Finland	25,533,000	Egypt	119,735,000
Sweden	6,285,000	Germany	243,000	France	223,362,000	France	537,934,000
Switzerland ..	19,446,000	Netherlands ..	150,000	Germany	1,326,618,000	Germany	1,052,917,000
Utd. kingdom..	196,809,000	Peru	129,000	Italy	6,520,000	Japan	744,812,000
Other countries	25,643,000	United States..	9,376,000	Japan	190,495,000	Mauritius	111,146,000
Total	638,992,000	Other countries	202,000	Netherlands..	766,498,000	Netherlands..	903,971,000
WHEAT FLOUR.		Total	14,836,000	Norway	66,519,000	Penang	621,161,000
Exports—		Imports—		Sweden	336,474,000	Perak	181,638,000
Argentina	4,402,000	Austria-Hung..	953,000	Switzerland..	54,955,000	Philippines..	191,799,000
Australia	2,285,000	Belgium	647,000	Un. kingdom ..	904,006,000	Russia	295,372,000
Austria-Hung.	389,000	Canada	1,518,000	Other count's ..	20,216,000	Selangor	178,004,000
Belgium	646,000	Germany	2,404,000	Total	6,380,647,000	Singapore	965,390,000
British India..	923,000	Italy	931,000	UNMANUFACTURED		Un. kingd'm ..	771,512,000
Bulgaria	493,000	Japan	1,655,000	TOBACCO.		Un. States....	229,812,000
Canada	4,894,000	Mexico	18,000	Exports—		Oth. count's ..	1,467,166,000
Chile	63,000	Netherlands ..	317,000	Aden	10,475,900	Total	11,849,767,000
Germany	2,191,000	Russia	753,000	Algeria	14,445,000	HOPS.	
Netherlands ..	201,000	Spain	407,000	Aus.-Hung....	19,247,000	Exports—	
Roumania	1,447,000	Sweden	100,000	Brazil	64,788,000	Austria-Hung..	15,306,000
Russia	1,505,000	Switzerland ..	126,000	British India ..	35,843,000	Belgium	5,908,000
Serbia	80,000	Utd. kingdom..	4,010,000	Bulgaria	3,578,000	France	339,000
United States..	12,278,000	United States..	220,000	Ceylon	4,482,000	Germany	14,299,000
Other countries	3,248,000	Other countries	313,000	Cuba	30,669,000	Netherlands ..	2,704,000
Total	32,025,000	Total	14,538,000	Du. E. Indies ..	189,551,000	New Zealand..	498,000
Imports—		COTTON SEED OIL.		Greece	21,876,000	Russia	3,864,000
Belgium	36,000	Exports—		Mexico	1,271,000	Utd. kingdom..	223,000
Brazil	1,914,000	Gallons.		Netherlands..	3,454,000	United States..	25,701,000
Brit. S. Africa ..	890,000	Belgium	1,014,000	Paraguay	8,481,000	Other countries	309,000
Denmark	670,000	Egypt	619,000	Imports—		Total	70,191,000
France	113,000	France	295,000	Aden	11,401,000	Imports—	
Germany	201,000	Netherlands ..	31,000	Argentina	17,917,000	Australia	1,511,000
Greece	15,000	Utd. kingdom..	7,626,000	Australia	15,805,000	Austria-Hung..	1,150,000
Italy	23,000	United States..	35,304,000	Aus.-Hung....	48,174,000	Belgium	6,975,000
Japan	191,000	Other countries	57,000	Belgium	21,597,000	British India..	162,000
Netherlands ..	2,259,000	Total	44,946,000	British India ..	7,048,000	Brit. S. Africa ..	484,000
Spain	1,000	Imports—		Canada	21,958,000	Canada	1,728,000
Sweden	74,000	Algeria	118,000	China	21,545,000	Denmark	751,000
Switzerland ..	429,000	Australia	175,000	Denmark	10,407,000	France	4,655,000
Utd. kingdom..	6,704,000	Austria-Hung..	118,000	Egypt	19,613,000	Germany	5,541,000
Other countries	12,250,000	Belgium	2,005,000	Finland	9,450,000	Netherlands ..	4,085,000
Total	25,770,000	Brazil	440,000	France	81,779,000	Russia	1,156,000
Imports—		Canada	4,104,000	Germany	152,775,000	Sweden	1,296,000
Belgium	189,240,000	Egypt	118,000	Italy	66,180,000	Switzerland ..	1,125,000
Austria-Hung.	30,000	France	2,726,000	Netherlands..	65,913,000	Utd. kingdom..	27,562,000
Belgium	6,134,000	Germany	4,786,000	Other count's ..	50,340,000	United States..	7,313,000
Brit. S. Africa ..	741,000	Italy	3,957,000	Total	1,039,423,000	Other countries	4,874,000
Bulgaria	11,362,000	Malta	278,000	Imports—		Total	70,273,000
Netherlands ..	11,846,000	Martinique ..	262,000	Aden	17,917,000	Exports—	
Roumania	36,617,000	Mexico	4,310,000	Argentina	17,917,000	Argentina	132,000
Russia	22,898,000	Netherlands ..	7,765,000	Australia	15,805,000	Aus.-Hung....	2,368,765,000
Serbia	4,627,000	Norway	1,510,000	Aus.-Hung....	48,174,000	Barbados	57,902,000
United States..	46,923,000	Roumania	805,000	Belgium	21,597,000	Belgium	251,935,000
Uruguay	14,000	Senegal	382,000	British India ..	7,048,000	Brazil	11,832,000
Other countries	6,191,000	Serbia	396,000	Canada	21,958,000	Br. Guiana	174,319,000
Total	336,623,000	Sweden	865,000	China	21,545,000		
		Utd. kingdom..	4,990,000	Denmark	10,407,000		
				Egypt	19,613,000		
				Finland	9,450,000		
				France	81,779,000		
				Germany	152,775,000		
				Italy	66,180,000		
				Netherlands..	65,913,000		
				Norway	4,036,000		
				Portugal	6,382,000		
				S. Nigeria....	6,602,000		
				Spain	60,279,000		

Exports—	Pounds.
Brit. India.	53,181,000
China	14,555,000
Cuba	5,476,901,000
Du. E. Indies	2,942,217,000
Egypt	11,316,000
Fiji	138,271,000
France	442,518,000
Germany	2,462,020,000
Guadeloupe.	84,882,000
Martinique ..	86,991,000
Mauritius ..	454,550,000
Netherlands.	440,817,000
Peru	315,041,000
Philippines.	346,858,000
Rouillon	842,812,000
Russia	325,665,000
S. Domingo.	173,832,000
Trinidad	74,290,000
Un. kingd'm	52,492,000
Oth. count's	743,810,000

Total17,563,904,000

Imports—	Pounds.
Argentina ..	166,578,000
Australia ..	167,690,000
Brit. India.	1,922,093,000
Br. S. Africa	69,480,000
Canada	760,234,000
Chile	196,888,000
China	948,230,000
Denmark	26,888,000
Egypt	72,609,000
Finland	105,106,000
France	246,027,000
Italy	15,446,000
Japan	303,093,000
Netherlands.	147,002,000
N. Zealand.	137,790,000
Norway	115,903,000
Persia	234,308,000
Portugal	78,867,000
Singapore	224,829,000
Switzerland.	258,513,000
Turkey	445,111,000
Un. kingd'm	3,872,309,000
Un. States.	4,762,014,000
Uruguay	57,087,000
Oth. count's	778,668,000

*Total16,013,679,000

*Not including 765,420,310 pounds from Porto Rico and 1,085,362,844 pounds from Hawaii.

TEA.

Exports—	Pounds.
British India.	291,583,000
Ceylon	192,020,000
China	192,122,000
Dut. E. Indies	66,610,000
Formosa	23,931,000
Japan	35,116,000
Singapore	2,913,000
Oth'r countries	6,015,000

Total810,310,000

Imports—	Pounds.
Argentina ..	4,148,000
Australia ..	37,349,000
Austria-Hung.	3,575,000
British India.	8,653,000
Brit. S. Africa	6,567,000
Canada	35,927,000
Chile	3,849,000
China	25,898,000
Dut. E. Indies	7,624,000
France	2,661,000
Fr. Indo-China	2,920,000
Germany	9,458,000
Netherlands ..	12,052,000
New Zealand.	7,069,000
Persia	11,120,000
Russia	152,211,000
Singapore	6,692,000
Utd. kingdom.	305,690,000
United States.	59,018,000
Oth'r countries	36,292,000

Total768,773,000

COFFEE.

Exports—	Pounds.
Belgium	24,945,000
Brazil	1,754,973,000
British India	22,073,000
Colombia	123,442,000
Costa Rica	28,702,000
Du. E. Indies	75,179,000
Guatemala ..	93,014,000
Haiti	57,594,000
Jamaica	10,034,000
Mexico	53,759,000
Netherlands.	202,829,000
Nicaragua	10,201,000
Salvador	63,471,000
Singapore	4,842,000
Un. States.	52,905,000
Venezuela	142,016,000
Other count's	62,686,000

Total2,782,659,000

Imports—	Pounds.
Argentina ..	32,602,000
Aus. Hung.	130,960,000
Belgium	118,195,000
Br. S. Africa	26,910,000
Cuba	25,108,000
Denmark	36,091,000
Egypt	13,975,000
Finland	28,371,000
France	254,155,000
Germany	371,131,000
Italy	63,196,000
Netherlands.	319,572,000
Norway	29,931,000
Russia	27,590,000
Singapore	6,527,000
Spain	32,013,000
Sweden	67,667,000
Switzerland.	25,470,000
Un. kingdom	28,100,000
Un. States.	852,529,000
Other count's	112,912,000

Total2,603,005,000

ROSIN.

Exports—	Pounds.
Austria-Hung.	2,327,000
Belgium	57,491,000
Germany	56,884,000
Greece	3,982,000
Netherlands ..	59,713,000
Russia	55,578,000
Spain	20,533,000
United States.	729,419,000
Oth'r countries	3,434,000

Total989,361,000

Imports—	Pounds.
Argentina ..	43,906,000
Australia ..	16,924,000
Austria-Hung.	74,208,000
Belgium	82,426,000
Brazil	33,920,000
British India.	5,705,000
Canada	23,462,000
Chile	3,801,000
Cuba	4,771,000
Denmark	3,513,000
Du. E. Indies.	23,474,000
Finland	7,594,000
Germany	212,226,000
Italy	39,913,000
Japan	11,591,000
Netherlands ..	79,452,000
Norway	7,987,000
Roumania	6,556,000
Russia	79,903,000
Serbia	586,000
Spain	689,000
Switzerland ..	5,209,000
Un. kingdom.	187,934,000
Uruguay	5,837,000
Oth'r countries	17,140,000

Total983,732,000

TURPENTINE.

Exports—	Gallons.
Belgium	1,673,000
France	3,517,000
Germany	578,000
Netherlands ..	4,112,000

Exports—	Gallons.
Russia	2,393,000
Spain	1,331,000
United States.	20,018,000
Oth'r countries	471,000

Total34,113,000

Imports—	Gallons.
Argentina	698,000
Australia	524,000
Austria-Hung.	2,668,000
Belgium	2,994,000
Canada	1,253,000
Chile	180,000
Germany	10,726,000
Italy	1,061,000
Netherlands ..	6,064,000
New Zealand.	200,000
Russia	356,000
Sweden	132,000
Switzerland ..	592,000
Un. kingdom.	8,356,000
Oth'r countries	1,142,000

Total36,946,000

RUBBER.

Exports—	Pounds.
Angola	5,595,000
Belgian Congo	7,737,000
Belgium	24,456,000
Bolivia	8,994,000
Brazil	79,876,000
Dut. E. Indies	5,945,000
Ecuador	1,210,000
France	23,561,000
French Guiana	4,499,000
French Congo.	4,191,000
Germany	8,756,000
Gold Coast.	1,991,000
Ivory Coast.	3,034,000
Kamerun	2,608,000
Mexico	12,197,000
Netherlands ..	12,368,000
Peru	6,131,000
Senegal	457,000
Singapore	8,472,000
S't'h'n Nigeria.	1,579,000
Venezuela	527,000
Oth'r countries	68,423,000

Total292,607,000

Imports—	Pounds.
Austria-Hung.	7,975,000
Belgium	32,492,000
Canada	1,802,000
France	38,445,000
Germany	45,188,000
Italy	6,271,000
Netherlands ..	17,723,000
Russia	28,096,000
Un. kingdom.	56,617,000
United States.	115,881,000
Oth'r countries	17,745,000

Total371,238,000

WOOD PULP.

Exports—	Pounds.
Aus. Hung.	225,489,000
Belgium	74,351,000
Canada	596,339,000
Finland	278,907,000
Germany	412,195,000
Norway	1,658,473,000
Russia	29,360,000
Sweden	2,091,135,000
Switzerland.	14,659,000
Un. States.	39,552,000
Oth'r countries	116,812,000

Total5,437,272,000

Imports—	Pounds.
Argentina ..	70,531,000
Aus. Hung.	13,377,000
Belgium	291,900,000
Denmark	130,654,000
France	1,025,845,000
Germany	121,324,000
Italy	212,241,000
Japan	101,730,000
Portugal	19,796,000
Russia	58,795,000
Spain	134,351,000

Imports—	Pounds.
Sweden	10,518,000
Switzerland.	26,602,000
Un. kingdom.	2,153,077,000
Un. States.	1,082,914,000
Oth'r countries	63,645,000

Total5,517,097,000

BUTTER.

Exports—	Pounds.
Argentina	8,342,000
Australia	76,334,000
Austria-Hung.	3,039,000
Belgium	2,147,000
Canada	1,220,000
Denmark	200,670,000
Finland	27,867,000
France	42,931,000
Germany	602,000
Italy	6,093,000
Netherlands ..	81,702,000
New Zealand.	41,693,000
Norway	2,376,000
Russia	171,030,000
Sweden	46,818,000
United States.	3,115,000
Oth'r countries	5,680,000

Total719,599,000

Imports—	Pounds.
Austria-Hung.	14,616,000
Belgium	14,522,000
Brazil	4,336,000
Brit. S. Africa	2,910,000
Canada	7,386,000
Denmark	6,242,000
Dut. E. Indies	4,486,000
Egypt	1,958,000
Finland	3,333,000
France	13,039,000
Germany	119,576,000
Netherlands ..	5,529,000
Russia	2,239,000
Sweden	273,000
Switzerland ..	11,155,000
Un. kingdom.	451,736,000
Oth'r countries	36,207,000

Total701,048,000

CHEESE.

Exports—	Pounds.
Bulgaria	4,030,000
Canada	148,849,000
France	37,386,000
Germany	1,603,000
Italy	72,254,000
Netherlands ..	145,337,000
New Zealand.	68,506,000
Russia	7,455,000
Switzerland ..	78,739,000
United States.	2,654,000
Oth'r countries	13,465,000

Total580,268,000

Imports—	Pounds.
Algeria	6,747,000
Argentina	11,122,000
Australia	365,000
Austria-Hung.	13,200,000
Belgium	35,845,000
Brazil	4,196,000
Brit. S. Africa	5,694,000
Cuba	5,200,000
Denmark	1,475,000
Egypt	6,378,000
France	51,846,000
Germany	57,903,000
Italy	12,342,000
Russia	4,370,000
Spain	5,961,000
Switzerland ..	7,763,000
Un. kingdom.	249,972,000
United States.	55,590,000
Other countries	20,217,000

Total556,186,000

WOOL.

Exports—	Pounds.
Algeria	11,635,000
Argentina	264,728,000
Australia	603,271,000

Exports—	Pounds.	Exports—	Pounds.	Imports—	Pounds.	Imports—	Pounds.
Belgium.....	218,193,000	Un. kingdom	29,079,000	Russia.....	87,176,000	Un. States...	130,183,000
Brit. India...	51,031,000	Uruguay.....	173,441,000	Sweden.....	6,703,000	Oth'r countries	66,550,000
Br. S. Africa	194,343,000	Oth'r countries	33,661,000	Switzerland..	10,444,000		
Chile.....	23,418,000			Un. kingdom.	532,618,000	Total.....	2,436,267,000
China.....	43,327,000	Total.....	2,120,630,000				
France.....	79,550,000	Imports—					
Germany.....	47,774,000	Aus-Hung...	58,650,000				
Netherlands..	30,173,000	Belgium.....	329,074,000				
New Zealand	193,338,000	Brit. India...	29,116,000				
Persia.....	9,438,000	Canada.....	8,587,000				
Peru.....	9,770,000	France.....	593,725,000				
Russia.....	37,918,000	Germany.....	481,571,000				
Spain.....	32,358,000	Japan.....	13,451,000				
Turkey.....	24,084,000	Netherlands..	38,419,000				

*AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY YEARS.

1901.....	\$951,628,331	1909.....	\$903,233,122
1902.....	857,113,533	1910.....	871,158,425
1903.....	878,480,557	1911.....	1,030,794,402
1904.....	859,160,264	1912.....	1,050,627,131
1905.....	826,904,777	1913.....	1,123,021,469
1906.....	976,047,104	1914.....	1,113,973,635
1907.....	1,054,405,416		*Domestic, from the
1908.....	1,017,396,404		United States.

CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.

[Officially reported by the bureau of the census.]

Later and detailed figures on the principal crops are given elsewhere in this volume.

Crop.	Production.	Value.
Cereals, bu.....	4,512,564,465	\$2,665,539,714
Corn, bu.....	2,552,189,630	1,438,553,919
Oats, bu.....	1,007,142,980	414,697,422
Wheat, bu.....	683,379,259	657,656,801
Barley, bu.....	173,344,212	92,458,571
Buckwheat, bu.....	14,849,332	9,330,592
Rye, bu.....	29,520,457	20,421,312
Kafir corn, bu.....	17,597,305	10,816,940
Emmer, spelt, bu.....	12,702,710	5,554,050
Rough rice, bu.....	21,838,580	16,019,607
Other grains, seeds.....		97,536,085
Dry edible beans, bu.....	11,251,100	21,771,482
Other beans, bu.....	179,733	24,106
Dry peas, bu.....	7,129,294	10,963,739
Peanuts, bu.....	19,415,816	18,271,515
Flaxseed, bu.....	19,612,765	28,970,554
Miscellaneous seeds.....		768,255
Grass seed, bu.....	6,671,348	15,137,683
Flower, vegetable seeds.....		1,411,013
Hay and forage, tons.....	97,453,735	824,004,877
Tobacco, lbs.....	1,055,764,806	104,302,856
Cotton, bales.....	10,649,263	703,619,303
Cotton seed, tons.....	5,324,634	121,076,984
Sugar crops.....		61,648,942
Sugar beets, tons.....	3,392,857	19,890,724
Sorghum cane, tons.....	1,647,262	10,174,457
Sugar cane, tons.....	6,240,260	26,415,952
Maple sugar and sirup.....		5,177,809
Minor crops.....		18,068,652
Broom corn, lbs.....	78,959,958	5,134,434
Hemp, lbs.....	7,483,295	412,699
Hops, lbs.....	40,718,748	7,844,745
All other.....		4,676,730
Vegetables.....		413,110,154
Potatoes, bu.....	389,194,965	166,423,910
Sweet potatoes, bu.....	59,232,070	55,429,176
Other vegetables.....		216,257,068
Fruits and nuts.....		222,024,216
Small fruits, qts.....	426,566,863	29,974,431
Strawberries, qts.....	255,702,035	17,913,926
Blackberries, qts.....	55,243,570	3,909,831
Raspberries, qts.....	60,918,196	5,132,277
Cranberries, qts.....	38,243,060	1,755,613
All other, qts.....	16,359,002	1,262,384

Crop.	Production.	Value.
Orchard fruits, bu.....	216,083,695	\$140,867,347
Apples, bu.....	147,522,318	83,231,492
Peaches, bu.....	35,470,276	28,781,073
Pears, bu.....	8,840,733	7,910,600
Plums, prunes, bu.....	15,480,170	10,299,495
Cherries, bu.....	4,126,099	7,231,160
Apricots, bu.....	4,150,263	2,884,119
All other, bu.....	493,836	529,403
Grapes, lbs.....	2,571,065,205	22,027,961
Tropical fruits.....		24,706,753
Oranges, boxes.....	19,487,481	17,566,434
Lemons, boxes.....	2,770,313	2,993,738
Grapefruit, boxes.....	1,189,250	2,060,610
Pigs, lbs.....	35,060,395	803,810
Pineapples, crates.....	778,651	734,090
Olives, lbs.....	16,405,493	408,574
All other.....		143,467
Nuts, lbs.....	62,328,010	4,447,674
Almonds, lbs.....	6,373,539	711,970
Pecans, lbs.....	9,890,769	971,596
Walnuts, lbs.....	22,026,524	2,297,336
All other, lbs.....	23,617,178	466,772
Flowers, plants.....		34,872,329
Nursery products.....		21,050,822
Forest farm products.....		195,306,283

Total all crops..... 5,487,161,223
Total, 1899..... 2,993,704,412

KAFIR CORN AND MILO MAIZE.*

State.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Arkansas.....	1,294	15,294	\$12,074
California.....	44,308	938,049	725,704
Colorado.....	11,971	139,234	94,486
Kansas.....	388,495	5,115,415	3,046,799
Missouri.....	15,543	228,386	152,246
Nebraska.....	2,016	20,212	15,712
New Mexico.....	63,570	543,250	392,393
Oklahoma.....	532,515	4,653,752	2,531,036
Texas.....	573,384	5,860,444	3,786,453

United States..... 635,153 17,597,305 10,816,940
Total, 1899..... 266,513 5,169,113 3,167,040

*Kafir corn and milo maize are cereals belonging to the millet family and used in this country mainly as feed for live stock. They are making headway as dry farming crops in sections of light rainfall.

BANNER AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From government report for 1910.]

Counties.	Rank.	Val. products.
Los Angeles Co., Cal.....	1	\$14,720,900
Lancaster Co., Pa.....	2	13,069,600
McLean Co., Ill.....	3	12,811,500
Whitman Co., Wash.....	4	12,540,700
Livingston Co., Ill.....	5	11,377,300
Iroquois Co., Ill.....	6	10,607,800
LaSalle Co., Ill.....	7	10,222,200
Arostook Co., Me.....	8	10,151,000

VALUE PER ACRE AND PER CAPITA.

Counties.	Per acre.	Per capita.
Los Angeles Co., Cal.....	\$35	\$29
Lancaster Co., Pa.....	23	78
McLean Co., Ill.....	13	188
Whitman Co., Wash.....	14	377
Livingston Co., Ill.....	13	183
Iroquois Co., Ill.....	16	295

Counties.	Per acre.	Per capita.
LaSalle Co., Ill.....	\$17	\$113
Arostook Co., Me.....	23	136

*City of Los Angeles with population of 320,000 accounts for low per capita rate.

PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED.

Los Angeles Co., Cal.—Fruits, hay, live stock, dairy products, vegetables.
 Lancaster Co., Pa.—Corn, wheat, oats, live stock, dairy products.
 McLean Co., Ill.—Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.
 Whitman Co., Wash.—Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.
 Livingston Co., Ill.—Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.
 Iroquois Co., Ill.—Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.
 LaSalle Co., Ill.—Corn, wheat, oats, cereals.
 Arostook Co., Me.—Potatoes and other vegetables.

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From census bureau report.]

SUMMARY FOR 1910 AND 1900.

	1910 (Apr. 15).	1900 (June 1).	Amount.	Increase.*	Pr. ct.
Population.....	91,972,266	75,994,575	15,977,691	21.0*	
Urban population†.....	42,623,383	31,609,645	11,013,738	34.8	
Rural population†.....	49,348,883	44,384,930	4,963,953	11.2	
Number of all farms.....	6,361,502	5,737,372	624,130	10.9	
Land area of the country, acres.....	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	-172,160	.....	
Land in farms, acres.....	878,798,325	838,591,774	40,206,551	4.8	
Improved land in farms, acres.....	478,451,750	414,498,487	63,953,263	15.4	
Average acreage per farm.....	138.1	146.2	-8.1	-5.5	
Average improved acreage per farm.....	75.2	72.2	3.0	4.2	
Per cent of total land area in farms.....	46.2	44.1	.....	.....	
Per cent of land in farms improved.....	54.4	49.4	.....	.....	
Per cent of total land area improved.....	25.1	21.8	.....	.....	
Value of farm property, total.....	\$40,991,449,090	\$20,439,901,164	\$20,551,547,926	100.5	
Land.....	28,475,674,169	13,058,007,995	15,417,666,174	118.1	
Buildings.....	6,325,451,528	3,556,639,496	2,768,812,032	77.8	
Implements and machinery.....	1,265,149,783	749,775,970	515,373,813	68.7	
Domestic animals, poultry and bees.....	4,925,173,610	3,075,477,703	1,849,695,907	60.1	
Average value of all property per farm.....	6,444	3,563	2,881	80.9	
Av. value of all property per acre of land in farms.....	46.64	24.37	22.27	91.4	
Average value of land per acre.....	32.40	15.57	16.83	108.1	

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. †Population of incorporated places having, in 1910, 2,500 or more inhabitants. The figure for 1900 does not represent the urban population according to that

census, but is the population in that year of the territory classified as urban in 1910. ‡Total, exclusive of urban.

FARMS, FARM LAND AND FARM PROPERTY (1870 TO 1900).

	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.
Population.....	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	50,155,783	38,558,371
Number of all farms.....	6,361,502	5,737,372	4,564,641	4,008,907	2,659,985
Land area of the country, acres.....	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	1,903,337,600	1,903,337,600	1,903,337,600
Land in farms, acres.....	878,798,325	838,591,774	623,218,619	536,081,835	407,735,041
Improved land in farms, acres.....	478,451,750	414,498,487	357,616,755	284,771,402	188,921,099
Average acreage per farm.....	138.1	146.2	136.5	133.7	153.3
Average improved acreage per farm.....	75.2	72.2	78.3	71.0	71.0
Per cent of total land area in farms.....	46.2	44.1	32.7	28.2	21.4
Per cent of land in farms improved.....	54.4	49.4	57.4	53.1	46.3
Per cent of total land area improved.....	25.1	21.8	18.3	15.0	9.9
Value of farm property, total.....	\$40,991,449,090	\$20,439,901,164	\$16,082,267,689	\$12,180,501,538	\$8,944,857,749
Land and buildings.....	34,801,125,697	16,614,647,491	13,279,252,649	10,157,096,776	7,444,054,462
Implements and machinery.....	1,265,149,783	749,775,970	494,247,467	406,526,055	270,913,678
Domestic animals, poultry and bees.....	4,925,173,610	3,075,477,703	2,308,767,573	1,576,884,707	1,229,888,609
Av. value of all property per farm.....	6,444	3,563	3,523	3,038	3,363
Average value of all property per acre of land in farms.....	46.64	24.37	25.81	22.72	21.94
Average value of land and buildings per acre.....	39.60	19.81	21.31	19.02	18.26

AGRICULTURAL INCREASE SINCE 1850.

Period.	Population.	Farms.	Acres.*	Improved.†	Value.‡
1900-1910.....	15,977,691	624,130	40,206,551	63,953,263	\$20,551,547,926
1890-1900.....	13,046,861	1,172,731	215,373,155	56,881,732	4,357,633,475
1880-1890.....	12,791,931	555,784	87,136,784	72,845,713	3,901,766,151
1870-1880.....	11,597,412	1,343,922	128,346,794	95,849,943	3,235,643,789
1860-1870.....	7,115,058	615,908	822,503	25,810,379	964,364,686
1850-1860.....	8,251,445	595,004	113,651,924	50,078,106	4,013,149,483
1880-1910—Amount.....	41,816,483	2,352,595	342,716,490	193,680,708	28,810,947,552
Per cent.....	83.4	58.7	63.9	68.0	236.5
1850-1880—Amount.....	26,963,907	2,559,834	242,521,221	171,738,428	8,213,157,958
Per cent.....	116.3	176.6	82.6	151.9	207.0
1850-1910—Amount.....	68,780,390	4,912,429	585,237,711	365,419,136	37,024,105,510
Per cent.....	296.6	339.0	199.4	323.3	933.2

*In farms. †Improved land in farms. ‡Of farm property.

AVERAGE ACRES AND VALUE PER FARM (1910).

State.	Acres.	Prop-erty.*	Land.†	Per acre.‡	State.	Acres.	Prop-erty.*	Land.†	Per acre.‡
Alabama.....	78.9	\$1,408	\$825	\$10.46	Louisiana.....	86.6	2,499	1,558	17.99
Arizona.....	135.1	8,142	4,590	33.97	Maine.....	104.9	3,320	1,441	13.73
Arkansas.....	81.1	1,364	1,146	14.13	Maryland.....	103.4	5,849	3,341	32.22
California.....	316.7	13,308	14,395	47.16	Massachusetts.....	77.9	6,135	2,859	36.69
Colorado.....	293.1	10,645	7,858	26.81	Michigan.....	91.5	5,261	2,973	32.48
Connecticut.....	81.5	5,944	2,693	33.03	Minnesota.....	177.3	9,456	6,527	36.82
Delaware.....	95.9	5,830	3,224	33.63	Mississippi.....	67.6	1,554	926	13.69
District Columbia.....	27.9	39,062	33,152	1,186.53	Missouri.....	124.8	7,405	5,216	41.80
Florida.....	105.0	2,863	1,874	17.84	Montana.....	516.7	13,269	8,651	16.74
Georgia.....	92.6	1,995	1,273	13.74	Nebraska.....	297.8	16,038	12,450	41.80
Idaho.....	171.5	9,911	7,140	41.63	Nevada.....	1,009.6	22,462	13,119	12.99
Illinois.....	129.1	15,505	12,270	95.02	New Hampshire.....	120.1	3,833	1,646	13.70
Indiana.....	98.8	8,396	6,164	62.36	New Jersey.....	76.9	7,600	3,707	48.23
Iowa.....	156.3	17,259	12,910	82.58	New Mexico.....	315.9	4,469	2,770	8.77
Kansas.....	244.0	11,467	8,648	35.45	New York.....	102.2	6,732	3,283	32.13
Kentucky.....	85.6	2,986	1,869	21.83	North Carolina.....	88.4	2,119	1,352	15.29

State.	Acres.	Prop-erty.*	Land.†	Per acre.‡	State.	Acres.	Prop-erty.*	Land.†	Per acre.‡
North Dakota.....	382.3	13,109	9,822	25.69	Virginia	105.9	3,397	2,145	20.24
Ohio	88.6	6,994	4,727	53.34	Washington	208.4	11,346	9,208	44.18
Oklahoma	151.7	4,828	3,413	22.49	West Virginia.....	103.7	3,255	2,142	20.65
Oregon	256.8	11,609	9,048	35.23	Wisconsin	118.9	7,978	5,148	43.30
Pennsylvania	84.8	5,715	2,875	32.92	Wyoming	777.6	15,217	8,092	10.41
Rhode Island.....	83.8	6,234	2,836	33.86					
South Carolina.....	76.6	2,223	1,523	19.89	United States.....	138.1	6,444	4,476	32.40
South Dakota.....	335.1	15,018	11,625	34.69	U't'd States 1900	146.2	3,563	2,276	16.57
Tennessee	81.5	2,490	1,510	18.53					
Texas	269.1	5,311	3,909	14.53					
Utah	156.7	6,957	4,590	29.28					
Vermont	142.6	4,445	1,785	12.52					

*Average value of all farm property. †Average value of land per farm only. ‡Average value per acre of farm land.

NUMBER OF FARM OPERATORS (1910).

Division.	Total.	Owners.	Total number farm tenants,	managers, 58,104; negro farmers, 920,883 (241,221 owners, 678,118 tenants and 1,544 managers).
New England.....	188,802	168,408		
Middle Atlantic.....	468,379	355,036		
East North Central.....	1,123,489	809,044		
West North Central.....	1,109,948	758,946		
South Atlantic.....	1,111,881	593,154		
East South Central.....	1,042,480	510,452		
West South Central.....	943,186	440,905		
Mountain	133,446	160,844		
Pacific	189,891	151,933		
United States.....	6,361,502	3,948,722		
The North.....	2,890,618	2,091,434		
The South.....	3,097,547	1,844,511		
The West.....	373,337	312,777		
East of Mississippi river.....	3,935,031	2,436,094		
West of Mississippi river.....	2,426,471	1,512,628		

WHITE FARMERS BY NATIVITY.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
United States.....	4,763,256	Poland	7,228
Austria	33,336	Denmark	23,875
Hungary	8,827	Norway	59,742
England	39,729	Sweden	67,543
Ireland	33,480	Switzerland	14,333
Scotland	10,220	Other European	17,689
Wales	4,110	Canada	61,873
France	5,832	All other.....	10,333
Germany	221,800	Not reported.....	7,807
Holland	13,790		
Italy	10,614	Total	5,440,619

FARMERS BY STATES (1910).

State.	White.	Colored.	State.	White.	Colored.	State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	152,453	110,443	Maine	59,987	23	Oklahoma	169,521	20,671
Arizona	6,024	3,203	Maryland	42,551	6,372	Oregon	44,875	62,671
Arkansas	151,085	63,593	Massachusetts.....	36,793	124	Pennsylvania	218,749	546
California	72,542	3,078	Michigan	206,014	946	Rhode Island.....	5,251	41
Colorado	45,596	5,74	Minnesota	155,844	293	South Carolina.....	70,636	96,798
Connecticut	26,702	113	Mississippi	109,645	164,737	South Dakota.....	74,836	2,808
Delaware	9,914	322	Missouri	273,578	3,666	Tennessee	207,704	33,308
Dist. Columbia.....	205	12	Montana	25,018	1,196	Texas	347,852	69,918
Florida	35,295	14,721	Nebraska	129,216	462	Utah	21,400	276
Georgia	168,468	122,559	Nevada	2,528	161	Vermont	32,689	20
Idaho	30,402	405	New Hampshire	27,038	15	Virginia	135,904	48,114
Illinois	250,447	1,425	New Jersey.....	33,011	476	Washington	55,067	1,125
Indiana	214,680	805	New Mexico.....	33,628	2,148	West Virginia.....	95,977	708
Iowa	216,843	201	New York.....	214,658	939	Wisconsin	176,538	591
Kansas	176,150	1,691	North Carolina.....	188,069	65,656	Wyoming	10,922	65
Kentucky	247,455	11,238	North Dakota.....	73,617	743			
Louisiana	65,667	54,879	Ohio	270,095	1,950	Total	5,440,619	920,883

NOTE.—Colored farmers include 24,251 Indians, 760 Chinese and 2,502 Japanese. The largest number of Indian farmers were found in Oklahoma (7,459), Arizona (3,159), South Dakota (2,740), New Mexico (2,087), North Carolina (1,987), Montana (1,146), New York (635), Washington (673), California (628) and Wisconsin (541). There were 512 Chinese and 1,816 Japanese farmers in California.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK (1915).

Farm animals.	Number.	Av. price.	Total value.	Cattle (other than milch cows)—Texas, 5,121,000; Iowa, 2,683,000; Nebraska, 2,034,000; Kansas, 1,768,000; California, 1,480,000; Missouri, 1,414,000; Wisconsin, 1,216,000; Minnesota, 1,208,000; Illinois, 1,180,000; Oklahoma, 1,119,000; Colorado, 996,000; New Mexico, 991,000; South Dakota, 967,000; New York, 894,000; Ohio, 833,000; Arizona, 791,000; Montana, 791,000; Florida, 735,000; Indiana, 693,000; Pennsylvania, 638,000.
Horses	21,195,000	\$103.33	\$2,190,102,000	Sheep—Wyoming, 4,427,000; Montana, 4,379,000; New Mexico, 3,340,000; Ohio, 3,283,000; Idaho, 3,041,000; Oregon, 2,568,000; California, 2,500,000; Texas, 2,114,000; Utah, 2,068,000; Colorado, 1,751,000; Arizona, 1,761,000; Nevada, 1,532,000; Missouri, 1,490,000; Iowa, 1,249,000; Indiana, 1,114,000; Illinois, 935,000; New York, 849,000; Pennsylvania, 831,000; Wisconsin, 781,000.
Mules	4,479,000	112.36	503,271,000	Swine—Iowa, 8,720,000; Illinois, 4,358,000; Missouri, 4,250,000; Indiana, 4,167,000; Nebraska, 3,809,000; Ohio, 3,640,000; Texas, 2,880,000; Kansas, 2,656,000; Wisconsin, 2,255,000; Georgia, 2,042,000; Minnesota, 1,716,000; Kentucky, 1,582,000; Arkansas, 1,573,000; Alabama, 1,559,000; Tennessee, 1,501,000; North Carolina, 1,525,000; Mississippi, 1,540,000; Oklahoma, 1,420,000; Louisiana, 1,412,000; Michigan, 1,392,000; South Dakota, 1,195,000; Pennsylvania, 1,186,000.
Milch cows	21,262,000	55.33	1,118,487,000	
Other cattle.....	37,067,000	33.38	1,237,376,000	
Sheep	49,956,000	4.50	224,687,000	
Swine	64,618,000	9.87	637,479,000	
The states having the largest number of farm animals of each of the above kinds Jan. 1, 1915, were:				
Horses—Iowa, 1,600,000; Illinois, 1,467,000; Texas, 1,192,000; Kansas, 1,132,000; Missouri, 1,095,000; Nebraska, 1,038,000; Ohio, 910,000; Minnesota, 872,000; Indiana, 854,000; North Dakota, 785,000; South Dakota, 759,000; Oklahoma, 758,000; Wisconsin, 705,000; Michigan, 673,000; New York, 615,000; Pennsylvania, 596,000.				
Mules—Texas, 753,000; Missouri, 329,000; Georgia, 309,000; Mississippi, 292,000; Alabama, 281,000; Tennessee, 275,000; Oklahoma, 269,000; Arkansas, 240,000; Kansas, 233,000; Kentucky, 231,000.				
Milch cows—Wisconsin, 1,626,000; New York, 1,509,000; Iowa, 1,377,000; Minnesota, 1,186,000; Texas, 1,086,000; Illinois, 1,007,000; Pennsylvania, 943,000; Ohio, 895,000; Michigan, 814,000; Missouri, 797,000; Kansas, 726,000; Indiana, 646,000; Nebraska 625,000; California, 541,000.				

The states having the largest number of farm animals of each of the above kinds Jan. 1, 1915, were:

Horses—Iowa, 1,600,000; Illinois, 1,467,000; Texas, 1,192,000; Kansas, 1,132,000; Missouri, 1,095,000; Nebraska, 1,038,000; Ohio, 910,000; Minnesota, 872,000; Indiana, 854,000; North Dakota, 785,000; South Dakota, 759,000; Oklahoma, 758,000; Wisconsin, 705,000; Michigan, 673,000; New York, 615,000; Pennsylvania, 596,000.

Mules—Texas, 753,000; Missouri, 329,000; Georgia, 309,000; Mississippi, 292,000; Alabama, 281,000; Tennessee, 275,000; Oklahoma, 269,000; Arkansas, 240,000; Kansas, 233,000; Kentucky, 231,000.

Milch cows—Wisconsin, 1,626,000; New York, 1,509,000; Iowa, 1,377,000; Minnesota, 1,186,000; Texas, 1,086,000; Illinois, 1,007,000; Pennsylvania, 943,000; Ohio, 895,000; Michigan, 814,000; Missouri, 797,000; Kansas, 726,000; Indiana, 646,000; Nebraska, 625,000; California, 541,000.

RANK OF STATES BY VALUE OF CROPS (1914).

1 Iowa	\$351,450,000	16 Oklahoma...	134,159,000	31 Oregon ...	44,418,000	41 Florida ...	19,405,000
2 Illinois ...	319,656,000	17 N. Carolina	124,918,000	32 Maryland ..	42,893,000	42 Wyoming ..	16,352,000
3 Texas	288,335,000	18 Kentucky ..	118,325,000	33 W. Virginia	38,937,000	43 N. H'psalre	12,920,000
4 Kansas	287,662,000	19 Alabama ..	114,255,000	34 Idaho	38,191,000	44 N. Mexico ..	10,377,000
5 Nebraska ..	210,099,000	20 S. Dakota ..	106,488,000	35 Maine	34,039,000	45 Nevada ...	9,832,000
6 Ohio	207,337,000	21 Tennessee ..	106,456,000	36 New Jersey	29,441,000	46 Delaware ...	9,437,000
7 Missouri ...	192,981,000	22 S. Carolina	101,373,000	37 Vermont ...	23,449,000	47 Arizona ...	6,894,000
8 Indiana ...	189,553,000	23 Mississippi	93,882,000	38 Massach'tts	20,839,000	48 R. Island...	2,437,000
9 Minnesota ..	180,432,000	24 California ..	91,261,000	39 Connecticut	20,799,000		
10 Pennsylvania	173,967,000	25 Arkansas ...	81,883,000	40 Utah	19,743,000		
11 New York ..	161,919,000	26 Washington	\$75,653,000			U. S.....	4,936,893,000
12 Georgia ...	155,167,000	27 Virginia ...	73,995,000				
13 Wisconsin ..	152,321,000	28 Louisiana ..	64,767,000				
14 N. Dakota ..	144,283,000	29 Montana ...	47,893,000				
15 Michigan ..	139,899,000	30 Colorado ...	46,111,000				

Values used are farm values as estimated by the department of agriculture Dec. 1, 1914. Crops on which values are based are corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay, tobacco and lint cotton.

AVERAGE VALUE PER HEAD OF FARM ANIMALS.

	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1900-9.	1890-9.	1880-9.	1870-9.
Horses	\$103.33	\$109.32	\$110.77	\$105.94	\$111.67	\$108.19	\$71.99	\$48.24	\$67.78	\$62.07
Mules	112.36	123.85	124.31	120.51	125.62	119.84	84.98	58.79	76.63	75.65
Milch cows	55.33	53.94	45.02	39.39	40.49	35.79	30.12	23.35	26.65	27.27
Other cattle...	33.38	31.13	26.36	21.20	20.85	19.41	18.09	16.53	19.77	17.54
Sheep	4.50	4.04	3.94	3.46	3.73	4.08	3.13	2.23	2.21	2.32
Swine	9.87	10.40	9.86	8.00	9.35	9.14	6.46	4.81	5.18	4.76

CENTENARY OF ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE.

The centenary of peace between Great Britain and the United States was observed in New Orleans, La., Jan. 8, 1915, that date being the 100th anniversary of Andrew Jackson's victory over the British at Chalmette, La. The celebration included the unveiling of a statue of Gen. Jackson at Chalmette and the formal exchange of greetings between representatives of Great Britain and the United States.

Celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent were arranged by American and British committees to take place Dec. 24, 1914, beginning with a banquet in the ancient Belgian city which gave its name to the treaty. The war in Europe caused all plans to be canceled and the anniversary was observed simply by the issuing of printed communications in English and American newspapers, calling attention to the significance of the occasion and expressing the hope that peace might continue unbroken between the two great English speaking nations.

The announcement of the American peace centenary committee was in part as follows:

"One hundred years ago to-day there was signed at Ghent, in Flanders, the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, which marked the close of what has happily proved to be the last war between English speaking peoples of the earth. To-day the city of Ghent is at the very center of the terrible conflict that rages in Europe. The American peace centenary committee cannot permit this anniversary to pass without inviting the thoughtful attention of their fellow citizens to the contrast presented by the century long period of peace which English

speaking peoples have enjoyed among themselves on the one hand and the appalling destruction of life, property and great monuments of civilization which the European war involves on the other. It had been our confident hope that the example which the English speaking peoples have set in their relations with each other would be followed by the other great nations of the earth in their several international relations. It had been our earnest desire that the spirit of peaceful and friendly co-operation which each of these peoples manifests toward the people of the United States would also mark their dealings with one another. Unfortunately this was not to be, and we are sorrowfully called upon to mark our centenary celebration in the midst of the most terrible and destructive war that history records. Even at such a time we must avow once more our emphatic faith in the supremacy of justice over force, of law over might. We rejoice in the peaceful relations of a hundred years among all English speaking peoples, and particularly in the undefended and unfortified line, nearly 4,000 miles in length, which divides the territory of the United States from that of the Dominion of Canada. The mutual trust, forbearance and helpfulness which make that undefended boundary a link and not a barrier between two peoples we offer as an example to our warring brothers across the sea."

In accordance with the recommendations of the committee suitable exercises took place in various churches Feb. 14, 1915; by formal addresses at state capitals Feb. 17 and 18, the dates of the ratification and proclamation of the treaty and by exercises in the schools Feb. 22.

GOVERNMENT RAILROAD IN ALASKA.

By an act of congress, approved March 12, 1914, the president of the United States was empowered and directed to designate a route or routes of a line or lines of railroad in Alaska to connect the open harbors on the Pacific with the navigable waters in the interior and with the coal fields. Under the provisions of this law it was announced April 10, 1915, that President Wilson had designated the Susitna route, extending from Seward on Resurrection bay to Fairbanks on the Tanana river, a distance of 471 miles. This route includes the existing Alaska Northern railroad, running from Seward through the Kenai peninsula for a distance of seventy-one miles to

Turnagain Arm. The line was bought by the government for \$1,150,000. From Turnagain Arm the route extends through the Susitna valley and across Broad pass to the Tanana river and thence to Fairbanks. A side line is to run from Matanuska junction into the Matanuska coal field, a distance of thirty-eight miles. It is to be built with its present base at Ship Creek, on Cook's Inlet. The cost of the main line and branch is estimated at \$26,800,000.

W. C. Edes was designated as chairman of the Alaskan engineering commission, which has charge of the work of constructing the government railroad in Alaska.

LONGEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.
Mississippi-Mo.	4,194	LaPlata	2,960	Mekong	2,600	Hwangho	2,300
Nile	3,670	Lena	2,860	Niger	2,600	Yukon	2,050
Amazon	3,300	Kongo	2,800	Yenisei	2,500	Colorado	2,000
Ob	3,235	Amur	2,700	Volga	2,325	Indus	2,000
Yangtze	3,000						

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

	1913		1914		1915	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Articles imported.						
Aluminum, crude.....lbs.	26,958,354	\$4,315,233	15,964,042	\$2,707,172	13,765,172	\$2,346,287
Manufactures of.....		739,777		1,441,253		653,015
Animals.....		9,585,791		24,712,111		22,279,081
Antimony—Ore, regulus, metal.....lbs.	19,584,624	1,134,467	2,664,425	145,917		
Matte, regulus or metal, lbs.			9,633,639	526,324	13,633,639	1,337,333
Art. works.....		52,875,637		35,010,449		18,475,577
Asbestos, unmanufact'd. tons	76,937	1,750,874	75,524	1,678,736	68,086	1,513,630
Asphaltum and bitumen, tons	211,873	952,080	180,689	918,387	83,123	491,251
Beads and bead ornaments.....		1,878,651		2,185,941		1,075,981
Bones, etc., unmanufactured.....		885,893		1,061,466		911,473
Brass for remanufacture, lbs.	8,888,902	894,133	7,241,670	773,443	7,172,637	663,070
Breadstuffs.....		16,821,646		36,821,646		20,256,791
Bristles.....lbs.	3,578,584	3,504,563	3,437,155	3,196,469	4,062,060	3,613,084
Bronze, manufactures of.....		778,869		682,083		456,176
Brushes, dusters, hair pencils.....		2,089,303		2,180,853		1,644,189
Buttons and parts of.....		1,855,843		2,082,029		1,004,794
Cars, etc.—Aeroplanes.....No.	13	50,920	1	1,856	1	2,000
Automobiles.....No.	748	1,759,380	300	620,493	322	525,303
Parts of.....		263,827		812,083		847,109
Cement.....	309	122,821	364,141	160,737	247,334	132,764
Chemicals, drugs and dyes.....		90,550,155		94,519,912		83,818,357
Clays or earth.....tons	379,049	2,394,399	345,419	2,246,807	306,054	1,983,812
Clocks and parts of.....		809,715		905,421		705,555
Watches and parts of.....		2,615,744		3,386,738		3,059,651
Coal, bituminous.....tons	1,578,264	4,368,356		3,855,002		4,150,735
Cocoa or cacao (crude).....	140,038,172	17,339,042	176,267,446	20,590,790	192,306,634	22,893,241
Prepared.....lbs.	3,470,680	737,678	3,096,445	706,193	2,427,561	584,915
Coffee.....lbs.	863,130,757	118,963,209	1,001,528,317	110,725,392	1,118,690,524	106,765,644
Copper—Ore.....tons	469,767	9,444,108	444,907	10,127,244	339,564	8,548,401
Matte and regulus.....tons	31,112	4,223,385	33,772	3,559,740	30,033	2,680,140
Pigs, ingots, bars, etc., lbs.	299,754,759	45,812,551	281,536,836	40,624,598	152,443,247	20,358,174
Cork, unmanufactured.....		3,152,070		3,851,794		2,762,895
Manufactures of.....		2,350,684		2,647,838		2,024,059
Cotton, unmanufactured, lbs.	121,852,016	22,987,818	123,346,899	19,456,588	185,204,579	23,208,960
Manufactures of.....		66,065,857		70,704,828		46,205,123
Diamonds, uncut.....		12,339,553		7,519,688		3,358,180
Cut, but not set.....		27,213,047		17,795,099		8,452,117
Total diamonds, precious stones, etc.....		49,529,845		33,375,181		15,134,496
Dyewoods.....tons	41,000	532,759	37,725	486,992	68,420	939,356
Earthen, stone and chinaware.....		10,172,763		10,629,178		8,681,472
Eggs.....doz.			5,832,592	1,059,592	3,046,631	438,760
Electric lamps.....		531,661		653,765		585,995
Explosives.....				857,337		492,060
Feathers, natural and artificial.....		12,681,783		8,585,176		5,565,276
Fertilizers.....		16,328,037		23,328,146		10,348,006
Fibers, unmanufact'd. tons	407,098	49,078,659	418,432	54,349,995	357,079	40,420,017
Manufactures of.....		76,972,416		82,404,239		61,567,669
Fish.....		15,330,280		18,758,143		18,398,249
Fruits and nuts.....		42,622,653		53,421,253		42,901,195
Furs, undressed.....		16,717,208		8,840,321		7,768,348
Manufactures of.....		8,147,535		5,652,973		2,758,140
Gelatin, unmanufactured, lbs.	1,170,082	314,601	2,441,317	738,731	2,714,229	816,521
Glass and glassware.....		6,537,293		8,191,833		4,592,359
Glue and glue size.....lbs.	6,550,197	727,850	22,714,877	1,805,543	8,705,147	824,136
Gold and silver, manuf's of.....		1,881,985		1,541,980		1,098,737
Grease and oils.....lbs.	20,995,419	1,272,960	22,422,492	1,251,997	30,293,657	1,596,582
Hair, unmanufactured.....lbs.	18,025,862	5,853,578	15,167,746	3,369,978	12,225,325	2,590,937
Hats, bonnets, and materials for.....		10,907,145		12,102,245		10,127,429
Hay.....tons	156,323	1,514,311	170,786	1,634,390	20,187	228,906
Hides and skins.....lbs.	572,226,690	117,356,174	561,070,686	120,289,781	538,317,733	104,177,106
Hide cuttings, raw glue stock.....		1,767,382		2,158,514		1,510,666
Hops.....lbs.	8,494,144	2,852,865	5,382,025	2,790,516	11,651,332	2,778,735
Household goods, etc.....		5,084,769		5,244,088		6,956,376
India rubber, unmanufactured.....		101,333,168		76,162,220		87,124,679
Manufactures of.....		1,294,536		1,559,812		802,122
Iron—Ore.....tons	2,246,353	7,035,185	2,167,662	6,984,577	1,193,114	3,823,843
Iron and steel, manufs. of.....		33,636,358		31,790,851		22,712,660
Ivory, animal and vegetable.....		2,798,883		2,221,998		1,179,856
Lead and manufactures of, lbs.	145,100,196	3,409,760	60,423,419	1,996,627	83,269,140	2,601,548
Leather and manufactures of.....		18,116,800		25,087,196		20,171,196
Manganese ore and oxide, tons	387,196	2,196,661		1,841,451		206,859
Mattings and mats.....sq. yds.	21,555,120	1,651,813	25,370,152	2,097,009	18,949,582	1,574,404
Meat and dairy products.....		14,596,017		38,760,989		43,046,850
Metals and manuf's of n. e. s.		6,872,665		7,153,053		3,965,471
Musical instruments.....		1,787,293		2,076,734		1,262,140
Nickel ore and matte.....		6,398,228		6,109,547		5,074,783
Oilcloths.....sq. yds.	4,202,786	1,840,878	4,064,374	1,829,596	2,648,148	1,199,662
Oils of all kinds.....		38,112,883		47,020,573		35,725,051
Paints, pigments and colors.....		2,144,074		2,325,222		1,959,108
Paper stock, crude.....		7,271,406		8,571,207		4,817,583
Paper and manufactures of.....		21,538,645		27,563,840		25,818,920
Printing paper.....lbs.	301,297,305	6,034,023	562,858,717	11,075,659	670,101,061	13,119,912

	1913		1914		1915	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Articles imported.						
Perfumes, etc.		\$1,873,585		\$2,309,027		\$2,473,144
Photographic films and plates.		1,663,336		2,626,268		1,768,488
Pipes and smokers' articles.		1,332,194		1,472,871		1,354,397
Plants, trees and shrubs.		3,206,584		3,597,008		3,748,666
Platinum and manu's of.		5,213,998		3,975,572		1,630,602
Plumbago	25,222	1,972,177	24,868	1,846,126	17,068	1,387,873
Seeds		17,425,533		20,084,184		23,084,820
Shells, unmanufactured.		1,387,408		1,522,885		1,328,673
Silk, unmanufactured.		84,914,717		100,930,023		83,130,963
Manufactures of.		27,590,473		35,454,786		25,042,670
Artificial manufactures of.		3,277,784		4,081,830		3,587,170
Soap	65,225,401	6,187,136	56,574,499	5,595,509	60,084,644	5,926,972
Spice		769,437		820,613		749,387
Spirits—Malted liquors..gals.	7,698,650	3,290,265	7,177,233	2,967,029	3,351,104	1,587,398
Distilled spirits..gals.	4,080,710	7,374,157	4,160,843	7,263,848	3,289,737	5,570,322
Wines		10,078,707		10,116,669		6,247,183
Mineral waters.		1,008,127		1,000,005		720,316
Stone and manufactures of.		2,254,656		2,303,789		1,670,358
Sugar—Molasses		33,926,521		1,744,719		70,839,623
Sugar	4,740,041,488	1,456,350	51,410,271	101,649,373	5,420,981,867	173,992,608
Sulphur ore.	964,559	103,639,823	5,066,821,873	3,696,335	844,659	4,407,249
Tanning materials.		4,111,636		1,566,001		1,848,066
Tea	94,812,800	2,026,318	91,130,815	16,735,302	96,987,942	17,512,619
Tin	114,716,099	17,433,688	100,177,962	39,422,479	94,864,623	30,777,617
Tobacco—Leaf	67,454,745	53,112,594	60,107,512	35,029,055	45,764,728	27,156,665
Manufactures of.		35,919,079		5,587,806		4,501,511
Toys		6,577,403		9,084,019		8,085,363
Vegetables		7,935,555		15,133,535		9,329,732
Wood and manufactures of.		11,358,761		62,433,039		60,734,755
Wool, unmanufactured..lbs.	195,293,255	61,824,088	247,648,869	53,190,767	308,083,429	68,242,568
Manufactures of.		35,579,823		34,294,204		29,791,356
Zinc—Ore and calamine, tons	51,934	16,318,141	18,280	251,479	79,814	1,818,140
In blocks and manu's of.		831,080		364,472		272,672
Total value mdse..{free		987,524,162		1,127,502,899		1,033,526,675
dut.		825,484,072		766,422,958		640,643,065
Total value imports.*		1,813,008,234		1,893,925,657		1,674,169,740
*Including articles not specified in above table.						

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

	1913		1914		1915	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Articles exported.						
Abrasive		\$2,311,382		\$2,114,632		\$1,802,248
Agricultural implements.		40,572,352		31,965,789		10,304,978
Aluminum and manu's of.		1,046,915		1,101,920		3,245,799
Animals—Cattle	24,714	1,177,199	18,376	647,288	5,494	702,847
Hogs	15,332	151,747	10,122	133,751	7,799	93,037
Horses	28,707	3,960,102	22,776	3,388,819	289,340	64,046,534
Mules	4,744	733,795	4,883	690,974	65,788	12,726,143
Sheep	187,132	606,726	152,000	534,543	47,213	182,278
Total animals, including fowls		7,080,122		5,803,659		77,953,686
Art works		816,604		1,415,302		293,321
Asbestos, manufactures of.		688,414		687,073		535,027
Asphaltum, unmanufact'd, tons	54,560	1,164,486	49,831	1,131,086	28,553	616,240
Manufactures of.		475,541		362,347		400,154
Athletic and sporting goods.		716,159		783,120		576,442
Brass and manufactures of.		8,554,636		7,472,476		20,544,549
Breadstuffs—Barley	17,536,703	11,411,819	6,644,747	4,253,129	26,754,522	18,184,079
Bread and biscuit	12,532,480	730,067	12,645,551	728,447	11,687,452	702,509
Corn	49,054,961	28,890,544	9,320,855	7,008,028	48,786,291	39,393,064
Cornmeal	428,794	1,444,539	336,241	1,185,891	470,503	1,322,214
Oatmeal	48,533,350	1,514,848	15,998,286	569,204	68,094,978	2,406,065
Oats	33,759,177	13,206,247	1,859,949	757,527	97,169,551	57,479,964
Rye	1,822,962	1,260,384	2,232,734	1,555,012	12,544,888	14,733,409
Wheat	91,602,974	89,036,428	92,393,775	87,953,456	259,642,533	333,552,226
Wheat flour..brls.	11,394,805	53,157,737	11,821,461	54,454,175	16,182,765	94,869,343
Total breadstuffs (all kinds)		211,098,339		165,302,385		573,823,676
Cars, etc.—Aeroplanes and parts of.		107,552		226,149		1,541,446
Automobiles	25,286	26,012,934	29,090	26,574,574	37,836	60,254,635
Parts of.		5,240,599		6,624,232		7,853,183
Steam railroad cars.		9,745,138		7,409,558		1,707,830
Other railroad cars.		5,633,668		7,668,208		1,705,965
Motorcycles	3,983	749,072	6,410	1,234,194	8,166	1,494,176
Wagons	22,248	1,439,330	18,883	1,121,389	9,056	1,118,868
Total cars, etc. (all kinds)		54,585,838		51,676,222		85,108,341
Celluloid and manu's of.		1,639,046		1,387,541		722,550
Cement, hydraulic..brls.	3,999,715	5,822,107	2,391,453	3,382,282	2,361,451	3,241,686
Chemicals		26,574,519		27,079,092		46,380,986
Clocks and watches.		3,606,257		3,013,149		2,574,809
Coal	20,708,582	65,097,221	19,664,080	59,921,013	18,095,183	55,906,140

Articles exported.	1913		1914		1915	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Coke.....tons	900,672	\$3,318,437	742,476	\$2,789,814	602,473	\$2,304,475
Cocoa and chocolate.....	.....	376,336	.....	336,940	.....	1,934,166
Coffee—Green or raw.....lbs.	50,723,958	8,679,422	52,649,233	8,850,642	49,177,146	6,941,575
Roasted or prepared.....lbs.	1,469,043	331,370	1,815,835	427,009	2,421,664	461,030
Confectionery.....	.....	1,332,136	.....	1,327,089	.....	1,222,794
Copper, ore.....tons	64,341	2,958,790	77,410	3,257,089	16,147	320,147
Manufactures of.....	.....	1,863,431	.....	1,327,037	.....	3,319,230
Pigs, ingots, bars, etc., lbs.	845,532,387	138,301,482	974,791,676	144,895,519	677,303,822	96,238,800
Cotton, unmanufactured, bales	8,724,572	547,357,195	9,165,300	610,475,301	8,426,297	376,217,972
Manufactures of.....	.....	53,743,977	.....	51,467,233	.....	71,973,497
Dental goods.....	.....	2,847,836	.....	2,679,170	.....	1,882,923
Earthen, stone and chinaware	.....	4,967,019	.....	4,353,241	.....	2,764,438
Eggs.....doz.	20,409,390	4,391,653	16,148,849	3,734,087	20,784,424	5,093,764
Electrical machinery.....	.....	26,772,816	.....	25,060,844	.....	19,171,757
Explosives—Cartridges.....	.....	2,657,106	.....	3,521,533	.....	17,714,205
Dynamite.....lbs.	13,352,144	1,416,760	14,464,601	1,587,184	7,712,999	924,079
Gunpowder.....lbs.	1,149,731	378,123	989,385	247,200	7,686,480	5,091,542
All other.....	.....	815,577	.....	916,280	.....	17,746,362
Total explosives.....	.....	5,267,566	.....	6,272,197	.....	41,476,188
Fertilizers.....tons	1,347,726	11,400,088	1,539,472	11,973,738	358,568	3,870,887
Fibers.....	.....	10,963,946	.....	12,576,470	.....	12,268,556
Fish.....	.....	9,711,932	.....	12,842,173	.....	12,870,790
Fruits and nuts.....	.....	37,079,102	.....	31,850,392	.....	34,933,117
Furs and fur skins.....	.....	18,389,586	.....	14,969,371	.....	3,794,459
Glass and glassware.....	.....	4,193,642	.....	3,729,623	.....	5,568,717
Glucose and grape sugar, lbs.	200,149,246	4,652,396	199,530,874	4,566,919	158,462,508	3,885,233
Jewelry.....	.....	1,467,942	.....	1,005,285	.....	634,387
Grease, lubricating, etc.....	.....	2,339,015	.....	2,394,913	.....	2,384,596
Soap stock and other.....	.....	8,844,842	.....	5,646,959	.....	4,266,907
Hair and manufactures of.....	.....	1,672,192	.....	1,429,794	.....	1,579,041
Hay.....tons	60,720	964,429	50,151	827,205	105,508	1,980,297
Hides and skins other than furs.....lbs.	26,140,338	3,449,924	19,867,135	2,807,253	24,923,180	4,685,724
Hops.....lbs.	17,591,195	4,764,713	24,262,896	6,953,529	16,210,443	3,848,020
Household and personal effects	.....	10,272,892	.....	7,919,925	.....	4,292,504
India rubber, manu's of.....	.....	14,324,894	.....	12,441,220	.....	14,767,513
Instruments, scientific, etc.,	.....	1,856,993	.....	1,760,861	.....	2,431,088
Iron ore.....tons	1,221,387	3,684,443	1,004,547	3,401,156	407,057	1,277,563
Iron and steel and manufactures of.....	.....	304,605,797	.....	251,480,677	.....	225,888,958
Firearms.....	.....	3,971,872	.....	3,442,297	.....	9,474,947
Lamps, chandeliers, etc.....	.....	1,307,233	.....	2,806,934	.....	2,222,747
Lead, manufactures of.....	.....	589,521	.....	2,610,207	.....	1,117,875
Leather and manufactures of	.....	63,893,351	.....	57,566,261	.....	120,727,156
Meat and dairy products—						
Beef, canned.....lbs.	6,340,348	857,826	3,464,733	461,901	75,274,608	11,974,673
Beef, fresh.....lbs.	7,362,388	902,149	6,394,044	788,793	170,440,934	21,731,633
Beef, cured.....lbs.	25,856,919	2,489,965	23,265,974	2,289,516	31,874,743	3,382,670
Oleo oil.....lbs.	92,849,757	10,866,253	97,017,065	10,156,665	80,481,946	9,341,188
Oleomargarine.....lbs.	2,967,582	311,485	2,532,821	263,453	5,522,183	617,035
Tallow.....lbs.	30,586,350	1,910,439	15,812,831	1,002,011	20,239,988	1,386,445
Bacon.....lbs.	200,993,584	25,647,167	193,964,252	25,879,056	346,718,227	47,326,129
Hams, cured.....lbs.	159,544,687	21,641,386	165,881,791	23,767,447	203,701,114	29,049,931
Lard.....lbs.	519,025,384	58,187,336	481,457,792	54,492,911	475,531,098	52,440,132
Neutral lard.....lbs.	44,777,692	5,129,899	29,323,786	3,270,236	26,021,954	3,022,321
Pork, canned.....lbs.	4,148,343	565,039	3,074,303	492,822	4,644,418	745,923
Pork, pickled.....lbs.	53,749,023	5,699,136	45,543,085	4,896,574	45,655,574	4,911,307
Pork, fresh.....lbs.	2,457,997	310,574	2,668,020	359,181	3,908,193	473,801
Lard, compounds.....lbs.	64,456,832	5,915,759	58,303,594	5,489,139	69,980,614	6,045,752
Mutton.....lbs.	5,266,019	591,969	4,685,498	523,023	3,877,413	448,221
Poultry and game.....	.....	1,303,739	.....	913,632	.....	1,187,717
Sausage, canned.....lbs.	1,117,400	145,440	1,446,582	202,120	1,821,958	307,726
All other.....lbs.	6,893,918	940,305	4,562,983	755,794	5,183,525	845,861
Sausage casings.....lbs.	26,203,391	3,901,428	30,092,206	4,077,882	30,818,551	4,859,815
Other meat prod., can'd, lbs.	.....	1,086,463	.....	1,350,213	.....	1,192,464
Stealin.....	3,744,886	323,376	2,724,181	234,121	12,750,907	1,308,665
All other.....	.....	1,935,860	.....	1,685,351	.....	2,403,842
Butter.....lbs.	3,585,600	872,804	3,693,597	877,453	9,850,704	2,392,480
Cheese.....	2,599,050	441,186	2,427,577	416,124	54,069,917	8,247,174
Milk, condensed.....lbs.	16,525,918	1,432,848	16,209,082	1,341,140	27,295,627	3,866,642
Total meat and dairy products.....	.....	153,883,526	.....	146,227,780	.....	220,052,990
Motor boats.....No.	516	768,523	400	519,584	164	273,516
Musical instruments.....	.....	3,799,731	.....	3,358,631	.....	2,043,715
Naval stores (rosin, tar, etc.)	.....	26,471,292	.....	19,882,165	.....	11,127,639
Nickel, oxide and matte, lbs.	27,881,277	9,275,714	28,895,242	9,403,709	29,599,612	11,110,299
Oil cake and meal.....lbs.	2,049,361,136	29,444,252	1,530,358,450	21,667,672	2,057,736,452	28,579,051
Oil—Animal.....gals.	3,660,261	1,585,609	1,450,600	822,233	882,096	477,074
Mineal.....gals.	1,989,772,713	137,237,762	2,281,611,065	152,174,056	2,187,340,610	133,893,275
Vegetable.....	.....	24,044,401	.....	18,251,486	.....	25,337,745
Paints, pigments and colors.....	.....	7,681,938	.....	7,256,318	.....	7,387,600
Paper stock (except wood pulp).....lbs.	32,021,038	635,093	40,646,323	740,294	26,398,801	440,290
Paper and manufactures of.....	.....	21,779,303	.....	20,663,634	.....	19,848,358
Paraffin and paraffin wax, lbs.	290,678,861	9,679,273	186,357,728	6,516,338	330,374,056	10,589,843
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc.,	.....	1,441,982	.....	1,620,872	.....	1,715,059
Photographs, etc.....	.....	2,805,978	.....	2,512,320	.....	1,563,109

	1913		1914		1915	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Articles exported.						
Photographic goods.....		9,137,287		9,431,800		8,276,291
Roofing felt, etc.....		1,427,684		1,029,127		880,944
Salt.....lbs.	128,095,915	441,673	149,123,465	542,733	165,019,366	616,132
Silk, manufactures of.....		3,564,837		3,190,745		3,861,064
Soap.....		2,390,858		2,307,605		2,745,396
Spirits—Malt liquors.....		4,629,567		4,939,002		4,858,299
Distilled.....gals.		1,371,463		1,485,176		1,082,112
Wines.....gals.		1,686,150		2,275,832	1,592,798	1,982,019
Starch.....lbs.	110,897,591	2,218,159	1,783,918	373,412	819,310	332,369
Stone, including marble.....		418,668		1,825,230	107,036,638	2,939,453
Sugar, etc.—Molasses.....gals.		2,236,822		2,146,758		1,265,516
Sirup.....lbs.		255,973	1,002,441	175,498	1,148,741	145,274
Sugar, refined.....lbs.	14,309,029	1,937,648	11,630,258	1,491,639	11,439,133	1,653,095
Surgical appliances.....	43,994,761	1,681,302	50,895,726	1,859,983	549,007,405	25,615,016
Tin, manufactures of.....		1,733,783		1,228,467		4,418,303
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....lbs.	418,796,906	1,453,490	449,749,982	1,477,584		1,786,098
Manufactures of.....		49,353,595		53,963,870	348,346,091	44,493,829
Toys.....		5,314,978		7,489,811		6,468,688
Vegetables.....		828,518		809,120		929,864
Wood and manufactures of.....		7,353,537		6,936,400		10,813,151
Wool, manufactures of.....		115,704,777		103,179,640		49,943,537
Zinc and manufactures of.....		4,483,506		7,690,087		27,327,451
		8,463,310		7,683,774		11,616,243
Total value exports of domestic mds.*.....		2,428,506,358		2,329,684,025		2,716,178,465
Total value exports of foreign mds.....		37,377,791		34,895,123		52,410,875
Total value exports, except gold and silver.....		2,465,884,149		2,364,579,148		2,768,589,340

*Including articles not specified in above table.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

	1913		1914		1915	
	Imports.	Per ct.	Imports.	Per ct.	Imports.	Per ct.
Free of duty—Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	\$509,725,230	51.62	\$549,061,406	48.70	\$505,874,813	48.95
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	179,829,039	18.21	201,868,045	17.90	196,762,824	19.04
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	10,889,197	1.10	37,201,040	3.30	50,958,753	4.93
Manufactures for further use in mfg.....	180,580,155	18.29	200,925,040	17.82	162,142,604	15.69
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	97,122,111	9.83	127,508,163	11.31	107,411,372	10.39
Miscellaneous.....	9,378,430	.96	10,938,345	.97	10,376,309	1.00
Total free of duty.....	987,524,162	100.00	1,127,502,699	100.00	1,033,526,675	100.00
Dutiable—Crude materials for use in mfg.....	125,484,971	15.20	83,804,454	10.93	69,268,257	10.81
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	31,917,461	3.87	46,079,576	6.01	27,024,421	4.22
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	183,354,023	22.21	190,442,629	24.85	234,011,593	36.53
Manufactures for further use in mfg.....	168,821,773	20.45	118,350,448	15.44	75,803,712	11.83
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	311,056,593	37.68	321,810,501	41.99	228,852,086	35.72
Miscellaneous.....	4,849,251	.59	5,935,800	.78	5,682,996	.89
Total dutiable.....	825,484,072	100.00	766,422,958	100.00	640,643,065	100.00
Free and dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	635,210,201	35.04	632,865,860	33.42	575,143,070	34.35
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	211,746,500	11.68	247,947,621	13.09	223,787,245	13.37
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	194,243,220	10.72	227,644,329	12.02	284,970,346	17.02
Manufactures for further use in mfg.....	349,401,928	19.27	319,275,488	16.86	237,946,316	14.21
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	408,178,704	22.51	449,318,214	23.72	336,263,458	20.09
Miscellaneous.....	14,227,681	.78	16,874,145	.89	16,059,305	.96
Total imports of merchandise.....	1,813,008,234	100.00	1,893,925,657	100.00	1,674,169,740	100.00
Per cent of free.....		54.47		59.53		61.70
Duties collected from customs.....	318,142,344		292,128,528		209,268,109	
Average ad valorem rate of duty, based on imports for consumption.....		18.01		15.32		12.69
Remaining in warehouse at end of month.....						
EXPORTS.						
Domestic—Crude materials for use in mfg.....	731,758,513	30.13	792,716,109	34.03	509,436,254	18.76
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	181,907,266	7.49	137,495,121	5.90	507,064,610	18.67
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	321,204,373	13.23	293,218,336	12.59	452,767,729	16.67
Manufactures for further use in mfg.....	408,806,949	16.83	374,224,210	16.06	357,459,326	13.15
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	776,297,360	31.97	724,908,000	31.11	808,634,402	29.77
Miscellaneous.....	8,531,897	.35	7,122,249	.31	80,816,144	2.98
Total domestic.....	2,428,506,358	100.00	2,329,684,025	100.00	2,716,178,465	100.00
Foreign—Free of duty.....	22,051,706	59.00	20,821,918	59.67	36,432,904	69.51
Dutiable.....	15,326,085	41.00	14,073,205	40.33	15,977,971	30.49
Total foreign.....	37,377,791	100.00	34,895,123	100.00	52,410,875	100.00
Total exports.....	2,465,884,149		2,364,579,148		2,768,589,340	
Excess of exports.....	652,875,915		470,653,491		1,094,419,600	
Total imports and exports.....	4,278,892,383		4,258,504,805		4,442,759,080	

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From Oct. 1, 1890, to June 30, 1915.

FISCAL YEAR.*	MERCHANDISE.			SPECIE.		MDSE. AND SPECIE COMBINED.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).
1790.	\$23,000,000	\$20,205,156	\$2,794,844			\$23,000,000	\$20,205,156	\$2,794,844
1791.	29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959			29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959
1792.	31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902			31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902
1793.	31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428			31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428
1794.	34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275			34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275
1795.	69,756,288	47,989,872	21,766,396			69,756,288	47,989,872	21,766,396
1796.	81,496,164	58,574,625	22,861,539			81,496,164	58,574,625	22,861,539
1797.	75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696			75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696
1798.	68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289			68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289
1799.	79,039,148	76,625,122	2,414,026			79,039,148	76,625,122	2,414,026
1800.	91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988			91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988
1801.	111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998			111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998
1802.	76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189			76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189
1803.	64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633			64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633
1804.	85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926			85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926
1805.	120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979			120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979
1806.	129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037			129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037
1807.	138,500,000	108,345,150	30,154,850			138,500,000	108,345,150	30,154,850
1808.	166,000,000	22,430,960	143,569,040			166,000,000	22,430,960	143,569,040
1809.	59,400,000	52,203,233	7,196,767			59,400,000	52,203,233	7,196,767
1810.	85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030			85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030
1811.	53,400,000	61,316,832	7,916,832			53,400,000	61,316,832	7,916,832
1812.	77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764			77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764
1813.	22,005,000	27,856,017	5,851,017			22,005,000	27,856,017	5,851,017
1814.	12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559			12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559
1815.	113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521			113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521
1816.	147,103,000	81,320,052	65,782,948			147,103,000	81,320,052	65,782,948
1817.	94,250,000	87,671,533	6,578,467			94,250,000	87,671,533	6,578,467
1818.	121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867			121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867
1819.	87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479			87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479
1820.	74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331			74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331
1821.	54,520,334	64,596,323	75,489	\$8,064,890	\$10,478,059	62,585,724	65,074,382	2,488,658
1822.	79,871,895	61,350,101	18,521,594	3,369,846	10,810,180	83,241,541	72,160,281	11,081,260
1823.	72,481,371	68,326,043	4,155,328	5,057,896	6,372,987	77,539,267	74,699,080	2,840,237
1824.	72,169,172	68,972,105	3,197,067	8,378,970	7,014,552	80,548,142	75,986,657	4,561,485
1825.	90,189,310	90,738,393	549,023	6,150,765	6,797,055	96,340,075	96,535,388	3,195,313
1826.	79,037,351	115,215,822	36,302,732	6,830,946	4,704,563	85,868,293	120,920,385	35,052,092
1827.	74,309,947	74,309,947	0.000	8,151,130	8,014,380	82,461,027	82,324,827	1,36,200
1828.	81,020,083	64,021,210	16,998,873	7,489,741	8,243,476	88,509,824	72,264,686	16,245,138
1829.	67,088,915	67,434,651	345,736	7,403,612	4,924,020	74,492,527	72,358,671	2,133,856
1830.	62,720,956	71,670,735	8,949,779	7,855,964	2,178,773	70,576,920	73,849,508	2,972,588
1831.	95,885,179	72,295,652	23,589,527	7,305,945	9,014,931	103,191,124	81,310,583	21,880,541
1832.	95,121,762	81,520,603	13,601,159	5,907,504	5,656,340	101,029,266	87,176,943	13,852,323
1833.	101,041,943	87,528,732	13,513,211	7,070,368	2,611,701	108,113,311	90,140,433	17,972,878
1834.	108,009,700	102,200,215	5,809,485	17,911,632	2,076,758	125,921,332	104,276,973	21,644,359
1835.	136,794,236	115,215,822	21,578,414	6,477,775	4,477,742	143,272,011	121,693,715	21,578,296
1836.	123,373,154	102,240,450	21,132,704	13,400,881	4,324,336	136,793,935	106,568,040	30,225,895
1837.	150,472,933	111,443,127	39,029,806	10,516,414	5,976,249	160,989,317	117,419,376	43,569,941
1838.	95,970,288	104,978,570	9,008,282	17,747,116	3,508,046	113,717,404	108,486,616	5,230,788
1839.	156,490,956	112,251,673	44,239,283	5,695,176	7,877,743	162,092,132	121,028,416	41,063,716
1840.	98,258,706	123,668,932	25,410,226	8,882,813	8,417,014	107,141,519	132,086,946	24,944,427
1841.	122,957,544	111,817,471	11,140,073	4,988,633	10,034,332	127,946,177	121,851,803	6,094,374
1842.	96,075,071	99,877,945	3,802,874	4,087,016	4,813,539	100,162,087	104,691,554	5,470,533
1843.	42,493,464	82,825,689	40,332,225	22,320,335	1,520,791	64,733,799	84,346,480	19,612,681
1844.	102,040,606	105,749,833	3,709,227	5,830,429	5,454,214	107,871,035	111,204,046	3,333,011
1845.	113,184,322	106,040,111	7,144,211	4,070,242	8,606,495	117,254,564	114,646,606	2,607,958
1846.	117,914,065	109,585,249	8,328,816	3,777,732	3,905,268	121,691,807	113,488,516	8,203,291
1847.	122,424,349	156,741,598	34,317,249	24,121,289	1,907,024	146,545,638	158,648,622	12,102,984
1848.	148,638,644	138,190,515	10,448,129	6,360,284	15,841,616	154,998,928	154,032,131	966,797
1849.	141,206,199	140,351,172	855,027	6,651,240	5,404,648	147,857,439	145,755,820	2,101,619
1850.	173,509,522	144,375,726	29,133,800	4,628,792	7,522,994	178,138,318	151,898,720	26,239,598
1851.	210,771,423	188,915,259	21,856,170	5,453,508	29,472,752	216,224,932	218,388,011	2,163,079
1852.	207,440,388	166,364,231	40,976,157	5,505,044	42,674,132	212,945,442	209,658,366	3,287,076
1853.	263,777,263	203,438,293	60,338,970	4,201,382	27,496,876	267,978,547	230,975,157	37,003,390
1854.	297,905,734	237,043,764	60,861,970	6,756,587	41,261,504	304,562,381	278,325,298	26,237,083
1855.	257,808,708	218,909,530	38,899,205	3,659,812	56,247,343	261,468,592	275,156,646	13,688,326
1856.	310,432,310	281,219,423	29,212,887	4,207,632	45,745,485	314,639,942	326,964,908	12,324,966
1857.	348,438,642	298,823,760	50,608,582	12,461,799	69,136,922	360,894,141	362,960,682	2,070,541
1858.	363,338,654	272,001,274	91,337,380	19,274,496	52,633,147	382,613,150	324,644,421	57,968,729
1859.	381,338,341	292,901,561	88,436,780	7,434,789	63,887,411	388,785,130	356,789,462	31,995,668
1860.	353,616,119	333,576,057	20,040,062	8,530,135	66,546,239	362,166,254	400,122,296	37,956,042
1861.	289,310,542	299,533,893	9,223,351	46,339,611	46,339,611	335,650,153	249,934,913	85,715,240
1862.	189,356,677	190,670,501	1,313,824	16,415,052	36,887,640	205,771,729	227,558,141	21,786,412
1863.	234,335,515	203,964,447	30,371,068	9,584,105	64,156,611	233,919,620	268,121,058	35,201,438
1864.	316,447,283	158,387,988	158,059,295	13,115,612	105,396,541	329,562,895	264,234,529	65,328,366
1865.	288,745,580	166,029,303	122,716,277	9,810,072	67,643,226	298,555,652	232,672,529	65,883,123
1866.	444,812,066	348,859,522	95,952,544	10,700,092	68,044,071	445,512,158	404,908,593	40,603,565
1867.	358,761,096	294,506,141	64,254,955	22,070,475	60,868,372	417,831,571	355,374,513	62,457,058
1868.	357,436,440	281,952,899	75,483,541	14,188,368	93,784,102	371,624,808	375,737,001	4,112,193
1869.	417,306,379	286,711,697	130,594,682	19,807,876	57,138,890	437,314,255	443,256,077	94,058,178
1870.	415,658,408	292,771,708	122,886,700	26,419,179	59,155,996	462,377,587	450,927,494	11,450,163
1871.	520,223,694	442,577,566	77,646,128	21,270,024	98,441,988	541,495,708	541,262,166	233,540
1872.	626,595,077	444,177,586	182,417,491	15,743,689	79,577,534	640,338,766	524,055,120	116,283,646

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—CONTINUED.

FISCAL YEAR.	MERCHANDISE.			SPECIE.		MDSE. AND SPECIE COMBINED.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).
1873.	\$642,196,210	\$522,479,922	\$119,656,288	\$21,480,937	\$34,008,574	\$663,617,147	\$557,088,496	\$106,528,651
1874.	567,406,842	586,285,040	18,878,198	25,434,906	66,900,405	592,841,748	652,918,445	60,076,197
1875.	533,065,436	513,424,711	19,640,725	20,940,717	62,132,142	553,906,153	615,556,853	61,650,700
1876.	460,741,190	504,384,671	79,643,481	15,936,681	56,506,302	476,677,871	566,890,973	220,213,102
1877.	451,323,126	602,475,220	151,152,094	40,774,414	56,162,237	492,097,540	658,637,457	166,539,917
1878.	437,051,532	694,865,766	257,814,234	29,821,314	36,730,125	466,872,846	728,605,891	261,733,045
1879.	445,777,777	170,439,441	264,661,666	20,296,000	24,997,441	466,075,775	735,436,882	269,363,107
1880.	667,954,746	835,638,658	167,683,912	93,034,310	17,142,919	760,989,965	852,781,577	91,792,521
1881.	624,664,028	902,377,346	259,712,718	110,575,497	19,406,847	735,240,125	921,784,193	186,544,068
1882.	642,639,574	750,527,572	25,902,683	42,472,390	49,417,479	707,111,964	799,956,736	32,847,772
1883.	723,180,914	923,890,402	190,658,488	42,492,331	31,820,335	751,670,305	955,659,735	193,989,430
1884.	667,697,638	740,518,603	72,816,916	37,426,262	67,133,383	705,123,950	807,646,992	102,523,037
1885.	577,527,329	742,189,755	164,662,426	43,242,323	42,231,525	620,769,652	784,421,283	163,651,628
1886.	635,436,168	679,524,830	44,088,664	38,593,656	72,463,410	674,029,792	751,988,240	77,958,448
1887.	692,319,768	716,183,211	23,863,443	60,170,792	59,709,691	752,490,560	752,180,902	809,658
1888.	723,957,114	695,954,507	28,002,607	59,387,966	46,414,183	783,295,100	742,368,890	40,926,410
1889.	745,131,652	740,401,375	27,730,277	28,967,073	96,641,533	774,004,725	839,402,908	64,448,183
1890.	789,310,409	857,828,694	68,518,275	33,976,326	52,148,420	823,286,735	909,977,104	86,690,369
1891.	849,916,196	884,480,810	39,564,614	36,259,447	108,953,642	881,175,643	993,434,452	112,258,809
1892.	827,402,422	1,030,275,148	202,872,686	69,654,540	83,006,886	907,057,968	1,113,284,041	216,227,073
1893.	965,400,822	847,065,104	118,335,718	44,367,633	149,418,163	1,010,768,985	997,083,357	86,514,802
1894.	964,994,622	892,140,572	237,145,950	85,735,671	127,439,326	1,040,730,283	1,019,569,888	278,839,605
1895.	731,969,965	807,538,165	75,568,200	56,595,929	113,763,767	788,565,904	921,301,932	132,736,028
1896.	779,724,674	882,066,998	102,882,264	62,302,251	172,951,617	842,026,925	1,055,558,556	213,531,630
1897.	764,730,412	1,050,993,556	286,263,144	115,548,007	102,306,218	880,278,419	1,153,301,774	273,023,355
1898.	616,049,654	1,231,482,330	615,432,676	151,319,455	70,511,630	767,369,109	1,301,948,960	534,624,851
1899.	697,148,489	1,227,025,302	529,876,813	119,629,659	93,841,141	810,778,148	1,320,964,443	504,046,295
1900.	849,941,184	1,394,488,082	544,546,898	79,829,486	104,979,034	929,770,670	1,499,462,116	569,691,446
1901.	823,172,105	1,487,704,901	664,592,826	105,457,708	117,470,357	925,009,875	1,605,235,348	679,625,473
1902.	903,330,948	1,811,710,401	478,338,453	80,233,508	98,301,340	983,574,456	1,480,020,741	496,446,285
1903.	1,029,719,237	1,420,141,679	394,422,442	98,145,518	91,340,544	1,094,864,780	1,512,482,833	425,617,778
1904.	991,087,371	1,460,827,271	469,739,900	226,824,182	130,932,688	1,117,911,553	1,591,759,959	473,848,406
1905.	1,117,513,071	1,518,561,666	401,048,595	181,133,826	141,442,896	1,298,646,897	1,660,004,002	461,357,605
1906.	1,226,563,843	1,743,864,500	517,300,657	140,664,270	103,442,654	1,370,228,118	1,847,307,141	520,079,041
1907.	1,434,421,423	1,880,858,078	446,436,653	157,456,873	105,138,249	1,591,878,298	1,988,968,927	397,111,029
1908.	1,194,341,792	1,900,778,346	666,434,554	192,995,418	130,354,126	1,327,337,210	1,991,127,472	663,790,662
1909.	1,311,920,224	1,663,011,104	351,090,880	87,968,739	147,214,610	1,399,879,025	1,810,225,714	410,346,691
1910.	1,556,947,430	1,744,364,720	187,417,290	88,557,099	173,850,076	1,454,604,529	1,918,734,796	473,230,267
1911.	1,327,238,106	2,049,320,189	722,082,083	119,544,262	87,259,611	1,446,707,367	2,136,578,810	689,870,443
1912.	1,337,354,834	2,204,328,009	866,973,175	95,988,719	129,219,018	1,467,573,853	2,335,644,422	578,070,568
1913.	1,812,978,234	2,465,884,149	652,905,915	110,462,541	149,376,933	1,923,440,786	2,615,261,082	691,820,307
1914.	1,893,295,657	2,465,979,148	572,683,491	91,865,263	167,003,521	1,990,790,920	2,581,682,700	590,791,780
1915.	1,674,169,740	2,768,589,340	1,094,419,600	200,679,078	197,166,331	1,874,848,818	2,965,755,675	1,090,906,857

*Fiscal year ended Sept. 30 prior to 1843; since that date ended June 30.

NOTE.—Merchandise and specie are combined in showing the total inward and outward movement in the columns at right of table for the purpose of values by years.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	1913.	1914.	1915.
Gold—Imports	\$69,194,025	\$66,538,659	\$171,538,755
Exports	77,762,622	11,033,529	146,224,148
Silver—Imports	41,268,516	30,329,604	29,110,723
Exports	71,614,311	51,995,023	50,942,187

TONNAGE.

	1913.	1914.	1915.
Vessels.			
Entered—Sailing	2,690,065	2,443,477	2,348,851
Steam	47,949,108	50,945,110	44,361,615
Cleared—Sailing	2,810,477	2,435,345	2,488,440
Steam	48,340,489	50,728,064	44,398,648

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Europe—Austria-Hungary	\$19,192,414	\$20,110,834	\$9,794,418	\$23,320,696	\$22,718,258	\$1,240,167
Azores and Madeira Islands	323,599	537,181	531,538	238,302	240,723	90,314
Belgium	41,941,014	41,035,532	10,222,860	66,845,862	61,219,894	20,662,315
Bulgaria	440,537	308,840	280,845	103,749	326,734	12,490
Denmark	2,974,670	3,269,735	3,160,699	18,687,794	15,670,135	79,824,478
Finland	126,139	116,876	143,491	3,615,485	3,902,940	329,030
France	136,877,990	141,446,252	77,158,740	146,100,201	159,818,924	369,397,170
Germany	188,963,071	189,919,136	91,372,710	331,684,212	344,794,276	28,863,354
Gibraltar	7,917	15,110	8,774	467,544	773,038	3,499,975
Greece	3,179,816	3,866,594	4,226,003	1,216,195	1,123,511	23,499,646
Iceland and Faroe Islands.	99,125	86,813	83,866	33,977	15,855	133,140
Italy	54,107,364	56,407,671	54,978,726	76,285,273	74,235,012	184,819,633
Malta, Gozo, etc.	14,744	18,813	21,237	449,616	268,067	1,268,857
Netherlands	38,180,967	26,294,010	32,518,890	125,909,862	112,215,673	143,267,019
Norway	9,197,255	9,197,255	9,197,255	8,391,453	9,063,610	39,074,701
Portugal	6,870,323	6,165,065	5,121,393	4,167,158	2,223,048	5,080,937
Roumania	348,481	489,620	97,881	2,417,591	2,306,377	391,001
Russia in Europe.	26,958,690	20,831,184	2,512,381	25,363,795	30,088,643	37,474,380
Serbia, Montenegro, Albania	694,393	1,949,835	411,423	7,616	9,462	909,195
Spain	23,220,012	24,658,867	18,027,492	31,471,723	30,387,569	38,112,969
Sweden	11,174,419	11,590,107	11,661,337	12,044,366	14,644,226	78,273,818
Switzerland	23,260,180	25,329,699	19,335,483	826,549	1,019,602	7,735,788
Turkey in Europe.	9,917,890	8,296,525	5,673,373	2,217,073	2,160,289	640,201

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
United kingdom—England	\$252,469,237	\$248,089,913	\$214,801,285	\$546,997,911	\$548,641,399	\$835,585,779
Scotland	24,470,119	27,758,358	23,214,941	36,400,492	33,950,947	53,612,156
Ireland	18,625,584	17,813,033	18,335,449	13,750,655	11,679,517	22,594,519
Total united kingdom.....	295,564,940	293,661,304	256,351,675	597,149,059	594,271,863	911,792,454
Total Europe	892,866,384	895,602,868	614,354,645	1,479,074,761	1,486,498,729	1,971,432,182
North America—Bermuda	483,236	695,419	500,912	1,466,412	1,613,816	1,485,590
British Honduras	1,563,202	2,099,275	1,343,300	1,466,225	1,899,438	1,382,596
Canada	120,571,180	160,689,709	159,571,712	415,449,457	344,716,981	300,692,405
Central American States—						
Costa Rica.....	3,098,735	3,570,364	3,545,167	3,514,908	3,501,366	2,413,318
Guatemala.....	3,106,981	4,078,612	6,558,546	3,658,587	3,601,813	2,769,270
Honduras.....	3,200,591	3,130,328	2,593,524	3,168,762	4,873,512	5,004,443
Nicaragua.....	1,437,939	1,895,248	2,201,910	2,925,807	2,629,034	2,087,678
Panama.....	4,234,010	4,509,719	4,388,136	24,562,247	25,678,234	19,209,053
Salvador.....	1,371,568	1,158,820	1,947,382	2,389,971	2,155,138	2,101,966
Total Central American states	16,449,824	17,842,591	21,234,665	40,220,282	39,439,117	33,585,728
Greenland	40,120	40,920	91,340			
Mexico	77,543,842	92,690,566	77,611,691	54,383,424	38,748,793	34,164,447
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	1,211		55	65,538	111,318	72,065
Newfoundland and Labrador..	1,151,875	1,315,279	1,391,668	4,888,618	5,735,026	5,352,628
British West Indies—Barbados	335,249	259,715	386,743	1,484,684	1,412,394	1,281,700
Jamaica.....	5,291,388	6,701,913	5,561,585	5,287,219	5,254,124	4,564,703
Trinidad and Tobago.....	5,393,550	6,875,104	5,535,558	3,119,589	3,465,610	3,257,188
Other British.....	1,624,075	1,714,127	1,768,476	2,919,664	3,224,342	2,776,000
Total British West Indies.	12,644,362	15,550,859	13,252,362	12,811,156	13,357,010	11,879,591
Cuba	126,068,173	131,303,794	185,707,901	70,581,154	68,884,428	75,530,382
Danish West Indies.....	48,031	29,374	350,822	894,087	890,966	703,354
Dutch West Indies.....	675,362	512,959	598,972	1,020,504	906,540	1,110,588
French West Indies.....	79,736	59,968	55,163	1,723,124	2,093,623	2,256,669
Haiti.....	874,731	691,807	1,542,836	6,640,265	5,540,705	3,184,618
Santo Domingo.....	3,728,774	3,876,834	9,826,397	5,802,767	4,917,201	5,680,299
Total West Indies.....	144,139,169	152,025,595	211,334,453	99,473,057	96,580,473	100,345,531
Total North America.....	361,943,659	427,399,354	473,079,796	617,413,013	528,644,962	477,081,320
South America—Argentina.....	26,863,732	45,123,988	73,776,258	52,894,834	45,179,089	32,549,606
Bolivia.....	350	70	290	940,744	1,145,555	550,600
Brazil.....	120,155,855	101,329,073	99,178,728	42,638,467	29,963,914	25,629,599
Chile.....	27,655,420	25,722,128	27,689,780	16,067,763	17,432,392	11,377,151
Colombia.....	15,979,912	16,051,120	18,953,023	7,397,696	6,786,153	6,675,564
Ecuador.....	3,037,689	3,595,456	4,478,757	2,553,785	2,967,759	2,845,913
Falkland Islands.....			1	725	776	568
Guiana—British.....	105,933	110,603	353,397	1,813,745	1,700,360	1,841,037
Dutch.....	821,460	1,026,050	686,509	704,487	711,482	583,092
French.....	86,386		28,159	337,714	295,334	421,297
Paraguay.....	58,285	64,651	28,126	187,867	173,191	40,205
Peru.....	9,666,579	12,175,723	12,596,648	7,341,903	7,141,252	5,873,474
Uruguay.....	2,450,697	7,715,144	10,492,649	5,722,145	5,641,266	5,171,323
Venezuela.....	10,852,331	9,763,069	13,227,238	5,737,118	5,401,386	5,764,442
Total South America.....	217,734,629	222,677,075	261,489,563	146,147,993	124,539,909	99,323,957
Asia—Aden.....	1,829,401	1,747,810	1,190,205	1,638,349	1,226,262	1,587,676
China.....	39,010,800	39,382,978	40,156,139	21,326,834	24,698,734	16,402,475
China, leased territory—						
British.....	277			2,660	4,047	
French.....				13,000	166,114	316,547
German.....	722,745	638,473	221,685	488,990	3,850	
Japanese.....	21,935	289,839	451,886	608,110	1,473,339	821,776
Total China.....	39,755,757	40,311,340	40,829,710	22,439,594	26,346,084	17,540,798
Chosen.....	5,133	8,121	8,753	1,370,926	1,266,263	1,188,444
East Indies, British—British						
India.....	67,949,259	73,630,880	51,982,703	11,040,039	10,854,591	11,696,094
Straits Settlements.....	35,712,185	26,307,860	24,989,878	3,606,901	4,184,674	3,845,765
Other British.....	12,559,147	11,964,787	10,204,656	462,016	585,930	488,875
Total British.....	116,220,591	111,903,527	87,177,237	15,108,956	15,625,195	15,980,734
Dutch East Indies.....	6,221,954	5,334,361	9,245,784	3,151,693	3,676,895	2,771,779
Portuguese East Indies.....				484,881	161,234	18,911
Hongkong.....				4,012		
Japan.....	4,019,522	3,085,840	2,044,580	10,431,409	10,696,214	8,185,315
Persia.....	91,633,240	107,355,897	98,882,638	57,741,815	51,205,520	41,514,732
Russia in Asia.....	1,970,474	1,948,038	641,081	2,120	2,843	1,352,279
Siam.....	2,356,527	2,488,973	881,659	1,101,419	1,214,506	23,353,151
Siam.....	116,565	146,545	242,391	485,058	368,870	619,707
Turkey in Asia.....	12,241,395	12,546,552	6,555,334	1,096,748	1,163,230	353,919
Other Asia.....	124,208	75,482	70,722			
Total Asia.....	276,494,777	286,952,486	247,770,103	115,056,620	113,425,616	114,467,505
Oceania—British Oceania:						
Australia.....	10,956,200	17,088,534	23,705,010	43,351,855	45,775,216	43,620,676
New Zealand.....	4,383,162	5,125,036	3,539,029	9,079,497	8,950,124	8,685,973
Other British.....	109,080	204,692	263,989	276,816	261,295	225,193
Total British.....	15,450,442	22,418,262	27,508,028	52,708,168	54,986,635	52,211,842

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
French Oceania.....	\$1,011,774	\$1,549,523	\$938,968	\$833,543	\$1,057,303	\$676,180
German Oceania.....	70,977	14,301	55,887	176,341	219,892	121,383
Philippine Islands.....	21,010,248	18,162,312	24,020,169	25,384,798	27,304,587	24,755,326
Total Oceania.....	37,543,441	42,144,398	52,522,552	79,102,485	83,568,417	77,764,725
Africa—Abyssinia.....	3,211	3	157	.....	.....	.....
Belgian Congo.....	.....	34,666	130,524	14,905	103,132	289,471
British Africa—West.....	361,546	633,111	394,751	3,311,370	3,607,869	2,924,575
South.....	3,305,552	2,469,849	4,947,311	14,488,501	14,834,974	14,727,964
East.....	667,241	833,621	748,796	1,062,138	517,927	618,546
Total British.....	4,334,339	3,956,581	6,090,857	18,852,009	18,960,770	18,271,085
Canary Islands.....	154,366	177,356	116,227	1,267,785	728,673	985,411
Egypt.....	19,907,828	13,311,233	17,371,992	1,660,833	1,930,016	2,879,241
French Africa.....	732,859	844,808	652,253	4,142,512	2,754,228	2,490,204
German Africa.....	16,675	134,959	.....	563,902	593,935	103,662
Italian Africa.....	93,226	80,290	66,651	134,294	6,479	121,244
Liberia.....	2,319	6,287	37,178	96,900	110,171	152,648
Madagascar.....	41,812	13,095	45,733	3,804	25,795	57,269
Morocco.....	100,422	149,776	60,674	30,200	89,256	69,732
Portuguese Africa.....	376,646	440,422	380,535	2,248,071	2,587,472	3,089,460
Spanish Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	23,702	11,588	10,224
Total Africa.....	26,425,344	19,149,476	24,953,081	29,088,917	27,901,515	28,519,651
Grand total.....	1,813,008,234	1,893,925,657	1,674,169,740	2,465,884,149	2,364,579,148	2,768,589,340

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BY CONTINENTS (1908-15).

Fiscal years ended June 30.

CONTINENT.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Imports—Europe.....	\$908,014,147	\$854,322,918	\$806,271,380	\$768,167,760	\$819,585,326	\$892,896,384	\$895,062,968	\$614,354,645
North America.....	238,815,898	253,969,290	306,767,489	305,491,793	334,072,039	361,943,650	427,393,890	473,079,796
South America.....	124,998,500	168,878,734	196,164,786	182,623,750	215,089,316	217,747,038	222,677,075	261,489,563
Asia and Oceania.....	206,222,482	224,610,036	231,126,697	243,724,182	262,022,365	313,995,809	329,096,884	300,292,455
Africa.....	16,290,675	15,108,627	17,489,739	27,213,620	22,585,888	26,425,344	19,149,476	24,953,081
Total.....	1,194,341,702	1,311,920,224	1,567,819,988	1,527,226,105	1,653,354,934	1,812,978,234	1,895,925,657	1,674,169,740
Exports—Europe.....	1,283,600,155	1,146,755,321	1,135,914,551	1,808,275,778	1,741,732,789	1,479,076,009	1,057,930,131	1,971,432,182
North America.....	324,074,690	309,475,694	385,620,063	457,059,179	516,837,671	617,411,765	524,930,953	477,031,320
South America.....	33,583,919	76,561,680	93,246,820	108,894,894	132,310,451	146,147,993	50,755,027	99,323,957
Asia and Oceania.....	143,574,047	113,182,975	111,751,900	151,489,741	189,398,074	194,159,465	193,002,028	192,292,230
Africa.....	20,340,545	17,035,434	18,551,380	23,600,607	24,043,424	29,088,917	24,230,128	28,519,651
Total.....	1,860,773,346	1,668,011,104	1,744,984,721	2,049,320,199	2,204,322,409	2,465,884,149	1,460,827,271	2,768,589,340

DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS.

On principal articles or groups of articles imported into the United States for consumption.

Articles.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Articles.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Animals.....	\$1,367,634	\$1,892,993	\$766,693	Wood*.....	4,257,662	4,750,715	1,793,378
Breadstuffs.....	4,993,694	3,785,021	4,852,602	Wool*.....	14,454,234	13,519,982	2,589,235
Chemicals.....	7,033,225	7,542,728	7,839,974	Wool*.....	12,599,246	15,031,313	14,987,241
Cotton*.....	35,253,110	34,153,263	31,103,067	*Including manufactures of. †Unmanufactured.			
Earthenware.....	5,876,725	9,827,337	5,564,859	†Manufactured.			
Fibers*.....	447,706	493,387	25,914				
Fibers*.....	22,250,338	23,911,681	15,244,204				
Fish.....	2,192,545	2,254,880	1,390,412				
Fruits and nuts.....	8,407,965	7,867,730	7,132,519				
Furs*.....	2,130,015	2,024,801	1,599,229				
Glass*.....	3,030,824	3,051,764	2,776,678				
Iron and steel.....	8,837,875	10,067,527	6,001,114				
Jewelry.....	4,101,904	4,512,992	4,927,065				
Leather*.....	4,805,429	4,993,795	4,070,890				
Malt liquors.....	2,014,344	2,078,961	1,915,609				
Meat, dairy products.....	3,157,219	3,326,772	2,911,562				
Spirits, distilled.....	8,942,120	10,470,377	17,680,058				
Wines.....	5,809,014	6,283,973	6,509,465				
Oils.....	3,120,374	3,028,646	2,675,827				
Paints.....	612,706	634,255	397,159				
Paper*.....	3,690,026	3,784,696	2,982,890				
Slk*.....	14,096,458	13,988,110	16,703,693				
Sugar.....	50,945,310	53,480,864	61,861,426				
Tobacco*.....	25,571,508	26,748,125	26,892,273				
Toys.....	2,758,383	2,773,362	3,181,815				
Vegetables.....	6,642,322	3,159,681	2,577,982				

UNITED STATES LEADS IN EXPORTS.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the exports, domestic and foreign, of the United States were greater than those of any other country in the world. The following table compiled in the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, Washington, D. C., shows the growth of exports from the United States and Great Britain at twenty-year intervals in the last century:

Years.	American.	British.
1815.....	\$50,000,000	\$285,300,000
1835.....	115,000,000	443,600,000
1855.....	218,900,000	567,900,000
1875.....	513,400,000	1,370,500,000
1895.....	807,500,000	1,391,000,000
1915.....	2,768,600,000	2,170,100,000

*Years ended Dec. 31, except 1915, which relates to the year ended June 30.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and location.	Height in feet.	Name and location.	Height in feet.	Name and location.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France.....	1,385	Schaffhausen, Switzerland.....	100	Yellowstone (lower), Montana.....	310
Grand, Labrador.....	2,000	Skjæggafellsfoss, Norway.....	530	Ygnassu, Brazil.....	230
Minnehaha, Minnesota.....	50	Shoshone, Idaho.....	210	Yosemite (upper), California.....	1,435
Missouri, Montana.....	90	Staubbach, Switzerland.....	1,000	Yosemite (middle), California.....	625
Montmorenci, Quebec.....	265	Stirling, New Zealand.....	500	Yosemite (lower), California.....	620
Multnomah, Oregon.....	804	Sutherland, New Zealand.....	1,904	Vettis, Norway.....	400
Murchison, Africa.....	120	Takkakav, Brit'n Columbia.....	1,200	Victoria, Africa.....	400
Niagara, New York-Ontario.....	164	Twin, Idaho.....	180	Voringfoss, Norway.....	600
Njukan, Norway.....	780	Yellowstone (upper), Montana.....	110		

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Following are the existing tariff rates placed by the Underwood-Simmons act of 1913 on articles in common use or of extensive importation. A list of the principal articles on the free list is appended. Amounts given in dollars and cents are specific and the percentages are ad valorem duties. The abbreviation "n. s. p." means "not specially provided for."

DUTIALBLE LIST.

SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.

Acids: Boracic, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; citric, 5c lb.; formic, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; gallic, 6c lb.; lactic and oxalic, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; pyrogallic, 12c lb.; salicylic, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; tannic, 5c lb.; tartaric, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; acids n. s. p., 15%.

Albumen, dried egg, 3c lb.

Alkalies and compounds of, n. s. p., 15%.

Alumina and compounds, n. s. p., 15%.

Ammonia, carbonate and muriate, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; liquid anhydrous, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; ammoniacal gas liquor, 10%.

Argols, crude, and calcium tartrate, crude, 5%; with more than 90 per cent of potassium bitartrate, cream of tartar, Rochelle salts, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Basams, natural and crude, 10%; advanced in value, 15%.

Barium, chloride of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; dioxide of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; carbonate of, precipitated, 15%.

Blackening, all kinds, 15%.

Bleaching powder, chloride of lime, 1-10c lb.

Caffein, \$1 lb.; compounds of, 25%.

Calomel, corrosive sublimate, 15%.

Chalk, manufactured, 25%.

Chemical and medicinal compounds, 10c lb. and 20% to 40c lb. and 20%.

Chemical and medicinal compounds in individual packages of 2½ lbs. or less, 20% to 25%.

Chloroform, 2c lb.

Coal tar dyes, n. s. p., 30%.

Coal tar products, not dyes, n. s. p., 5% to 15%.

Cobalt, oxide of, 10c lb.

Collodion, 15%; compounds, 25% to 40%.

Drugs, natural materials for, advanced in value, 10%.

Ergot, 10c lb.

Ethers, 4c to 5c lb.; ethers n. s. p., 20%.

Extracts for dyeing, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Formaldehyde, 1c lb.

Fusel oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Gelatin, glue and glue size, 1c lb.; valued at above, 10c lb., 15% to 25%.

Glycerin, crude, 1c lb.; refined, 2c lb.

Gums, crude, n. s. p., \$1 lb.; arabic, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; camphor, crude, 1c lb.; camphor, refined, 5c lb.

Ink and ink powders, 15%.

Iodoform, 15c lb.

Leaves and roots, $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 10c lb.

Licorice, extracts of, 1c lb.

Lime, citrate of, 1c lb.

Magnesia, 1-10c to $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Menthol, 50c lb.

Oils, fish, n. s. p., 3c gal.; whale, 6c gal.; sperm, 8c gal.; oils and greases, n. s. p., 15%.

Oils, expressed, castor, 12c gal.; flaxseed and linseed, 10c gal.; olive, 20c to 30c gal.; other expressed oils, n. s. p., 15%.

Oils, distilled and essential, 10% to 20% or 6c to 25c lb.

Opium, crude, \$3 to \$6 lb.; derivatives of, \$2 to \$3 oz.

Perfumery, cosmetics, dentifrices, if with alcohol, 40c lb. and 6%; without alcohol, 60%; perfumes n. s. p., 20%.

Plasters, curative, 15%.

Pigments, 5% to 25%; lead, 25%; zinc oxide, 10% to 15%; varnishes, 10%; enamel paints, n. s. p., 20%.

Potash, bicarbonate and chloride of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; chromate or bichromate of, 1c lb.; saltpeter, refined, \$7 ton.

Soaps, perfumed, toilet, 30%; medicinal, 20%; castile and unperfumed, 10%; other, n. s. p., 10%.

Soda, benzoate of, 5c lb.; alkalies and sulphites of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; sal soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Sponges, 10%; bleached, 15%.

Talcum, 10%.

Vanillin, 10c oz.; vanilla beans, 30c lb.

SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS-WARE.

Brick, 10%; glazed, decorated, 15%.

Cement, 10%.

Tiles, $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 5c sq. ft.; 20% to 30%.

Lime, 5%.

Gypsum, 10%.

Pumice stone, unmanufactured, 5%; manufactured, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. or 25%.

Clays or earths, unmanufactured, n. s. p., 50c ton; manufactured, \$1 to \$1.50 ton.

Mica, unmanufactured, 4c lb. to 25%; manufactured, 30%.

Earthenware, common, not ornamented, 15%; ornamented, 20% to 30%.

Earthenware of nonvitrified absorbent body, 35% to 40%.

China and porcelain wares, 50% to 55%.

Gas retorts, 10%.

Glass bottles, 30% to 45%.

Glass, window, $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 2c lb.; cylinder and crown, 3c to 10c sq. ft.; cast plate, 6c to 12c sq. ft. and 4% additional if ground, frosted, etc.

Spectacles, 35%.

Lenses, 25%.

Opera glasses, optical instruments, n. s. p., 35%.

Telescopes, microscopes, photographic lenses, 25%.

Mirrors, stained glass windows, manufactures of glass, n. s. p., 30%.

Marble, breccia, onyx, rough, 50c cu. ft.; dressed, 75c cu. ft.; paving tiles of, 6c to 10c superficial ft.; mosaic cubas, 20% to 35%.

Marble, breccia, onyx, alabaster, jet, manufactured into monuments, vases, etc., 45%.

Stone, building, manufactured, 25%; unmanufactured, 3c cu. ft.

Grindstones, \$1.50 ton.

Slates, n. s. p., 10%.

SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Chrome metal and other alloys used in manufacture of steel, n. s. p., 15%.

Bar and other rolled or hammered iron, n. s. p., 5%.

Beams, girders and other structural iron and steel, 10%.

Boiler or other plate of iron and steel, n. s. p., 12%.

Iron and steel anchors, 12%; antifirction balls, 35%.

Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, n. s. p.; barrel hoops of iron and steel, 10%.

Railway fishplates and splice bars, 10%.

Iron or steel sheets with other metals imposed thereon, tin plates,terne plates, 15%.

Steel bars, mill shafting, castings, not containing alloys, 15%.

Rivet, screw, fence, nail and other iron or steel wire rods, 10%.

Round iron or steel wire, 15%; wire rope, 30%.

Anvils, 15%.

Automobiles valued at \$2,000 or more, 45%; under \$2,000, 30%; parts, 30%.

Bicycles, motorcycles, and parts, 25%.

Axles of iron and steel, 10%.

Blacksmiths' hammers and other tools of iron and steel, 10%.

Nuts and washers, 5% to 30%.

Cast iron pipe, 10%.

Chains, n. s. p., 20%; sprocket and machine, 25%.

Iron and steel tubing, n. s. p., 20%.

Knives, razors, etc., with folding blades, 35% to 55%.

Knives, table, etc., with fixed blades, and without handles, 25%; with handles, 30%.

Files and rasps, 25%.

Muskets and rifles, muzzle loading, 15%; breech-loading guns, 35%.

Needles, 20%.

Fishhooks and fishing tackle, except lines and nets, 30%.

Steel plates for engraving, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, 15%; lithographic plates of stone, 25%.

Saws, 12%.

Screws, 25%.

Umbrella ribs, 35%.

Wheels, railway, 20%.

Aluminum, crude, 2c lb.; in plates, bars, rods, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Antimony, 10% to 25%.
 Argentine, German silver, unmanufactured, 15%.
 Bronze, 25%.
 Copper, 5%.
 Gold leaf, 35%.
 Silver leaf, 30%.
 Tinsel wire, 6% to 40%.
 Buckles, metal, 15%.
 Lead-bearing ores, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. on lead therein.
 Lead dross, bullion, in pigs and bars, 25% on lead therein.

Metallic mineral substances n. s. p., 10%.
 Nickel, 10%; in sheets or strips, 20%.
 Pens, metallic, n. s. p., 8c gross.
 Penholders, gold pens, combination penholders, 25%.

Pins, metal, not jewelry, 20%.

Type and type metal, 15%.

Watches and clocks, 30%.

Zinc-bearing ores, 10% on zinc therein; in blocks, pigs or sheets, 15%.

Steam engines, locomotives, printing presses, machine tools, 15%; lace-making machines, 25%.
 Articles of gold, silver and platinum, n. s. p., 50%; of iron, steel, lead, copper, brass, nickel, pewter, zinc or aluminum, n. s. p., 20%.

SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Brier, ivy or laurel root, unmanufactured, 10%.
 Cedar, lignum-vitæ, ebony, box, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, in boards and planks, 10%; veneers of wood, 15%.

Paving posts, railroad ties, telegraph poles, 10%.
 Casks, barrels, packing boxes, 15%.

Boxes for fruit, 15%.

Chair cane or reeds, 10%; manufactures of osier or willow, 25%.

Toothpicks, 25%.

Blinds, screens of wood, bamboo, 20%; if dyed or ornamented, 25%.

Furniture of wood, manufactures of wood, n. s. p., 15%.

SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Sugars, sirups and concentrated molasses testing not above 75 degrees, 71-100c lb.; for every additional degree, 26-1000c lb.; molasses not above 40 degrees, 15%; testing above 40 degrees, 24c to 44c gal. (Old duties prevailed until March 1, 1914, and after May 1, 1916, sugar and molasses will be free.)

Maple sugar and sirup, 3c lb.; glucose or grape sugar, 14c lb.; sugar cane in natural state, 15%; after May 1, 1916, these articles will be free.

Saccharin, 65c lb.

Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p., valued at 15c lb. or less, 2c lb.; valued at more than 15c lb., 25%.

SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Wrapper tobacco, leaf tobacco, unstemmed, \$1.85 lb.; stemmed, \$2.50 lb.

All other tobacco n. s. p., 55c lb.; scrap tobacco, 35c lb.

Snuff, 55c lb.

Cigars and cigarettes, \$4.50 lb. and 25%.

SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

Horses and mules, 10%.

Live animals n. s. p., 10%.
 Barley, 15c bu.; barley malt, 25c bu.; pearled or hulled, 1c lb.

Macaroni, vermicelli, 1c lb.

Oats, 6c lb.; oatmeal, 30c 100 lbs.

Rice, cleaned, 1c lb.; uncleaned, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Biscuits and cakes containing confectionery or nuts, 25%.

Butter and butter substitutes, 24c lb.

Cheese, 20%.

Beans and lentils n. s. p., 25c bu.

Beets, 5%.

Beans, peas, in tins, jars, etc., 1c lb.

Vegetables, prepared, 25%; in natural state, n. s. p., 15%.

Pickles n. s. p., 25%.

Cider, 2c gal.

Eggs, preserved, 2c lb.; dried, 10c lb.

Hay, \$2 ton.

Honey, 16c gal.

Hops, 16c lb.

Garlic, 1c lb.

Onions, 20c bu.

Peas, green or dried, in bulk, 10c bu.; split peas, 20c bu.; peas in packages, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Orchids, palms, azalea indica, cut flowers, 25%; other flowers, \$1 to \$10 per 1,000.

Fruit plants, \$1 per 1,000; rose plants, 4c each; nursery and greenhouse stock, n. s. p., 15%.

Seeds: Castor, 15c bu.; oil seeds, n. s. p., 20c bu.; poppy, 15c lb.; canary seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; caraway, 1c lb.; anise, 2c lb.; carrot, parsley, parsnip, radish, turnip, rutabaga, 3c lb.; other seeds, 5c to 6c lb.

Straw, 50c ton.

Fish packed in oil, 25%; in tin packages, 15%.

Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears, 10c bu.; berries, edible, in natural condition, $\frac{1}{4}$ c qt.; cranberries, 10%; dried or prepared fruits, n. s. p., 1c lb.

Figs, 2c lb.; plums, prunes, 1c lb.; raisins, 2c lb.; dates, 1c lb.; currants, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; olives, 15c gal.

Grapes in barrels, 25c cu. ft.

Lemons, limes, oranges in packages of $\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. or less, 18c per package; in larger packages up to 5 cu. ft., 35c to 70c per package; in packages exceeding 5 cu. ft. or in bulk, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. Pineapples in packages, 6c cu. ft. of package; in bulk, \$5 per 1,000.

Almonds, not shelled, 3c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.

Filberts, walnuts, not shelled, 2c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.

Peanuts, unshelled, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; shelled, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Nuts, n. s. p., 1c lb.

Venison, game, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; game birds, dressed, 30%.

Poultry, live, 1c lb.; dead, 2c lb.

Chicory root, unground, 1c lb.; ground, 2c lb.

Chocolate and cocoa, unsweetened, n. s. p., 8%; sweetened, n. s. p., valued at 20c lb. or less, 2c lb.; at more than 20c lb., 25%.

Cocoa butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

Vanilla root, substitutes for coffee, 2c lb. Starch, potato, 1c lb.; other starch, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Spices, unground, 1c to 18c lb.; ground, 20% additional.

Vinegar, 4c gal.

SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

Brandy and other distilled spirits, \$2.60 proof gal.

Cordials, liqueurs, bitters, etc., containing spirits, \$2.60 proof gal.

Bay rum, \$1.75 gal.

Champagne in bottles of more than 1 pint to 1 quart, \$9.60 doz.; of more than $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to 1 pint, \$4.80 doz.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint or less, \$2.40 doz.; more than 1 quart, in addition to \$9.60 doz. bottles, on excess quantity above 1 quart at rate of \$3 gal.

Still wines, 45c to 60c gal. or \$1.85 per case.

Ale, porter, stout, beer, in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; not in bottles or jugs, 23c gal.

Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 23c gal.; in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; solid, 45c.

Fruit juices, 70c to 80c gal. and in addition \$2.07 proof gal. on alcohol.

Ginger ale or beer, lemonade, soda water, containing no alcohol, 12c to 28c doz. bottles, according to size.

Mineral waters, 10c to 20c doz. bottles, according to size; in bottles of more than 1 quart, 18c gal.; in bulk, 8c gal.

SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Cotton thread, yarn, warps, not combed, bleached, dyed, mercerized or colored, 5% to 274%, according to number.

Spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons, 15%.

Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, printed, figured or mercerized, $\frac{7}{8}$ to 30%, according to number.

Cloth of cotton and silk, 30%; waterproof cloth of cotton, 25%.

Cotton handkerchiefs, not hemmed, n. s. p., 25%; hemmed, 30%.

Cotton clothing, ready made, 30%.

Flushes, velvets, chiefly of cotton, 40%.

Curtains and other articles of cotton chenille, 35%.

Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on knitting machines, n. s. p., 20%.

Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on machines or knit by hand, valued at not more than 70c per doz. pair, 30%; valued at more than 70c and not more than \$1.20, 40%; valued at more than \$1.20, 50%.

Cotton gloves, 35%.

Cotton underwear, 30%.

Cotton bandings, belts, cords, suspenders, 25%.

Cotton table damask, 25%.

Cotton towels, quilts, blankets, 25%.

Cotton lace window curtains, 35% to 45%.

Cotton cloth, n. s. p., 30%.

SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Single yarns of flax, 15% to 20%.

Cables of istle, manila, etc., 1c lb.

Threads of flax, hemp or ramie, 20% to 25%.

Single yarns of flax, hemp or ramie, 10% to 20%.

Gill nettings, nets and seines of flax, hemp or ramie, 25%.

Floor mattings of straw, 2½c sq. yd.

Carpets, mats, rugs of flax, hemp, jute, 30%.

Tapes of flax, 20%.

Linoeum, 20% to 35%.

Linen shirt collars and cuffs, 30%.

Wearing apparel of flax, hemp or ramie, 40%.

Articles of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 40%.

Handkerchiefs of flax, hemp or ramie, 35% to 40%.

Plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 30%.

Istle or tampoico, dressed, dyed and combed, 20%.

SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Combed wool or tops advanced beyond scoured condition, n. s. p., 8%.

Yarns of wool, 15%.

Woolen cloth, 35%; cloth of cattle or horse hair, 25%; plushes, velvets, etc., of wool, 40%;

stockings, hose, made on knitting machines, all wool, 20%; stockings, selvedge, fashioned or shaped by machine or by hand, valued at not more than \$1.20 per doz. pairs, 30%; valued at more than \$1.20, 40%.

Blankets and fannels of wool, 25% to 30%.

Women's and children's dress goods of wool, n. s. p., 35%.

Clothing, ready made, including shawls, of wool, 35%.

Webbings, suspenders, beltings, cords, etc., of wool, 35%.

Amussion, Axminster, moquette and chenille carpets, 35%.

Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, 30%.

Brussels carpets, 25%.

Tapestry Brussels carpets, 20%.

Treble Ingrain, three-ply carpets, 20%.

Carpets and rugs woven whole for rooms, 50%.

Hair of Angora goat, alpaca, 15%; tops of, 20%;

yarns of, 25%; cloth of, 40%; plushes and velvets of, 45%.

SCHEDULE L—SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

Carded or combed silk, 20c lb.

Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, 35%.

Velvets, plushes, chenilles of silk, 50%.

Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers, 40% to 50%.

Ribbons, etc., of silk, 45%.

Clothing of silk, 50%.

Woven fabrics of silk, n. s. p., 45%.

Artificial or imitation silk fabrics and articles, 35% to 60%.

SCHEDULE M—PAPERS AND BOOKS.

Sheathing paper, roofing felt, paper-box board, 5%.

Printing paper, japan paper, suitable for books and newspapers but not for covers or bindings, n. s. p., valued above 2½c lb., 12%; in the case of imports from countries charging an export duty or export license fee on printing paper or wood pulp an additional duty equal to the highest export duty or export charge shall be imposed.

Copying paper, tissue paper, filtering paper, 30%.

Paper with surface coated in any way, 25% to 40%.

Lithographic pictures, cards, booklets, 15c to 50c lb.

Writing paper, 25%.

Paper envelopes, 15%.

Books of all kinds, bound or unbound, including blank books, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, 15%.

Albums, 25%.

Playing cards, 60%.

Postcards, not including American views, printed except by lithographic process, 25%.

SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.

Beads, 35%.

Braids, ramie hat, 40%.

Braids of straw, grass, willow, etc., suitable for ornamenting hats, not trimmed, 15% to 25%; trimmed, 40%.

Brooms, 15%; brushes and feather dusters, 35%.

Bristles, sorted, 7c lb.

Buttons, 15% to 40%.

Cork and articles of, 12c to 15c lb.; cork paper, 35%; manufactures of cork, n. s. p., 30%.

Dice, dominoes, chessmen, billiard balls, etc., of ivory, bone or other materials, 50%.

Dolls, marbles and toys not of china, porcelain, earthen or stone ware, 35%.

Emery, 1c lb.; emery wheels, 20%.

Firecrackers, 6c lb.; fireworks, 10c lb.

Matches, 8c per gross of 144 boxes; not in boxes, 3c per 1,000 matches; wax matches, tapers, 25%; white phosphorus matches not admitted.

Percussion caps, cartridges, 15%; blasting caps, \$1 per 1,000; mining fuses, 15%.

Feathers, crude, 20%; dressed, 40%; suitable for millinery, 60%; importation of egret plumes, osprey plumes or feathers, heads, wings, tails and skins of wild birds, except for scientific purposes, forbidden.

Furs dressed on the skin, 30%; manufactures of furs, 40%.

Fans, except common palm leaf, 50%.

Gum wads, 10%.

Hair, human, raw, 10%; drawn, 20%; manufactures of, n. s. p., 35%.

Hair for mattresses, 10%.

Hair cloth or crinoline, 6c sq. yd.; hats of fur, 45%.

Jewelry, valued at above 20c per doz. pieces, 60%.

Diamonds and precious stones in the rough, not set, 10%; cut but not set, 20%.

Laces, n. s. p., 60%.

Chamois skins, 15%.

Leather, manufactures of, 30%.

Gloves, leather, \$1 to \$2.50 doz. pairs.

Manufactures of amber, asbestos or wax, 10% to 20%.

Manufactures of india rubber, 15%; of palm leaf, 15%; of bone and horn, 20%; of grass straw and weeds, 25%; combs of horn, 25%.

Ivory tusks in natural state, 20%; manufactures of ivory, 35%; manufactures of shell, 25%.

Mattings of cocoa fiber or rattan, 5c sq. ft.

Moss and sea grass, manufactured or dyed, 10%.

Musical instruments and parts of, 35%.

Photographs, graphophones, 25%.

Works of art, n. s. p., 15%.

Pencils of wood, lead pencils, 36c gross; slate pencils, 25%.

Pencil leads, 10%.

Photographic cameras and dry plates, n. s. p., 15%; moving picture film, exposed but not developed, 2c ft.; exposed and developed, 3c ft.; film subject to censorship.

Clay pipes, 25%; other pipes and all smokers' articles, 50%; meerscham, 20%.

Hatters' plush, 10%.

Umbrellas, 35%; sticks for umbrellas, walking canes, 30%.

ON THE FREE LIST.

Acids: Acetic, carbolic, muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, sulphuric.

Agricultural implements.

Alcohol, methyl or wood.

Alizarin.

Ammonia, sulphate, perchlorate, nitrate of.

Antimony ore.

Animals, pure bred, for breeding.

Antitoxins, vaccine virus, serums.

Arsenic.

Art works—See works of art.

Asbestos, unmanufactured.

Asphaltum and limestone rock asphalt.

- Bagging for cotton.
 Balm of Gilead.
 Barks (quinine).
 Beeswax.
 Bibles.
 Binding twine.
 Bismuth.
 Bitumen.
 Bolting cloths for milling purposes only.
 Bones, crude.
 Books, printed more than twenty years.
 Books in foreign languages.
 Books for blind.
 Boots and shoes, leather.
 Borax.
 Brass for remanufacture.
 Bristles, crude.
 Broom corn.
 Buckwheat and buckwheat flour.
 Bullion, gold or silver.
 Cash registers.
 Castor or castoreum.
 Cement.
 Chalk, crude.
 Charcoal.
 Charts, printed more than twenty years.
 Chromate of iron.
 Coal, coal tar.
 Cobalt.
 Cochineal.
 Coffee.
 Coins.
 Coke.
 Copper ore.
 Coral, unmanufactured.
 Cork wood or bark, unmanufactured.
 Corn or maize, corn meal.
 Cotton and cotton waste or flocks.
 Curling stones.
 Cream separators.
 Curry and curry powder.
 Dandelion roots, unground.
 Dragon's blood.
 Drugs, crude materials for and nonalcoholic, uncompounded, n. s. p.
 Eggs.
 Emery ore and corundum.
 Engravings and etchings more than twenty years old.
 Fans, palm leaf.
 Fish, fresh water; fish, n. s. p.
 Flax straw.
 Flint, flint stones, unground.
 Fossils.
 Fruits or berries, green, ripe or dried, n. s. p.
 Fulminates.
 Furs, undressed.
 Gloves, leather, of horsehide, pigskins and cattle hides, except calfskin.
 Grasses and fibers, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
 Grease for soap making, n. s. p.
 Guano, manures.
 Gunpowder for mining, blasting and artillery purposes.
 Gutta percha, crude.
 Hair of animals, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
 Hemp.
 Hide cuttings, raw.
 Hide rope.
 Hides of cattle.
 Hones and whetstones.
 Hoop iron or steel, for baling cotton.
 Ice.
 India rubber, crude.
 Indigo, indigo dyes.
 Iodine, crude.
 Ipecac.
 Iron ore, pig iron, spiegeleisen, wrought iron, ferro manganese; iron in slabs, blooms, n. s. p.
 Jalap.
 Jet, unmanufactured.
 Lard.
 Leather, n. s. p.
 Lemon juice.
 Linotype machines.
 Lithographic prints more than twenty years old.
 Lithographic stones.
 Manuscripts.
 Maps more than twenty years old.
 Meats: Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork; bacon and hams; meats of all kinds, n. s. p.
 Medals.
 Milk and cream.
 Mineral salts from evaporation.
 Minerals, crude, n. s. p.
 Miners' rescue appliances.
 Models of inventions.
 Music more than twenty years old.
 Nails, cut, of iron or steel, hobnails, all nails n. s. p.
 Needles.
 Newspapers and periodicals.
 Nuts: Marrons, cocoanuts, palm nuts, not prepared.
 Oakum.
 Oil cake.
 Oils: Coconut, cod, cod liver, cottonseed, cotton, palm, nut; petroleum, crude or refined; kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, paraffin; fish oils of American fisheries.
 Oleo stearin.
 Ores of gold, silver, nickel, platinum.
 Paper stock, crude, for paper making.
 Photographs, printed more than twenty years.
 Printing paper for books and newspapers, n. s. p., valued at not above 2½c lb.
 Parchment and vellum.
 Paris green.
 Phosphates, crude.
 Phosphorus.
 Photographic and moving picture films, not exposed or developed.
 Platinum, unmanufactured.
 Plumbago.
 Potatoes.
 Quinia, sulphate of.
 Radium and salts of.
 Railway bars of iron or steel. T rails and punched iron or flat steel rails.
 Rags, n. s. p.
 Rye and rye flour.
 Sago, crude, and sago flour.
 Salt.
 Seeds: Cauliflower, celery, cotton, mustard, sorghum, sugar beets, bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible; all flower and grass seeds.
 Sewing machines.
 Shoes and boots, leather.
 Shrimps, lobsters.
 Silk cocoons.
 Silk, raw, in skeins but not advanced in manufacture.
 Silkworm eggs.
 Skins of hares, rabbits, dogs, goats and sheep, undressed.
 Skins of all kinds n. s. p.
 Soda.
 Spikes, cut.
 Stamps.
 Statuary for use as models.
 Steel ingots.
 Stone and sand.
 Sugar, after May 1, 1916.
 Sulphur.
 Swine.
 Tallow.
 Tanning materials, not containing alcohol.
 Tapioca, tapioca flour.
 Tar and pitch of wood.
 Tea, n. s. p.; tea plants.
 Teeth, natural.
 Textbooks.
 Tin ore, tin in bars, blocks or pigs.
 Tobacco stems.
 Tungsten-bearing ores.
 Typewriters.
 Uranium.
 Wax, vegetable or mineral.
 Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects, not for sale or for other persons than the owners. In the case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secre-

tary of the treasury. Up to but not exceeding \$100 in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty.

Whalebone, unmanufactured.

Wheat and wheat flour except when imported from a country imposing a duty on wheat and wheat flour exported from the United States.

Wire for fencing or baling purposes.

Wood: Logs, timber, pulp woods, kindling wood, firewood, hop poles, hoop poles, fence posts, hubs for wheels, posts, sawed boards, laths, pickets, palings, staves, shingles, ship timber, broom handles.

Woods: Cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and other cabinet woods in the log, rough or hewn only; red cedar timber, hewn, sided, squared or round; sticks of partridge hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods n. s. p., in the rough.

Wood pulp, mechanically ground, chemical and rag pulp.

Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel and other like animals.

Wool waste.

Works of art: Original paintings, drawings, artists' proof etchings unbound, engravings unbound, printed by hand, original sculptures; works of art imported for exhibition purposes or for presentation to a public institution.

Works of art (except rugs and carpets) which shall have been produced more than 100 years prior to the date of importation.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

TRADE AGREEMENTS.

For the purpose of readjusting the present duties on importations into the United States and at the same time to encourage the export trade of this country, the president of the United States is authorized and empowered to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce: Provided, however, That said trade agreements before becoming operative shall be submitted to the congress of the United States for ratification or rejection.

MARKING AND BRANDING.

All articles of foreign manufacture or production which are capable of being marked, stamped, branded or labeled, without injury, shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled in

legible English words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements, so as to indicate the country of origin. All packages containing imported articles shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled so as to indicate legibly and plainly in English words the country of origin and the quantity of their contents.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

A discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention or act of congress to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade.

No goods, wares or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The preceding subsection shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

DISCOUNT FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

A discount of 5 per centum on all duties imposed by this act shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation.

SYNOPSIS OF TARIFF LEGISLATION SINCE 1864.

Morrison Bills—First bill presented to 45th congress during Chester A. Arthur's administration; proposed a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent with free iron ore, coal and lumber; defeated in house April 15, 1884, by vote of 159 to 155; house heavily democratic and senate republican. Second bill presented to 49th congress during Grover Cleveland's first administration; similar to first bill, proposing free wool, salt and lumber; defeated in house June 17, 1886, by a vote of 157 to 140; house democratic, senate republican.

Mills Bill—Presented to 50th congress during Cleveland's first administration; provided for free lumber and wool, reduction on pig iron and abolition of specific duties on cotton; passed by house July 21, 1888, by vote of 162 to 149, but failed in senate; house democratic, senate republican.

McKinley Bill—Passed by 51st congress during Benjamin Harrison's administration; became law Oct. 6, 1890; high protective measure, though permitting duties on sugar and providing for reciprocity treaties; both houses of congress republican.

Wilson Bill—Passed by 53d congress during Cleveland's second administration; became law Aug. 17, 1894, without the president's signature; both houses democratic; measure reduced duties in some cases and made additions to free list, notably wool.

Dingley Bill—Passed by 54th congress during McKinley's administration; approved July 24, 1897; passed by house 205 yeas to 122 nays, 27 members not voting; passed by senate 38 yeas to 28 nays, 23 not voting; house contained 206 republicans and 134 democrats and senate 46 republicans and 34 democrats; measure raised rates to produce more revenue, but was similar in many respects to the McKinley act.

Payne-Aldrich Bill—Passed at extra session of 61st congress in first year of President William H. Taft's administration; approved Aug. 5, 1909; passed the house by a vote of 217 to 161 and the senate by a vote of 45 to 34. The conference vote in the house was 195 yeas to 133 nays, twenty republicans voting in the negative and two democrats in the affirmative. In the senate the vote on the final conference report was 47 to 31, seven republicans voting against it. In general the revision of the Dingley act was in the direction of lower duties, but there were some increases.

Underwood-Simmons Bill—Passed by 63d congress at extra session called immediately after President Wilson's inauguration in 1913; house and senate democratic. The bill made many reductions in the tariff duties as fixed by the Payne-Aldrich law and placed numerous articles on the free list. It also contained a section establishing a tax on incomes.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

The life saving and revenue cutter services of the United States were combined under the common title of coast guard by an act of congress approved Jan. 28, 1915. For the text of that act see "Work of Sixty-third Congress" in this volume.

LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

The life saving establishment of the United States at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, comprised 285 stations, of which 203 were on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, 62 on the coasts of the great lakes, 19 on the Pacific coast and 1 on the Ohio river. The total number of men in the service was about 800, of whom 290 were keepers of stations and refugees, 490 surfmen and the remainder superintendents and their assistants. The total cost of maintenance for the fiscal year was \$2,309,317.41. Statistics of the service for the year ended June 30, 1914, and from Nov. 1, 1871, when the service was established, to June 30, 1914, follow:

1914.	Atlantic, gulf coasts.	Lake coasts.	Pacific coast.	Total 1914.	Total 1871-1914
Vessels involved.....	1,040	702	195	1,937	28,121
Vessels totally lost.....	49	16	17	82	.....
Persons on board.....	5,171	3,250	875	9,296	178,741
Lives lost.....	29	3	6	38	1,450
Persons succored.....	302	121	7	430	28,711
Days' succor given.....	550	185	9	744	59,659
Value of vessels.....	\$7,346,940	\$7,859,105	\$2,098,795	\$17,304,840	\$261,746,065
Value of cargoes.....	\$2,649,280	\$1,320,255	\$233,485	\$4,203,020	\$95,665,019
Property involved.....	\$9,996,220	\$9,179,360	\$2,332,280	\$21,507,860	\$355,401,084
Property saved.....	\$9,206,160	\$7,558,035	\$2,019,005	\$18,783,200	\$288,871,237
Property lost.....	\$790,060	\$1,621,325	\$313,275	\$2,724,660	\$66,529,847

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

In a general way the duties which the revenue cutter service is called upon to perform may be classified as follows:

1. Assistance of vessels in distress.
2. Co-operation with the navy in times of war.
3. Destruction of derelicts and other menaces to navigation.
4. Protection of the customs revenue.
5. Enforcement of the navigation and other laws governing merchant vessels and motor boats.
6. Regulation and policing of regattas and maritime parades.
7. Enforcement of laws relating to anchorage of vessels.
8. Enforcement of the neutrality laws.
9. Enforcement of quarantine and immigration laws.
10. Suppression of mutinies on board merchant vessels.
11. Protection of game and the seal and other fisheries in Alaska; suppression of illegal traffic in firearms, ammunition and spirits in Alaska.
12. Co-operation with the life-saving service by the instruction, drilling and inspection of its crews.

The revenue cutter service, which is organized on a military basis, is under control of the secretary of the treasury, the assistant secretary having supervision. The administration is in charge of a captain commandant, whose office is in Washington, D. C. The authorized commissioned personnel consists of 163 line officers, 81 engineer officers and 2 constructors, a total of 242. The total authorized complement of warrant officers, petty officers and men is 1,575. Commissioned officers are appointed from cadets at the School of Instruction, New London, Conn. The school course extends over three years and embraces instruction in professional and academic subjects. Admission is by competitive examination and candidates must not be less than 18 nor more than 24 years of age. Candidates for the engineer corps must be not less than 21 nor more than 26 years of age.

Warrant officers are appointed by the secretary of the navy and hold their appointments during good behavior. Petty officers and other men are enlisted for periods of one year. After three successive enlistments an increase in pay is allowed; the law also provides an annual sum for uniforms. Efficiency in the enlisted ranks is re-

warded by promotion to the several grades of petty officers and the warrant officers are selected from the petty officers as vacancies occur. The pay of the commissioned personnel is fixed by congress to correspond with the pay and allowances of like rank in the army.

By law the officers of the revenue cutter service rank as follows:

Captain commandant, with colonel in army and captain in navy.

Senior captain and engineer in chief, with lieutenant-colonel in army and commander in the navy.

Captain and captain of engineers, with major in army and lieutenant-commander in navy.

First lieutenant and first lieutenant of engineers, with captain in army and senior lieutenant in navy.

Second lieutenant and second lieutenant of engineers, with first lieutenant in army and junior lieutenant in navy.

1914.	Atlantic, gulf coasts.	Lake coasts.	Pacific coast.	Total 1914.	Total 1871-1914
Vessels involved.....	1,040	702	195	1,937	28,121
Vessels totally lost.....	49	16	17	82	.....
Persons on board.....	5,171	3,250	875	9,296	178,741
Lives lost.....	29	3	6	38	1,450
Persons succored.....	302	121	7	430	28,711
Days' succor given.....	550	185	9	744	59,659
Value of vessels.....	\$7,346,940	\$7,859,105	\$2,098,795	\$17,304,840	\$261,746,065
Value of cargoes.....	\$2,649,280	\$1,320,255	\$233,485	\$4,203,020	\$95,665,019
Property involved.....	\$9,996,220	\$9,179,360	\$2,332,280	\$21,507,860	\$355,401,084
Property saved.....	\$9,206,160	\$7,558,035	\$2,019,005	\$18,783,200	\$288,871,237
Property lost.....	\$790,060	\$1,621,325	\$313,275	\$2,724,660	\$66,529,847

Third Lieutenant and third Lieutenant of engineers, with second lieutenant in army and ensign in navy.

Following are the names, dates of construction (in parentheses), chief dimensions, tonnage, armament, speed and headquarters of the vessels of the revenue cutter service:

FIRST CLASS VESSELS.

Albatross (1908)—Length, 152 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 13 feet 9 inches; displacement, 800 tons; two one-pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots; Woods Hole, Mass.

Albatross (1898)—Length, 205 feet 6 inches; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13½ feet; displacement, 1,181 tons; four six-pounder guns; speed, 16 knots; San Juan, P. R.

Androsoggin (1908)—Length, 210 feet; beam, 25 feet 2 inches; draft, 17½ feet; displacement, 1,600 tons; four six-pounder guns; Eastport, Me.

Apache (1891)—Length, 188 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 9 feet 3 inches; displacement, 700 tons; three three-pounder guns; Baltimore, Md.

Bear (1874)—Length, 198 feet; beam 28½ feet; draft, 18 feet 2 inches; displacement 1,700 tons; speed, 8 knots; three six-pounder guns; San Diego, Cal.

Gresham (1897)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 12½ feet; displacement, 1,090 tons; speed, 17 knots; four six-pounder guns; Boston, Mass.

Itasca (1893)—Length, 189½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 10 inches; displacement, 980 tons; speed, 14½ knots; four six-pounder guns; practice ship.

McCulloch (1897)—Length, 219 feet; beam, 32 feet 6 inches; draft, 15 feet 11 inches; displacement, 1,400 tons; four six-pounder guns; San Francisco, Cal.

Manning (1897)—Length, 205 feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 9 inches; displacement, 1,150 tons; speed, 17 knots; four six-pounder guns; Astoria, Ore.

Miami (1912)—Length, 190 feet; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 14 feet 1 inch; displacement, 1,300 tons; three six-pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots; Key West, Fla.

Mohawk (1902)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 12 feet 7 inches; displacement, 1,150 tons; four six-pounder guns; New York, N. Y.

Onondaga (1898)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 2 inches; displacement, 1,190 tons; four six-pounder guns; Norfolk, Va.

Seminole (1900)—Length, 188 feet; beam, 29½ feet; draft, 11 feet 8 inches; displacement, 845 tons; nominal speed, 16½ knots; four six-pounder guns; Wilmington, N. C.

Seneca (1908)—Length, 204 feet; beam, 34 feet; draft, 17 feet 3 inches; displacement, 1,445 tons; speed, 12½ knots; four six-pounder guns; used exclusively as a derelict destroyer; New York, N. Y.

Snohomish (1907)—Length, 152 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 15 feet 5 inches; displacement, 880 tons; two one-pounder guns; used chiefly for life saving purposes on north Pacific coast; Port Angeles, Wash.

Tahama (1909)—Length, 191 feet 8 inches; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 14½ feet; displacement, 1,215 tons; four six-pounder guns; Port Townsend, Wash.

Thetis (1881)—Length, 188½ feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 17 feet 10 inches; displacement, 1,250 tons; three three-pounders; Honolulu, H. I.

Tuscarora (1902)—Length, 178 feet; beam, 30 feet; draft, 10 feet 11 inches; displacement, 740 tons; one three-pounder gun; Milwaukee, Wis.

Unaiga (1912)—Length, 190 feet; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 14 feet 1 inch; displacement, 1,180 tons; speed, 12½ knots; three six-pounder guns; Juneau, Alaska.

Windom (1896)—Length, 170 feet 8 inches; beam, 27 feet; draft, 9½ feet; displacement, 670 tons; three three-pounder guns; Galveston, Tex.

Yamacraw (1909)—Length, 191 feet 8 inches; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 13 feet; displacement, 1,080 tons; four six-pounders; Savannah, Ga.

SECOND CLASS VESSELS.

Colfax—Length, 179 feet 5 inches; beam, 25 feet; draft, 10 feet; displacement, 486 tons; used as station ship at service depot, Arundel Cove, Md.

Morrill (1889)—Length, 145 feet 3 inches; beam, 24 feet; draft, 9½ feet; displacement, 420 tons; one three-pounder gun; Detroit, Mich.

Pamlico (1907)—Length, 153 feet; beam, 30 feet; draft, 5 feet 8 inches; displacement, 450 tons; two three-pounder guns; Newbern, N. C.

Winona (1890)—Length, 187½ feet; beam, 26 feet 3 inches; draft, 6 feet 10 inches; displacement, 400 tons; one three-pounder gun; Mobile, Ala.

Woodbury (1864)—Length, 146½ feet; beam, 28½ feet; draft, 11 feet 7 inches; displacement, 500 tons; one three-pounder gun; Eastport, Me.

THIRD CLASS VESSELS AND LAUNCHES.

Alert (1907)—Launch; length, 61½ feet; Mobile, Ala.

Arcata (1903)—Tug; length, 85 feet; displacement, 140 tons; Port Townsend, Wash.

Calumet (1894)—Harbor boat; length, 94½ feet; displacement, 170 tons; New York, N. Y.

Davey (1908)—Harbor vessel; length, 92½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; New Orleans, La.

Golden Gate (1896)—Harbor vessel; length, 110

feet; displacement, 240 tons; San Francisco, Cal.

Guard (1914)—Harbor craft; length, 67½ feet; Mare Island navy yard.

Guide (1907)—Motor boat; length, 70 feet; New York, N. Y.

Guthrie (1895)—Harbor vessel; length, 88 feet; displacement, 150 tons; Baltimore, Md.

Hartley (1875)—Harbor vessel; length, 64½ feet; displacement, 65 tons; San Francisco, Cal.

Hudson (1893)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; New York, N. Y.

Mackinack (1903)—Harbor vessel; length, 110 feet; displacement, 240 tons; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Manhattan (1873)—Harbor vessel; length, 102 feet; displacement, 145 tons; New York, N. Y.

Patrol (1898)—Motor launch; length, 36 feet 2 inches; Chicago, Ill.

Penrose (1883)—Launch; length, 67 feet; Pensacola, Fla.

Scout (1896)—Steam launch; length, 63 feet; Seattle, Wash.

Tybee (1895)—Steam launch; length, 63 feet; Savannah, Ga.

Vigilant (1910)—Motor launch; length, 45 feet; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Winnisimmet (1903)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; Boston, Mass.

Wissahickon (1904)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 195 tons; Philadelphia, Pa.

OPERATIONS IN 1914.*

Lives saved.....	476
Persons on board vessels assisted....	1,687
Persons in distress cared for.....	487
Vessels boarded and papers examined	28,787
Vessels seized or reported for violation of law.....	968
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported.....	\$204,310
Regattas and marine parades patrolled	50
Derelicts removed or destroyed.....	31
Vessels to which assistance was given	210
Value of vessels assisted.....	\$9,056,551.00
Value of derelicts recovered.....	\$145,000.00
Appropriation for 1914.....	\$2,479,393.51
Expended for maintenance and repairs	\$2,472,631.97

ADMINISTRATION, 1914-1915.

Chief of Division—Captain Commandant Ellsworth P. Bertholf.
Assistant Chief of Division—Geo. H. Slaybaugh.
Superintendent Construction and Repairs—Senior Captain Howard Emery.
Engineer in Chief—Charles McAllister.
Personnel and Operations—Capt. Charles E. Johnson.
Equipment Officer—First Lieutenant Charles W. Cairnes.
Ordnance Officer—First Lieutenant Herman H. Wolf.

STATE NICKNAMES AND STATE FLOWERS.

State.	N-ckname.	Flower.
Alabama.....	Cotton state.....	Goldenrod
Arizona.....	.....	Sequoia cactus
Arkansas.....	Bear state.....	Apple blossom
California.....	Golden state.....	Poppy
Colorado.....	Centennial state.....	Columbine
Connecticut.....	Nutmeg state.....	Mountain laurel
Delaware.....	Blue Hen state.....	Peach blossom
Florida.....	Peninsula state.....	.....
Georgia.....	Cracker state.....	Cherokee rose
Idaho.....	.....	Syringa
Illinois.....	Sucker state.....	Violet
Indiana.....	Hoosier state.....	Carnation
Iowa.....	Hawkeye state.....	Wild rose
Kansas.....	Sunflower state.....	Sunflower
Kentucky.....	Blue Grass state.....	Blue grass
Louisiana.....	Pelican state.....	Magnolia
Maine.....	Pine Tree state.....	Pine cone
Maryland.....	Old Line state.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	Bay state.....	.....
Michigan.....	Wolverine state.....	Apple blossom
Minnesota.....	Gopher state.....	Moccasin
Mississippi.....	Bayou state.....	Magnolia
Montana.....	Stub Toe state.....	Bitter root
Missouri.....	.....	Goldenrod
Nebraska.....	.....	Goldenrod
Nevada.....	Silver state.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	Granite state.....	.....

State.	Nickname	Flower.
New Jersey.....	Jersey Blue state.	Sugar maple (tree)
New York.....	Empire state.....	Rose
North Carolina.....	Old North state.	.....
North Dakota.....	Flickertail state.....	Goldenrod
Ohio.....	Buckeye state.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	Mistletoe
Oregon.....	Beaver state.....	Oregon grape
Pennsylvania.....	Keystone state.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	Little Rhody.....	Violet
South Carolina.....	Palmetto state.....	.....
South Dakota.....	Sunshine state.....	Pasqueflower (anemone patens) with motto "I Lead."
Tennessee.....	Big Bend state.....	.....
Texas.....	Lone Star state.....	Bluebonnet
Utah.....	.....	Sage lily
Vermont.....	Green Mountain state.....	Red clover
Virginia.....	The Old Dominion.....	.....
Washington.....	Evergreen state.....	Rhododendron
West Virginia.....	The Panhandle.....	Rhododendron
Wisconsin.....	Badger state.....	Violet

NOTE.—Only nicknames that are well known and "state flowers" officially adopted or commonly accepted are given in the foregoing list.

*Native state tree, the native oak. †Official state song, "On the Banks of the Wabash."

MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the reports of the bureau of navigation.]

YEAR.	IN FOREIGN TRADE.		IN COASTWISE TRADE.		WHALE FISHERIES.		Cod and Mackerel Fisheries.	Total.	Annual inc. (+) or dec. (—)
	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Percent.
1890.....	97,296	2,379,396	770,641	2,644,867	.....	303,519	162,764	5,353,868	+ 4.06
1870.....	192,544	1,448,846	882,551	2,638,247	.....	67,854	91,490	4,246,507	+ 2.41
1880.....	146,604	1,314,402	1,064,954	2,637,686	.....	38,408	77,538	4,068,084	+ 2.43
1890.....	192,705	923,067	1,601,458	3,409,435	.....	18,638	63,367	4,424,407	+ 2.71
1900.....	337,356	816,795	2,289,825	4,286,516	3,986	9,899	51,629	5,164,839	+ 6.18
1905.....	536,594	943,750	3,140,314	5,441,688	4,526	10,763	60,342	6,456,543	+ 2.62
1906.....	586,749	928,466	3,384,002	5,674,044	4,536	11,020	61,439	6,674,969	+ 3.38
1907.....	598,155	861,466	3,664,210	6,010,601	3,970	9,680	57,047	6,938,794	+ 3.95
1908.....	595,147	930,413	4,099,045	6,371,862	3,990	9,655	53,515	7,365,445	+ 6.15
1909.....	575,226	878,523	4,157,557	6,451,042	3,900	8,962	50,208	7,388,755	+ 0.32
1910.....	589,408	782,517	4,390,896	6,668,966	3,509	9,308	47,291	7,508,082	+ 1.61
1911.....	562,186	865,436	4,305,567	6,720,313	3,544	9,176	45,806	7,538,703	+ 1.74
1912.....	616,053	923,225	4,543,276	6,737,046	3,653	8,663	45,036	7,714,183	+ 0.44
1913.....	667,896	1,019,165	4,646,741	6,817,013	3,252	8,611	15,573	7,886,551	+ 2.23
1914.....	720,009	1,066,288	4,688,240	6,818,363	4,265	9,864	26,700	7,928,688	+ 2.23

VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	New England coast.		On entire seaboard.		Mississippi and tributaries.		On great lakes.		Total.		Sail.		Steam.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1890.....	208	78,577	756	189,001	104	16,506	191	108,526	1,057	234,123	505	102,873	410	159,045
1900.....	199	72,179	1,107	249,006	215	14,173	125	130,611	1,461	393,790	504	116,460	422	202,528
1905.....	192	119,377	823	230,716	178	6,477	101	93,123	1,102	330,316	310	79,418	590	197,702
1906.....	146	132,311	850	146,883	167	6,591	204	265,271	1,221	418,745	229	35,209	650	315,707
1907.....	106	44,428	815	219,753	165	7,283	177	244,291	1,157	471,332	147	24,907	674	365,405
1908.....	151	70,903	1,034	266,367	207	6,114	216	341,165	1,457	614,216	134	31,981	923	481,624
1909.....	130	27,237	866	131,748	207	5,940	174	100,402	1,427	238,090	141	28,950	821	148,208
1910.....	111	23,442	887	167,829	193	5,488	281	168,751	1,361	342,098	127	19,358	966	257,938
1911.....	94	23,653	1,004	190,612	232	6,398	210	144,157	1,422	291,162	82	10,085	969	227,285
1912.....	95	23,632	1,076	136,485	205	5,286	224	90,588	1,505	232,689	95	21,221	1,051	158,403
1913.....	95	27,131	1,022	247,318	234	7,930	219	90,907	1,475	346,155	72	28,610	1,004	243,408
1914.....	79	21,934	887	251,683	133	8,018	131	56,549	1,151	316,250	51	13,749	778	224,225

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING.

On and near the coasts of the United States and on the rivers of the United States and American vessels at sea and on the coasts of foreign countries.

YEAR.	Wrecks*	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.	YEAR.	Wrecks*	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.
1890.....	1,470	556	\$7,053,490	\$2,172,595	1904.....	1,182	1,454	\$7,011,775	\$1,722,210
1891.....	1,475	448	6,034,685	2,538,010	1905.....	1,209	267	8,187,500	2,263,795
1892.....	1,556	646	7,386,675	2,577,870	1906.....	1,326	499	10,089,610	2,822,365
1893.....	1,481	401	7,763,995	2,003,855	1907.....	1,170	624	13,709,915	3,062,110
1894.....	1,653	803	8,576,885	2,158,655	1908.....	1,341	374	9,555,825	2,152,155
1895.....	1,496	704	7,530,540	1,944,810	1909.....	1,317	403	9,491,635	3,330,825
1896.....	1,392	369	6,485,595	2,018,140	1910.....	1,433	403	11,058,840	2,565,580
1897.....	1,206	299	6,442,175	1,731,765	1911.....	1,227	262	9,565,995	1,694,630
1898.....	1,191	743	10,738,250	1,740,515	1912.....	1,447	156	8,218,375	1,941,010
1899.....	1,574	742	8,432,895	2,451,905	1913.....	1,285	421	8,338,985	1,549,405
1900.....	1,234	252	7,186,990	3,350,500	1914.....	1,210	421	11,437,330	2,509,405
1903.....	1,172	351	6,820,730	1,601,520	*Total or partial.				

WORLD'S SHIPS, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

[Report of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Development by decades of carrying power, commerce and means of communication from 1800 to 1913.

YEAR.	Popu-lation.	COMMERCE.		VESSEL TONNAGE.			Rail-ways.	Tele-graphs	Cables	
		Total.	Per capita.	Sail.	Steam.	Total.				
										Mil-lions.
1800.....	640	1,479	2.31	4,026	.....	4,026	.....	.....	.....	.....
1820.....	780	1,659	2.13	5,814	20	5,834	.....	.....	.....	.....
1830.....	847	1,981	2.34	7,100	111	7,211	0.2	.....	.....	.....
1840.....	950	2,789	2.93	9,012	368	9,380	5.4	.....	.....	.....
1850.....	1,075	4,049	3.76	11,470	861	12,334	24.0	.....	.....	140
1860.....	1,236	7,246	6.01	14,880	1,710	16,600	67.4	.....	.....	194
1870.....	1,310	10,663	8.14	12,900	3,040	15,940	139.9	281	15	.....
1880.....	1,439	14,761	10.26	14,400	5,880	20,280	224.9	440	42	.....
1890.....	1,488	17,519	11.80	12,640	8,295	20,935	390.0	768	132	.....
1900.....	1,500	20,105	13.33	8,119	13,856	21,975	500.0	1,180	200	.....
1910.....	1,616	33,634	20.81	4,866	23,392	28,298	637.0	1,307	291	.....
1913.....	1,652	40,430	24.47	3,891	26,517	30,408	680.2	1,462	330	.....

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Prepared by the United States geological survey. Calendar years.]

MINERALS.	Unit of measure.	1911		1912.		1913.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminum.....	Pounds.	46,125,000	\$8,081,000	65,607,000	\$11,907,000	72,379,000	\$13,845,000
Asbestos.....	Short tons.	7,604	119,935	4,403	87,959	1,100	11,000
Asphaltum.....	Short tons.	360,004	3,823,751	449,510	4,620,731	529,190	5,232,370
Barytes (crude).....	Short tons.	38,445	122,792	37,478	155,313	45,298	156,275
Bauxite.....	Long tons.	155,618	750,649	159,865	708,982	210,241	947,698
Borax.....	Pounds.	53,330	1,569,151	42,315	1,127,813	58,051	1,491,590
Cement.....	Barrels.	79,547,968	66,705,136	83,351,191	67,461,513	92,949,102	93,001,169
Clay products.....	Short tons.	169,236,181	169,236,181	172,811,275	172,811,275	181,259,152	181,259,152
Coal, anthracite.....	Long tons.	80,771,488	175,189,392	75,322,535	177,622,926	81,718,680	195,181,127
Coal, bituminous.....	Short tons.	405,757,101	451,177,454	450,104,982	517,983,445	478,523,203	565,307,658
Copper.....	Pounds.	1,097,232,749	137,154,092	1,243,268,720	205,139,338	1,224,484,048	189,795,055
Corundum emery.....	Short tons.	659	6,778	992	6,452	957	4,785
Feldspar.....	Short tons.	92,700	579,008	86,572	520,562	120,955	776,551
Fluorspar.....	Short tons.	87,048	611,447	116,545	769,163	115,480	736,286
Fuller's earth.....	Short tons.	40,687	933,124	32,715	905,522	38,594	369,750
Garnet (abrasive).....	Short tons.	4,076	121,748	4,182	137,800	5,308	183,422
Gold (coinable value).....	Troy ounces.	4,685,053	96,890,000	4,520,717	93,451,500	4,299,754	88,854,400
Graphite (crystalline).....	Pounds.	4,790,000	256,050	3,543,771	187,050	5,064,727	254,328
Grindstones.....	Short tons.	2,323,970	6,462,035	2,500,757	6,563,908	2,590,558	6,774,822
Gypsum.....	Short tons.	147,462	125,446	125,446	125,446	285,821	285,821
Infusorial earth.....	Short tons.	23,257,288	327,394,624	30,180,969	420,563,388	30,388,935	458,342,345
Lead.....	Short tons.	406,148	36,533,320	415,395	37,385,550	436,490	38,405,840
Lime.....	Short tons.	3,392,915	13,689,054	3,529,462	13,970,114	3,595,390	14,648,362
Manganese ore.....	Long tons.	2,457	24,596	1,164	15,723	4,048	40,480
Manganiferous ore.....	Long tons.	44,437	114,918	51,517	19,942	1,700,677	75,104
Mica, sheet.....	Pounds.	1,887,201	310,254	845,483	282,823	59,403	353,517
Mica, scrap.....	Short tons.	3,312	43,550	3,226	49,073	5,322	82,543
Mineral paints.....	Short tons.	143,350	7,842,583	181,154	10,069,588	173,168	9,543,306
Mineral waters.....	Gals. sold.	63,923,119	6,837,888	62,281,201	6,615,671	57,667,399	5,631,391
Natural gas.....	Barrels.	174,127,534	214,991	222,113,218	163,802,334	248,446,290	237,121,388
Oilstones.....	Barrels.	220,449,391	134,044,752	222,113,218	163,802,334	248,446,290	237,121,388
Petroleum.....	Long tons.	3,043,279	11,900,693	2,973,332	11,675,774	3,111,221	11,796,251
Phosphate rock.....	Troy ounces.	940	40,890	1,005	45,778	1,034	46,530
Platinum.....	Short tons.	343,692	819,722	343,692	819,722	343,692	819,722
Pyrite.....	Long tons.	301,458	1,164,871	350,929	1,334,239	341,338	1,286,654
Quartz (silica).....	Short tons.	87,943	155,122	97,874	191,485	204,759	668,011
Quicksilver.....	Flasks.	21,256	977,969	25,064	1,053,941	20,213	813,171
Salt.....	Barrels.	31,183,968	83,495,932	33,324,808	9,402,772	34,393,296	10,123,199
Silver (commercial value).....	Troy ounces.	60,399,400	32,615,700	63,766,800	39,197,500	66,801,500	40,408,100
Slate.....	Short tons.	57,108,567	7,108,567	78,198,220	6,043,318	78,198,220	6,043,318
Stone.....	Short tons.	265,064	4,787,047	303,472	5,256,422	311,590	5,478,849
Sulphur.....	Short tons.	81,521	1,032,732	92,403	1,050,933	94,128	1,119,556
Talc, soapstone.....	Pounds.	56,635	260,000	124,800	124,800	387,252	37,772,224
Tin.....	Short tons.	271,621	30,964,794	323,907	44,699,166	387,252	37,772,224
Zinc.....	Short tons.	271,621	30,964,794	323,907	44,699,166	387,252	37,772,224
Total*.....			1,918,326,253		2,243,630,326		2,445,805,017

*Includes also minerals not mentioned in list.

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES (1913).

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year.

ANTHRACITE.		State.	Tons.
Pennsylvania.....		Missouri.....	3,555,469
Colorado-New.....		Montana.....	2,893,726
Mexico.....		New Mexico.....	3,280,769
BITUMINOUS.		North Dakota.....	442,250
Alabama.....		Ohio.....	32,321,899
Arkansas.....		Oklahoma.....	3,719,437
California.....		Oregon.....	41,128
Colorado.....		Pennsylvania.....	155,161,801
Georgia.....		Tennessee.....	6,164,093
Idaho.....		Texas.....	2,168,878
Illinois.....		Utah.....	2,906,096
Indiana.....		Virginia.....	7,882,203
Iowa.....		Washington.....	3,462,403
Kansas.....		West Virginia.....	63,668,734
Kentucky.....		Wyoming.....	6,600,952
Maryland.....		Total bitu-	
Michigan.....		minous.....	427,190,573
		Grand total.....	508,971,540

COAL PRODUCTION BY CALENDAR YEARS.

Tons of 2,240 pounds.

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1880.....	25,580,189	38,242,641
1890.....	41,489,858	99,377,073
1900.....	51,309,214	189,480,097
1902.....	60,242,560	201,632,276
1903.....	66,678,392	252,389,837

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1904.....	65,382,842	248,723,941
1905.....	69,405,958	281,229,252
1906.....	63,698,803	306,064,481
1907.....	76,487,860	352,408,054
1908.....	74,384,297	296,903,826
1909.....	72,443,624	338,987,997
1910.....	75,514,296	372,329,703
1911.....	80,859,483	362,195,125
1912.....	75,398,369	401,803,924
1913.....	81,730,067	427,190,573

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year 1914.

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Alabama.....	1,826,329	Ohio.....	5,233,426
Colorado.....	267,777	Pennsylvania.....	9,733,369
Connecticut.....	6,594	Tennessee.....	221,738
Illinois.....	1,847,451	Virginia.....	211,238
Kentucky.....	236,393	Wisconsin.....	329,526
Maryland.....	195,594		
Michigan.....	1,557,355	Total.....	23,332,244
New Jersey.....	1,559,864	Total 1913.....	30,966,152

NOTE.—In the foregoing table Colorado includes Missouri, Washington, California and Oregon; Connecticut includes Massachusetts; Kentucky includes Mississippi and West Virginia; Georgia includes Texas; Michigan includes Indiana; New Jersey includes New York, and Wisconsin includes Minnesota.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of census bureau, 1912 and 1913.]

In 1909 in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other outlying noncontiguous territory, 23,682 operators conducted 27,240 mines and quarries and 166,448 petroleum and natural gas wells. Of the operators 3,749 were engaged solely in development work upon which, in 1909, the sum of \$31,548,736 was expended. In Alaska in 1909 there were 673 operators, who employed 8,026 persons, in the mining industry. The total expenses of these operators amounted to \$13,220,200, while the capital invested was reported as \$47,749,164. The total value of products was \$16,933,427, of which amount \$16,327,752 consisted of gold and silver. In Hawaii and Porto Rico the total value of product for the eighteen operators reported was only \$26,414.

The total number of persons engaged in connection with producing mines, quarries and wells, as reported on Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day, was 1,139,332, of whom wage earners numbered 1,065,283, proprietors and firm members 29,922 and salaried employees 44,127. In mines, quarries and wells for which development work only was carried on there was a total of 27,616 persons, of whom 21,499 were wage earners. Of the total number of persons, 1,106,948 employed in productive and nonproductive mines, 1,158,775 were men 16 years of age and over, and 8,173 were boys under 16 years of age. Distributed by sex, 1,162,840 were male and 4,108 female, the latter being employed in supervisory and clerical capacities.

The total capital invested in all mining enterprises on Dec. 31, 1909, as reported, was \$3,662,527,064, of which \$3,380,525,841 was invested in productive enterprises and \$282,001,223 in those in which development work only was carried on.

SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Mines, etc.	Expenses.	Value products.	Persons engaged.
Coal, anth.	423	\$139,324,467	\$149,180,471	178,004
Coal, bitum.	6,013	395,907,026	427,962,464	592,677
Petroleum and nat. gas	166,320	135,638,644	185,416,684	62,172
Peat	10	96,034	109,047	203
Metals—				
Iron	483	74,071,830	106,947,082	55,176
Copper	363	107,679,212	134,616,987	55,253
Precious metals—				
Deep mines	2,845	68,764,692	83,885,923	37,755
Placer mines	880	6,810,482	10,237,252	5,436
Lead and zinc	142	24,453,299	31,363,094	24,397
Quicksilver	12	718,861	868,458	640
Manganese	8	21,725	20,435	65
Building stone—				
Limestone	1,916	23,875,507	29,832,492	41,029
Granite	826	16,192,138	18,997,976	22,211
Sandstone	677	6,626,438	7,702,423	11,025
Marble	108	4,842,835	6,239,120	6,649
Slate	219	5,831,256	6,054,174	10,121
Traprock	220	5,090,538	5,578,317	6,743
Bluestone	637	1,182,873	1,558,406	3,020
Miscellaneous—				
Asbestos	20	72,747	65,140	88
Asphaltum and bitum. rock	19	301,673	466,461	241
Barytes	42	176,967	224,766	372
Bauxite	10	316,221	670,829	726
Buhr and mill stones	14	18,354	34,441	79
Clay	336	2,289,198	2,945,948	4,351
Corundum and emery	6	7,459	18,185	19
Feldspar	28	238,896	271,437	363
Fluorspar	15	319,426	288,509	376
Fuller's earth	21	274,776	315,762	380
Garnet	4	98,206	101,920	120
Graphite	20	328,650	344,130	436
Grindstones	25	339,261	413,296	430
Gypsum	222	4,905,662	5,812,810	4,215
Infusorial earth				
Infusorial earth	16	61,083	75,503	99
Magnetite	13	62,444	68,463	84
Marl	3	17,812	13,307	38
Mica	78	182,828	206,794	608
Mineral pigments	26	115,860	151,015	246

Industry.	Mines, etc.	Expenses.	Value products.	Persons engaged.
Monazite and zircon	4	\$50,909	\$64,472	34
Oil, scythe and whet stones	45	99,259	206,028	232
Phosphate rock	153	7,421,430	10,781,192	8,573
Precious stones	27	195,908	315,464	145
Pumice	4	6,087	30,097	25
Pyrite	12	734,355	676,984	1,160
Quartz	14	155,418	231,025	203
Sulphur	4	4,538,389	4,432,066	460
Talc and soapstone	46	1,036,371	1,174,516	1,452
Tripoli	7	42,493	66,557	73
Tungsten	116	365,780	563,457	227
All other industries*	27	740,874	778,938	560
Total		1,042,642,693	1,238,410,322	1,139,332

*Includes enterprises as follows: Antimony, 1; bismuth, 1; borax, 2; chromite, 2; manganeseiferous iron, 2; nickel and cobalt, 1; tin, 1.

SUMMARY BY STATES.

State.	Mines.	Wells.	Expenses.	Value product.
Maine	102		\$1,876,341	\$2,056,063
N. Hampshire.	53		1,204,966	1,308,597
Vermont	182		6,795,268	8,221,323
Massachusetts.	147		2,987,175	3,467,888
Rhode Island.	27		673,877	897,606
Connecticut	75		1,158,491	1,375,765
New York	752	11,342	9,987,768	13,334,975
New Jersey	151		4,507,940	8,347,501
Pennsylvania	3,000	59,730	300,977,955	349,059,786
Ohio	964	35,067	53,852,530	63,767,112
Indiana	480	10,373	20,312,752	21,934,201
Illinois	759	10,918	68,718,121	76,658,974
Michigan	173	21	51,819,838	67,714,479
Wisconsin	286		5,508,751	7,459,404
Minnesota	250		38,574,180	58,664,852
Iowa	431		13,694,714	13,877,781
Missouri	1,224	39	27,515,101	31,667,525
North Dakota.	53	6	570,140	564,812
South Dakota.	43	3	5,154,263	6,432,417
Nebraska	20		260,049	322,517
Kansas	582	3,402	15,831,787	18,722,634
Delaware	9		608,937	516,213
Maryland	173		5,006,157	5,782,045
Virginia	244		8,863,564	9,795,646
West Virginia	718	15,146	71,347,631	76,287,889
North Carolina	130		1,416,075	1,358,617
South Carolina	32		1,034,823	1,252,792
Georgia	109		2,064,236	2,874,595
Florida	96		5,909,532	8,846,665
Kentucky	442	1,109	11,721,722	12,100,075
Tennessee	365	1	11,969,257	12,692,547
Alabama	302		22,442,278	24,350,667
Arkansas	146	62	4,309,211	4,603,845
Louisiana	2	246	6,641,555	6,547,050
Oklahoma	212	12,113	21,071,609	25,637,892
Texas	52	2,279	8,177,783	10,742,150
Montana	543		46,520,545	54,991,961
Idaho	370		7,193,762	7,287,839
Wyoming	95	21	9,053,467	10,572,138
Colorado	1,575	76	38,630,288	45,680,135
New Mexico	285		5,553,423	5,587,744
Arizona	251		28,608,216	34,217,651
Utah	235		16,606,028	22,083,282
Nevada	374		14,415,728	23,271,597
Washington	170		7,800,722	10,537,556
Oregon	161		1,223,468	1,191,512
California	1,279	4,316	52,565,278	63,382,454
Geographic divisions—				
New England.	556		14,696,118	17,327,242
Mid. Atlantic.	3,903	71,132	315,473,663	370,742,262
East N. Central	2,662	56,379	200,211,932	227,534,170
West N. Central	2,603	3,450	101,600,234	120,228,538
South Atlantic	1,652	15,146	96,151,345	105,714,462
East S. Central	1,109	1,110	46,133,257	49,143,289
West S. Central	452	14,700	40,200,158	47,530,937
Mountain	3,728	97	166,586,458	205,053,900
Pacific	1,610	4,316	61,689,468	75,111,522
Total U. S.	18,164	166,320	1,042,642,693	1,238,410,322

The states leading in the number of persons engaged in mining, quarrying, etc., were: Pennsylvania, 405,685; Illinois, 86,389; West Virginia, 82,808; Ohio, 62,874; Michigan, 42,133; Alabama, 32,643; Missouri, 32,462; Indiana, 31,292.

DISTRIBUTION OF MINING INDUSTRIES.

Figures, by leading states, for each of the nine leading mineral industries in 1909:

ANTHRACITE COAL.				
State.	Operators.	Employees.	Product.	Per cent.
Pennsylvania ..	189	173,263	\$148,957,894	99.9
BITUMINOUS COAL.				
Pennsylvania ..	689	184,408	147,466,417	34.5
Illinois ..	470	74,445	53,030,545	12.4
West Virginia ..	307	69,666	46,929,592	11.0
Ohio ..	441	44,405	27,353,663	6.4
Alabama ..	112	23,479	18,459,433	4.3
Colorado ..	86	15,461	15,782,197	3.7
Indiana ..	223	22,367	15,018,123	3.5
Iowa ..	258	17,623	12,682,106	3.0
Kentucky ..	240	19,655	10,003,481	2.3
Kansas ..	118	12,791	9,835,514	2.3
Wyoming ..	35	7,839	9,721,134	2.3
Washington ..	32	5,155	9,226,793	2.2
Tennessee ..	85	11,154	6,688,454	1.6
Oklahoma ..	56	8,814	6,185,078	1.4
Missouri ..	173	9,526	5,881,034	1.4
Montana ..	48	4,612	5,117,444	1.2
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS.				
Pennsylvania ..	3,309	7,397	39,197,475	21.1
Ohio ..	1,188	5,897	29,620,959	16.0
California ..	339	7,007	29,310,385	15.8
West Virginia ..	442	7,093	28,138,087	15.2
Illinois ..	323	4,059	18,895,815	10.2
Oklahoma ..	711	3,066	17,685,092	9.5
Kansas ..	217	1,302	6,681,780	3.6
Texas ..	163	1,405	6,391,313	3.4
COPPER.				
Montana ..	35	13,697	45,960,517	34.1
Arizona ..	43	11,394	31,614,116	23.5
Michigan ..	7	19,022	30,185,443	22.4
California ..	9	2,510	19,104,373	7.5
Utah ..	22	3,304	8,432,099	6.3

State.	Operators.	Employees.	Product.	Per cent.
Minnesota ..	20	16,218	\$57,076,135	53.4
Michigan ..	24	16,125	32,168,133	30.1
Alabama ..	25	5,666	4,939,149	4.6
New York ..	14	2,542	3,095,023	2.9
Wisconsin ..	6	1,455	2,972,584	2.8
PRECIOUS METALS—DEEP MINES.				
Colorado ..	439	7,586	27,147,937	32.4
Nevada ..	218	3,818	17,807,945	21.2
California ..	395	6,622	9,690,956	11.6
Utah ..	108	3,905	8,541,522	10.2
Idaho ..	69	3,077	7,926,602	9.4
South Dakota ..	13	3,466	6,120,970	7.3
PRECIOUS METALS—PLACER MINES.				
California ..	392	3,073	8,751,932	85.5
LEAD AND ZINC.				
Missouri ..	617	16,319	22,565,528	71.9
Wisconsin ..	88	1,753	1,989,907	6.3
Kansas ..	189	848	1,059,540	3.4
Oklahoma ..	47	724	695,235	2.2
LIMESTONE.				
Pennsylvania ..	311	7,179	4,733,819	15.9
Illinois ..	81	3,276	3,977,359	13.2
Indiana ..	126	3,724	3,616,696	12.1
Ohio ..	144	3,746	3,363,149	11.3
New York ..	127	3,104	2,656,142	8.9
Missouri ..	144	2,437	2,027,902	6.8
GRANITE.				
Vermont ..	51	2,035	2,829,522	14.9
Massachusetts ..	82	2,278	2,185,986	11.5
Maine ..	85	2,132	1,761,801	9.3
California ..	62	1,318	1,618,916	8.0
Wisconsin ..	21	1,448	1,433,105	7.5
N. Hampshire ..	40	1,365	1,205,811	6.3
PHOSPHATE ROCK.				
Florida ..	26	5,105	8,488,801	78.7
Tennessee ..	23	1,725	1,895,942	12.9
South Carolina ..	5	1,307	862,409	8.0

WEIGHTS OF DIAMONDS AND FINENESS OF GOLD.

The weight of diamonds and other precious stones is expressed in metric carats. The unit is the international carat of 200 milligrams, which has been officially adopted by the United States and most of the countries in Europe. Until July 1, 1913, there were three different standards in use in the United States, although the one generally accepted was 205.3 milligrams. This was usually subdivided on the binary system, the smallest subdivision being 1-64 of the carat. The new carat is subdivided on the decimal system. The airdupois equivalent of 200 milligrams is 3.08 grains.

Equivalents of old carats in new metric carats:

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
1-64 ..	0.02	6 ..	6.16
1-32 ..	0.03	7 ..	7.19
1-16 ..	0.06	8 ..	8.21
1/8 ..	0.13	9 ..	9.24
1/4 ..	0.25	10 ..	10.26
3/8 ..	0.51	25 ..	25.66
1/2 ..	1.03	50 ..	51.32
3/4 ..	2.05	75 ..	76.99
2 ..	3.08	100 ..	102.65
4 ..	4.11	200 ..	205.30
5 ..	5.13	300 ..	307.95

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
400 ..	410.60	1,000 ..	1,026.50
500 ..	513.25		

Equivalents of new metric carats in old carats:

New carat.	Old carat.	New carat.	Old carat.
1 ..	62-64	20 ..	19 31-64
2 ..	1 61-64	25 ..	24 23-64
3 ..	2 59-64	50 ..	48 45-64
4 ..	3 57-64	75 ..	73 4-64
5 ..	4 56-64	100 ..	97 27-64
6 ..	5 54-64	200 ..	194 54-64
7 ..	6 52-64	300 ..	292 16-64
8 ..	7 51-64	400 ..	390 42-64
9 ..	8 49-64	500 ..	487 6-64
10 ..	9 47-64	1,000 ..	974 12-64
15 ..	14 39-64		

The fineness of gold is also expressed in carats. Pure gold is said to be twenty-four carats fine. If it contains eight parts of a baser metal or alloy it is only sixteen carats fine. The carats therefore indicate the proportion of pure gold to alloy. Most of the gold used by jewelers is about fourteen carats fine, having ten parts of alloy.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS DIAMONDS.

Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.
Cullinan ..	3,025	Imperatrice Eugenie ..	51	Pacha d'Egypt ..	40
D'Angleterre (blue) ..	44 1/2	Kohinoor (1st cutting) ..	279	Regent ..	136 1/2
Etoile du Poire ..	40	Kohinoor (2d cutting) ..	106 1-16	Sancy ..	53 1/2
Etoile du Sud ..	124	Lozerie d'Angleterre ..	46	Shah ..	86
Grand Duc de Toscane ..	133.16	Nassak ..	78 1/2	Tiffany ..	969
Great Mogul ..	279 3-15	Orloff ..	194 1/2	Tiffany (yellow) ..	125

BIRTH STONES.

[Authorized by American Jewelers' association.]

January ..	Garnet	April ..	Diamond	Aug.	Newstone, peridot	November ..	Topaz
February ..	Amethyst	May ..	Emerald	September ..	Sapphire	December ..	Tanzanite
March ..	Amethyst	June ..	Pearl, moonstone	Oct.	Opal, tourmaline		Turquoise, lapis lazuli
Aqua marine, bloodstone		July ..	Ruby				

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From census report for 1910.]

Occupation.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Occupation.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Actors.....	28,297	16,305	11,992	Lawyers, judges.....	114,704	114,146	558
Agents, general.....	50,785	48,495	2,290	Lithographers.....	8,138	7,661	477
Agents, insurance.....	88,463	85,926	2,537	Longshoremen.....	62,887	62,831	56
Agents, railway station.....	24,138	22,930	1,208	Lumbermen.....	121,983	161,181	77
Agents, real estate.....	125,862	122,935	2,927	Machinists.....	488,049	487,055	93
Architects.....	16,613	16,311	302	Mail carriers.....	80,678	79,667	1,011
Artists.....	34,104	18,675	15,429	Mail clerks, railway.....	15,240	15,240	.....
Authors.....	4,368	2,310	2,058	Managers, mfg.....	104,210	102,748	1,462
Baggagemen.....	12,273	12,273	.....	Manufacturers.....	255,591	251,892	4,699
Bakers.....	89,531	84,752	4,779	Masons, brick, stone.....	169,402	169,387	15
Bankers.....	66,059	54,387	1,672	Merchants, retail.....	1,195,029	1,127,926	67,103
Barbers, haldressers.....	195,275	172,977	22,298	Wholesale.....	51,048	50,123	925
Bartenders.....	101,234	100,384	850	Millers, grain, etc.....	23,152	23,093	59
Blacksmiths.....	240,519	240,488	31	Miners.....	127,906	6,459	122,447
Boilermakers.....	44,761	44,761	.....	Molders, founders.....	964,824	963,730	1,094
Bookkeepers.....	486,700	299,545	187,155	Motormen.....	120,900	120,793	117
Brokemen.....	92,572	92,572	.....	Musicians.....	59,005	59,005	.....
Brokers, commercial.....	24,009	23,690	319	Nurses, not trained.....	139,310	54,832	84,478
Brokers, stock.....	13,729	13,522	207	Nurses, trained.....	125,888	15,926	110,912
Builders.....	174,422	173,573	849	Office boys and girls.....	82,327	5,819	76,508
Butchers.....	124,048	122,757	1,291	Officials, city.....	97,169	92,474	4,695
Cabinetmakers.....	41,892	41,884	8	State and U. S.....	52,254	49,668	2,586
Candymakers.....	30,943	13,608	17,335	Painters, glaziers.....	62,926	43,389	9,537
Canvassers.....	18,580	13,380	4,615	Paperhangers.....	337,355	334,814	2,541
Carpenters.....	817,120	817,082	38	Patternmakers.....	25,577	24,780	797
Carriage drivers.....	35,375	35,339	37	Photographers.....	23,559	23,006	553
Chambermaids.....	39,789	187	39,602	Physicians, surgeons.....	31,775	26,111	4,964
Chauffeurs.....	45,785	45,752	33	Plasterers, surgeons.....	151,132	142,117	9,015
Chemists.....	16,273	15,694	579	Plumbers.....	47,682	47,676	6
Cigarmakers.....	151,519	79,947	71,572	Police.....	148,304	148,304	.....
Clay, stone, workers.....	88,623	79,167	9,461	Porters (not store).....	61,980	61,980	.....
Clergymen.....	118,018	117,333	685	Pressmen, printing.....	84,128	84,055	73
Clerks, store.....	387,183	275,589	111,594	Professors, college.....	20,084	19,892	102
Other.....	720,498	597,833	122,665	Reporters, editors.....	15,668	12,712	2,958
Collectors.....	35,747	33,850	1,897	Restaurant keepers.....	34,382	30,201	4,181
Cooks.....	450,440	117,004	333,436	Roofers.....	60,332	50,316	10,516
Commercial travelers.....	163,620	161,027	2,593	Sailors.....	14,078	14,078	.....
Compositors.....	127,589	113,538	14,051	Sales men and women.....	46,510	46,498	12
Conductors, steam rys.....	65,604	65,604	.....	Saloonkeepers.....	921,130	663,410	257,720
Conductors, street rys.....	56,932	56,932	.....	Sawyers.....	68,215	66,724	1,491
Coopers.....	25,299	22,292	7	Sewers, factory.....	43,276	43,257	19
Dairy farmers.....	61,816	59,240	2,576	Shoemakers (not factory).....	291,209	60,003	231,206
Deliverymen.....	229,619	229,649	150	Showmen.....	69,570	68,788	782
Dentists.....	39,997	38,743	1,254	Soldiers, sailors.....	20,096	18,988	1,103
Designers.....	11,788	9,211	2,577	Stenographers.....	77,153	77,153	.....
Detectives, m'rs'h's, etc.....	23,599	10,211	13,388	Stockholders.....	316,693	53,378	263,315
Domestics, general.....	1,038,090	103,151	935,489	Stone cutters.....	62,975	62,090	885
Dressmakers.....	32,314	32,923	391	Surgeons, veterinary.....	35,731	35,731	.....
Druggists.....	449,342	1,582	447,760	Switchmen, yardmen.....	11,652	11,652	.....
Dyers.....	67,575	65,414	2,161	Tailors.....	85,147	85,095	52
Electricians.....	14,050	13,396	654	Tenants.....	204,608	163,795	40,813
Electrotypers, stereotypers.....	135,519	135,427	92	Teachers.....	599,237	121,210	478,027
Elevator tenders.....	4,368	4,268	100	Teamsters.....	408,469	408,396	73
Engineers, civil.....	25,035	25,010	25	Telegraph operators.....	69,953	61,734	8,219
Engineers, mfg.....	52,033	52,028	5	Telephone operators.....	97,893	9,631	88,262
Locomotive.....	96,229	96,229	.....	Tinsmiths.....	59,833	59,809	24
Mining.....	6,930	6,930	.....	Undertakers.....	20,734	19,921	813
Stationary.....	231,041	231,031	10	Upholsterers.....	20,221	18,928	1,293
Engravers.....	13,047	13,049	538	Waiters.....	188,282	102,495	85,798
Express messengers.....	6,781	6,778	3				
Farmers.....	5,865,003	5,607,297	257,706				
Filers, grinders.....	49,525	46,679	2,846				
Firemen, fire dept.....	35,606	35,606	.....				
Locomotive.....	76,381	76,381	.....				
Stationary.....	111,248	111,248	.....				
Fishermen.....	68,275	67,799	476				
Foremen, mfg.....	175,098	155,358	19,740				
Foresters.....	4,332	4,332	.....				
Furnacemen.....	36,251	36,226	25				
Gardeners, florists.....	139,255	139,421	7,884				
Glassblowers.....	5,564	15,474	90				
Hatmakers (felt).....	26,575	22,377	4,198				
Hostlers.....	63,388	63,382	6				
Hotelkeepers.....	64,504	50,269	14,235				
Housekeepers, stewards.....	189,273	15,940	173,333				
Janitors.....	113,081	91,629	21,452				
Jewelers.....	32,574	30,337	2,537				
Laborers, domestic.....	53,480	13,693	520,004				
Farm.....	5,975,057	4,460,634	1,514,423				
Garden.....	133,927	126,453	7,474				
General.....	834,909	919,891	15,878				
Public service.....	57,234	66,505	729				
Railroad.....	570,975	567,522	3,453				
Store.....	102,333	98,169	4,164				
Launderers (not in laundry).....	533,697	13,693	520,004				
Laundry operatives.....	111,879	35,899	73,980				

In 1910 there were 38,167,336 persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in continental United States. Of these 30,091,564 were men and 8,075,772 women. The occupations by grand divisions were as follows:

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry—Total, 12,659,203; men, 10,851,702; women, 1,807,501.

Extraction of minerals—Total, 964,824; men, 963,730; women, 1,094.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Total, 10,658,831; men, 8,837,901; women, 1,820,980.

Transportation—Total, 2,637,671; men, 2,531,075; women, 106,596.

Trade—Total, 3,614,670; men, 3,146,582; women, 468,088.

Public service—Total, 459,291; men, 445,733; women, 13,558.

Professional service—Total, 1,663,569; men, 929,684; women, 733,885.

Domestic and personal service—Total, 3,772,174; men, 1,241,328; women, 2,530,846.

GAINFUL WORKERS BY AGE AND SEX (1910).

Age.	Male.	Per cent.	Female.	Pct.
10 to 13 years.....	609,030	16.6	286,946	8.0
14 to 15 years.....	744,109	41.4	350,140	19.8
16 to 20 years.....	3,615,623	72.2	1,847,600	39.9
21 to 44 years.....	17,262,209	96.7	4,302,969	26.3
45 and over.....	7,860,593	85.9	1,288,117	15.7

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS BY LEADING INDUSTRIES (1909).

Industry.	Total.	Owners.*	Clerks.	Wage earners.
Agricultural implements.....	60,229	2,489	7,189	50,551
Automobiles.....	85,359	2,564	7,674	75,721
Boots and shoes.....	215,923	5,752	11,874	198,297
Brass and bronze products.....	45,441	2,160	2,663	40,618
Bread, bakery products.....	144,322	29,136	14,970	100,216
Butter, cheese, condensed milk.....	31,506	10,480	2,595	18,431
Canning and preserving.....	71,972	6,920	5,084	59,968
Carriages and wagons.....	82,944	8,844	4,172	69,928
Cars, shop construction, etc.....	301,273	6,974	12,125	282,174
Cars, steam railroad.....	47,094	1,041	2,967	43,086
Chemicals.....	27,791	1,086	2,991	23,714
Clothing, men's.....	271,437	12,041	19,700	239,696
Clothing, women's.....	179,021	9,281	15,997	153,743
Confectionery.....	54,854	3,362	6,854	44,638
Copper, tin, sheet iron.....	86,934	7,269	6,050	73,615
Cotton goods.....	387,771	4,461	4,430	373,880
Electrical machinery.....	105,600	4,121	14,222	87,256
Flour and grist mill products.....	66,054	18,763	7,888	39,453
Foundry, machine shop products.....	615,485	31,605	52,869	531,011
Furniture, refrigerators.....	144,140	7,281	8,407	128,452
Gas, illuminating, heating.....	51,007	2,986	10,806	37,215
Hosiery, knit goods.....	136,130	3,308	3,547	129,275
Iron and steel, blast furnaces.....	43,061	1,119	3,513	38,429
Steel works and rolling mills.....	260,762	4,286	16,400	240,076
Leather goods.....	43,525	4,209	4,409	34,907
Leather, tanned, curried, etc.....	67,100	2,331	2,567	62,202
Liquors, distilled.....	8,328	1,111	787	6,430
Liquors, malt.....	68,725	4,362	7,784	54,579
Lumber, timber.....	784,989	68,165	21,805	695,019
Marble and stone.....	77,275	8,453	3,219	65,603
Oil, cotton seed, cake.....	21,273	2,167	2,035	17,071
Paint and varnish.....	21,896	2,016	5,640	14,240
Paper and wood pulp.....	81,473	2,298	3,197	75,978
Patent medicines, etc.....	41,101	5,647	12,559	22,895
Petroleum, refining.....	16,640	671	2,040	13,929
Printing, publishing.....	388,466	49,332	80,700	258,434
Silk and silk goods.....	105,238	2,236	3,965	99,037
Slaughtering, packing.....	108,716	3,514	15,474	89,728
Smelting, refining, copper.....	16,332	275	929	15,628
Smelting, refining, lead.....	8,059	132	503	7,424
Sugar, molasses.....	15,658	789	1,343	13,526
Tobacco manufactures.....	197,637	21,012	9,815	156,810
Woolen, worsted, felt goods.....	175,176	3,192	3,262	168,722
All other industries.....	1,916,361	117,932	149,988	1,648,441
Total.....	7,678,578	487,173	576,359	6,615,046

*Includes salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING (1909).

Summary prepared by census bureau, 1912, showing distribution by class, sex and age.

Class.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Proprietors and firm members.....	273,265	263,265	9,992
Salaried officers of corporations.....	89,735	78,937	1,798
Superintendents and managers.....	133,173	130,304	2,869
Total proprietors and officials.....	487,173	472,914	14,259
Clerks.....	576,359	476,056	139,303
Wage earners (average number).....	6,615,046	5,252,293	1,362,753
Total all classes.....	7,678,578	6,162,263	1,516,315
Sixteen years of age and over.....	6,452,800	5,162,547	1,290,253
Under 16 years of age.....	162,246	89,746	72,500

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Capital punishment prevails in all of the states of the union except Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin. In Michigan the only crime punishable by death is treason. The death penalty was abolished in the state of Washington in 1913. It was abolished in Iowa in 1872 and restored in

1878. It was also abolished in Colorado in 1897, but was restored in 1901. Hanging is the ordinary mode of execution, but in Arkansas, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Virginia electrocution is the legal method. In Nevada hanging or shooting is optional with the condemned.

ANTI-CAPITAL-PUNISHMENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

President—Gov. George W. P. Hunt, Arizona.
 Secretary—Maurice Bennett Kovnat, Chicago, Ill.
 Treasurer—Fay Lewis, Chicago, Ill.
 Vice-Presidents—McKenzie Cleland and Louis K. Phillips.
 Executive Board—Norman A. Sorrow, chairman;
 Dr. Rudolph V. Von Liebhich, Gov. George W. P. Hunt, Maurice B. Kovnat.

National Headquarters—624 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Anti-Capital-Punishment Society of America was organized by Maurice B. Kovnat and Norman A. Sorrow for the purpose of carrying on throughout the country a systematic campaign in favor of the repeal of capital punishment laws.

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION PROJECTS (JAN. 1, 1915).

[Source: The reclamation service, department of the interior.]

State.	Project.	Acres.*	Expenditures.	Per cent completed
Arizona	Salt River.....	211,366	\$12,323,780	98
Arizona-California	Yuma.....	129,000	7,581,562	70
California	Orland.....	20,300	783,985	79
Colorado	Grand Valley.....	53,000	1,630,964	39
Colorado	Uncompaggre Valley.....	140,000	5,821,641	65
Idaho	Boise.....	255,600	10,488,329	82
Idaho	Minidoka.....	120,100	5,885,802	91
Kansas	Huntley City.....	10,677	379,959	100
Montana	Huntley.....	32,888	1,614,545	98
Montana	Milk River.....	219,559	3,267,263	32
Montana	Sun River.....	174,046	2,065,449	20
Montana-North Dakota	Lower Yellowstone.....	60,116	3,249,394	95
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte.....	129,270	6,862,926	94
Nevada	Truckee-Carson.....	206,000	5,838,112	80
New Mexico	Carlsbad.....	20,261	1,060,283	100
New Mexico	Hondo.....	10,000	384,004	98
New Mexico-Texas	Rio Grande.....	155,000	3,972,463	40
North Dakota	North Dakota pumping.....	26,314	1,006,468	50
Oklahoma	Lawton.....	2,500	45,311	....
Oregon	Umatilla.....	36,300	2,031,705	72
Oregon-California	Klamath.....	70,700	2,658,841	84
South Dakota	Belle Fourche.....	100,000	3,534,967	92
Utah	Strawberry Valley.....	50,000	2,474,109	73
Washington	Okanogan.....	10,099	795,474	90
Washington	Yakima.....	144,831	7,886,007	90
Wyoming	Shoshone.....	164,122	4,397,862	51
Total		2,551,247	98,001,205	

*The amounts in this column include the total amounts paid out for construction and operation and maintenance without deducting amounts that have been collected for services rendered, operation and maintenance assessments, etc. The percentages noted in this column represent the approximate ratio which costs of construction to date bear to present estimate of total construction cost. †Preliminary.

NOTE—Jan. 1, 1915, there had been constructed numerous dams and over 9,000 miles of irrigation canals and ditches, involving excavation of over 122,000,000 cubic yards of material. The value of crops grown on the reclamation projects under operation in 1914 was about \$16,500,000.

UNITED STATES IRRIGATION STATISTICS.

[From census bureau report.]

State.	Farms.	Acres.	Cost.
Arizona	4,841	320,051	\$17,677,966
California	39,352	2,664,104	72,580,030
Colorado	25,857	2,792,032	56,636,443
Idaho	16,439	1,430,848	40,977,688
Kansas	1,006	37,479	1,365,563
Montana	8,970	1,679,084	22,970,958
Nebraska	1,352	255,950	7,798,336
Nevada	2,406	701,833	6,721,924
New Mexico	12,795	461,718	9,154,897
North Dakota	69	10,248	836,482
Oklahoma	137	4,388	47,200
Oregon	6,669	686,129	12,760,214
South Dakota	500	63,248	3,043,140
Texas	4,150	164,283	7,346,708
Utah	19,709	999,410	14,028,717
Washington	7,664	334,378	16,219,149
Wyoming	6,297	1,133,302	17,700,980
Total	158,713	13,738,485	307,866,369

NOTE—The above figures are for arid land alone and do not include rice land. The statistics of number of farms and the acreage irrigated are for 1909; the cost is to July 1, 1910.

The total length of ditches used for irrigation in 1910 was 125,591 miles and there were 6,812 reservoirs having a combined capacity of 12,581,129 acre-feet. The number of pumping plants reported was 13,906 and the acreage supplied by them 477,625. The relative importance of the several classes of irrigation enterprises is shown by the following percentages of acreage irrigated in 1909:

	Per cent.
United States reclamation service.....	2.9
United States Indian service.....	1.3

Class.	Per cent.
Carey act enterprises.....	2.1
Irrigation districts.....	3.8
Co-operative enterprises.....	33.8
Individual and partnership enterprises.....	45.5
Commercial enterprises.....	10.6

Classified by source of water supply, the acreage irrigated was as follows: From streams, by gravity, 12,763,797; by pumping, 157,778; from wells, by flowing, 144,400; by pumping, 307,496; from reservoirs, 98,193; from lakes, by gravity, 58,284; by pumping, 12,354; from springs, 196,186.

CROPS ON IRRIGATED LAND (1909).

State.	Acreage.	Value.	Val. per acre.
Arizona	171,202	\$4,718,190	\$27.54
California	1,195,767	52,057,007	43.50
Colorado	1,650,356	39,478,994	23.92
Idaho	772,684	16,582,213	21.46
Kansas	22,118	477,025	21.57
Montana	909,342	14,535,960	15.99
Nebraska	137,211	1,973,860	14.39
Nevada	356,079	5,339,475	15.00
New Mexico	230,034	5,705,922	24.80
North Dakota	3,273	56,215	17.18
Oklahoma	2,806	51,995	18.53
Oregon	368,911	7,489,255	20.30
South Dakota	38,438	505,684	13.16
Texas	58,227	2,645,385	45.43
Utah	579,744	14,642,792	25.26
Washington	160,483	7,994,531	49.82
Wyoming	583,786	7,362,983	12.61
Total	7,241,561	181,617,396	25.09

The percentages of the total acreage devoted to important crops on irrigated lands were: Alfalfa, 30.6; wild grasses, 21.1; oats, 10.2; wheat, 7.6; barley, 3.3; orchard fruits, 3.3; other tame or cultivated grasses, 3; grains cut green, 2.9; timothy alone, 2.8; sugar beets, 2.5; timothy and clover mixed, 2.5; potatoes, 2.3; corn, 1.8; tropical and subtropical fruits, 1.4. Crops grown on irrigated land show an excess yield of 25.6 per cent over those grown on unirrigated land.

IRRIGATION FOR RICE GROWING.

The total acreage irrigated for rice growing in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas in 1909 was 694,800, of which 54.7 per cent was in Louisiana, 41.3 per cent in Texas and 4 per cent in Arkansas. The enterprises which were completed or under way in 1910 were reported as capable of irrigating 950,706 acres in that year and of serving ultimately a total of 1,134,322 acres. The total cost of rice irrigation enterprises to July 1, 1910, was \$13,587,629.

NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under supervision of the secretary of the interior.

NAME.	Location.	Created.	Acres.
Antietam.....	Maryland.....	Aug. 20, 1890.....	43
Casa Grande Ruin.....	Arizona.....	June 22, 1892.....	480
Chickamauga and Chattanooga.....	Georgia and Tennessee.....	Aug. 18, 1890.....	6,195
Crater Lake.....	Oregon.....	May 22, 1902.....	159,360
General Grant.....	California.....	Oct. 1, 1890.....	2,560
Gettysburg.....	Pennsylvania.....	Feb. 11, 1895.....	877
Glacier.....	Montana.....	May 11, 1910.....	981,681
Hot Springs Reservation.....	Arkansas.....	June 16, 1890.....	912
Mesa Verde.....	Colorado.....	June 29, 1906.....	42,376
Mount Rainier.....	Washington.....	May 22, 1899.....	207,390
Platt.....	Oklahoma.....	June 29, 1906.....	848
Rock Creek.....	District of Columbia.....	Sept. 27, 1890.....	1,606
Rocky Mountain.....	Colorado.....	.....	230,000
Sequoia.....	California.....	Oct. 1, 1890.....	160,000
Shiloh.....	Tennessee.....	Dec. 27, 1894.....	3,000
Sully's Hill.....	North Dakota.....	June 4, 1894.....	160
Vicksburg.....	Mississippi.....	Feb. 21, 1893.....	1,233
Wind Cave.....	South Dakota.....	Jan. 9, 1903.....	10,522
Yellowstone.....	Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.....	March 1, 1872.....	2,142,720
Yosemite.....	California.....	Oct. 1, 1890.....	967,680
Zoological.....	District of Columbia.....	March 2, 1889.....	170

NOTES ON NATIONAL PARKS.

Antietam—Battle field of the civil war in Washington county, Maryland.

Casa Grande Ruin—Remains of a large prehistoric building near Florence, Ariz.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga—Battle fields of the civil war in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Crater Lake—Park contains remarkable mountain, lake and fine scenery in the Cascade range, Klamath county, Oregon; may be reached from Klamath Falls or from Medford on the Southern Pacific road.

General Grant—in Fresno and Tulare counties, California; forest and mountain scenery; reached from Sanger on the Southern Pacific road.

Gettysburg—Battle field of the civil war in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Glacier—Tract of mountainous country in northern Montana with glaciers, lakes, forests and peaks.

Hot Springs Reservation—Tract of land in Garland county, Arkansas, noted for its springs of warm mineral waters.

Mesa Verde—in the extreme southwestern part of Colorado; contains pueblo and other ruins; reached from Mancos on the Rio Grande Southern road.

Mount Rainier—Mountain district in southern Washington; reached from Ashford on the Tacoma Eastern railroad and from Fairfax on the Northern Pacific road.

Platt—Tract of land containing sulphur springs in Murray county, Oklahoma; reached by Santa Fe and St. Louis & San Francisco railroads.

Rock Creek—Park in outskirts of Washington, D. C.

Rocky Mountain—Tract of mountainous land of great scenic beauty in Grand, Boulder and Larimer counties, Colorado; contains forests, lakes and peaks; reached by Union Pacific and other roads.

Sequoia—Mountain tract in Tulare county, California, containing forest of big trees; reached from Visalia.

Shiloh—Battle field of civil war in Hardin county, southern Tennessee.

Sully's Hill—On the shore of Devil's lake, North Dakota; contains elevation on which Gen. Alfred Sully with a few men withstood a band of Indians for several days in 1863; reached from Devil's Lake, Narrows and Tokio stations on the Great Northern road.

Vicksburg—Battle field of civil war near city of same name in Mississippi.

Wind Cave—Canyon and extensive cave in Custer county, South Dakota, twelve miles from Hot Springs, on the Northwestern and Burlington roads; in Black Hills region.

Yellowstone—Famous park in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, containing geysers and many other

natural phenomena as well as beautiful mountain, lake and river scenery; reached from stations on the Northern, Pacific, Burlington and Oregon Short Line roads.

Yosemite—Splendid valley in the Sierras in Mariposa county, California; reached from Merced on the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads by way of the Yosemite Valley railroad.

Zoological—Park in Washington, D. C., devoted to the zoological collection of the government; adjoins Rock Creek park.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

By law approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," the president of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, to declare by proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States, to be national monuments. Under such authority the following monuments have been created:

Name and state.	Year.	Acres.
Big Hole battle field, Mont.....	1910.....	8
Cabrillo, Cal.	1913.....	1.5
Chaco canyon, N. M.	1907.....	20,629
Cinder cone,* Cal.	1907.....	5,120
Colorado, Col.	1911.....	13,883
Devil's tower, Wyo.	1906.....	1,152
Devil postpile,* Cal.	1911.....	800
Ela Morro, N. M.	1906.....	160
Gila cliff dwellings,* N. M.	1907.....	160
Gran Quivira, N. M.	1909.....	160
Grand canyon,* Ariz.	1909.....	806,400
Jewel cave,* S. D.	1908.....	1,280
Lassen peak,* Cal.	1907.....	1,280
Lewis and Clark cavern, Mont.....	1903.....	160
Montezuma castle, Ariz.	1906.....	160
Mount Olympus,* Wash.	1909.....	608,640
Muir Woods, Cal.	1908.....	295
Mukuntuweap, Utah	1909.....	15,840
Natural bridges, Utah	1909.....	2,740
Navajo, Ariz.	1909.....	600
Oregon caves,* Ore.	1909.....	480
Petrified forest, Ariz.	1906.....	25,625
Pinnacles,* Cal.	1908.....	2,080
Rainbow bridge, Utah	1910.....	160
Shoshone cavern, Wyo.	1909.....	210
Sitka, Alaska	1910.....	57
Tonto,* Ariz.	1907.....	640
Tumacacori, Ariz.	1908.....	10
Wheeler,* Col.	1908.....	300

*Administered by department of agriculture; others by interior department, except the Big Hole battle field, which is under the war department.

NOTES ON NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Big Hole battle field—Scene of fight at Big Hole pass on Big Hole or Wisdom river, Aug. 9,

1877, between Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph and a small force of soldiers commanded by Col. John Gibbon; in Silver Bow county, Montana; reached from Melrose.

Cabrillo statue—At Point Loma, Cal.; land first sighted by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, discoverer of California, when he approached San Diego bay, Sept. 28, 1542; site of about 1½ acres set aside for heroic statue of Cabrillo.

Chaco canyon—Located in San Juan and McKinley counties, New Mexico; contains extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins.

Cinder cone—An elevation in Lassen county in northern California; is of importance as illustrating volcanic activity in the vicinity 200 years ago.

Colorado—Extraordinary examples of erosion in Mesa county, western Colorado; reached from Grand Junction.

Devil postpile—Natural formations, including Rainbow waterfalls, within the Sierra national forest in California; area set aside is on middle fork of San Joaquin river.

Devil's tower—A lofty and isolated rock in Crook county, Wyoming; is an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains.

El Morro—An elevation near Wingate station on the Santa Fe railroad in New Mexico; contains prehistoric ruins and interesting rock inscriptions.

Gila cliff dwellings—In the Mogollon mountains, New Mexico; known also as the Gila Hot Springs cliff houses; are among the best preserved remains of the cliff dwellers of the southwest.

Gran Quivira—Ruined town not far from Manzano in the central part of New Mexico; remains of large cathedral and chapel and of many houses thought to date from prehistoric times.

Grand canyon—In northwestern Arizona; greatly eroded canyon within the United States.

Jewel cave—A natural formation of scientific interest within the Black Hills national forest in Custer county, South Dakota.

Lassen peak—In natural forest of same name in Shasta county, northern California; marks the southern terminus of the long line of extinct volcanoes in the Cascade range from which one of the greatest volcanic fields in the world extends.

Lewis and Clark cavern—An extraordinary limestone cavern near Limespur, Jefferson county, Montana.

Montezuma castle—Large prehistoric ruin or cliff dwelling on Beaver creek, Arizona.

Mount Olympus—Mountain in the state of Wash-

ington; has extensive glaciers and on its slopes are the breeding grounds of the Olympic elk.

Muir woods—In Marin county, California; an extensive growth of redwood trees of great age and size; land presented to the government by William Kent of Chicago.

Mukuntuweap—Canyon in southwestern Utah through which flows the north fork of the Rio Virgin or Zion river; an extraordinary example of canyon erosion.

Natural bridges—Rock formations in southeastern Utah extending over streams or chasms; have loftier heights and greater spans than any other similar formations known; reserved as extraordinary examples of stream erosion.

Navajo—Within the Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona; includes a number of prehistoric cliff dwellings and pueblo ruins new to science.

Oregon caves—Within the Siskiyou national forest in Oregon; caves are of natural formation and of unusual scientific interest and importance.

Petrified forest—Deposits of fossilized or mineralized wood in Gila and Apache counties, Arizona.

Pinnacles—A series of natural formations of rock with a number of caves underlying them; located within Pinnacles national forest in California.

Rainbow bridge—An extraordinary natural bridge in southeastern Utah, having an arch which in form and appearance is much like a rainbow; is 309 feet high and 278 feet span; of scientific interest as an example of eccentric stream erosion.

Shoshone cavern—A cave in Big Horn county, Wyoming, of unknown extent, but of many windings and ramifications and containing vaulted chambers of large size, magnificently decorated with sparkling crystals and beautiful stalactites, and containing pits of unknown depth.

Sitka—Tract of about fifty-seven acres within public park, near Sitka, Alaska; battle ground of Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804; site of former village of Kiki-Siti tribe, the most warlike of Alaska Indians; contains numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians, recording the genealogical history of their several clans.

Tonto—Comprises two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings in Gila county, Arizona.

Tumacacori—Ruin of an ancient Spanish mission of brick, cement and mortar in Santa Cruz county, Arizona.

Wheeler—Volcanic formations illustrating erratic erosion; in Rio Grande and Cochetopa national forests in southwestern Colorado.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND POPULATION (1914).

State.	Acres.	Pop.
Arizona	17,566,451	41,916
California	430,107	15,226
Colorado	483,910	864
Florida	23,542	562
Idaho	481,518	4,106
Iowa	3,251	368
Kansas	.....	1,366
Michigan	923	7,516
Minnesota	574,344	11,532
Montana	4,312,452	11,394
Nebraska	6,279	3,932
Nevada	686,734	7,981
New Mexico	3,870,517	21,995
New York	87,677	5,419
North Carolina	63,211	2,188

State.	Acres.	Pop.
North Dakota	610,085	8,623
Oklahoma	1,009,156	117,607
Oregon	1,208,964	6,399
South Dakota	968,103	20,813
Texas	.....	702
Utah	179,154	1,805
Washington	2,372,732	11,274
Wisconsin	298,116	10,053
Wyoming	608,637	1,705
Miscellaneous	.....	7,868
Total, 1914	35,826,858	323,124
Total, 1913	39,114,371	322,471
Total, 1900	77,865,373	270,544
Total, 1890	104,314,349	243,524
Total, 1880	154,741,554	256,127

THE WORLD'S GREATEST AQUEDUCTS.

Water from the Apennines was distributed April 14, 1915, for the first time to the provinces of Baria, Foggia and Lecce, Italy, through the Apulia aqueduct, the largest in the world, which was begun in 1905. It cost approximately \$30,000,000. From the source of the Sele river in the Apennines, where collecting basins were built at 1,370 feet above sea level, the water is conveyed by tunnel for seven and a half miles and then by the aqueduct for 135 miles. More than 2,000,000 people are furnished with a supply of

fresh water brought through 1,875 miles of pipe.

The Croton aqueduct, which supplies a large part of New York city with water, is thirty-three miles long. The Catskill aqueduct, from the Ashokan reservoir near Kingston to the limits of New York city, is about ninety-two miles long. The total cost of this aqueduct with its reservoirs, tunnels and pipes outside and within the city is estimated at \$175,000,000. This includes work projected, but not yet completed.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

CANAL STATISTICS (OFFICIAL).

Length from deep water to deep water—50.5 miles.
 Length on land—40.5 miles.
 Length at summit level—31.7 miles.
 Bottom width of channel—Maximum, 1,000 feet;
 minimum (in Culebra cut), 300 feet.
 Depth—Minimum, 41 feet; maximum, 45 feet.
 Summit level—85 feet above mean tide.
 Locks in pairs—12.
 Locks, usable length—1,000 feet.
 Locks, usable width—110 feet.
 Gatun lake, area—164 square miles.
 Gatun lake, channel depth—85 to 45 feet.
 Concrete required—5,000,000 cubic yards.
 Time of transit through canal—10 to 12 hours.
 Time of passage through locks—3 hours.
 Length of relocated Panama railroad—46.2 miles.
 Canal Zone area—About 448 square miles.
 Canal Zone area owned by United States—About
 322 square miles.
 French buildings acquired—2,150.
 French buildings used—1,537.
 Value of utilized French equipment—\$1,000,000.
 Canal force, average at work—About 39,000.
 Estimated total cost of canal—\$375,000,000.

PANAMA CANAL OFFICIALS.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, U. S. A.
 Executive Secretary—C. A. McIlvaine.
 Chief Division of Civil Affairs—John K. Baxter.
 Chief Division of Police and Fire—Capt. Harry
 D. Mitchell, U. S. A.
 District Attorney—Charles R. Williams.
 Department Headquarters—Balboa Heights, Canal
 Zone.

DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

Engineer of Maintenance—Lieut.-Col. Chester
 Harding, U. S. A.
 Engineer of Terminal Construction—H. H. Rous-
 seau, U. S. N.
 Marine Superintendent—Capt. Hugh Rodman, U.
 S. N.
 Resident Engineer, Division of Dredging—W. G.
 Comber.
 Superintendent Mechanical Division—D. C. Nut-
 ting, Jr., U. S. N.
 Resident Engineer Building Division—George M.
 Wells.
 Assistant Engineer Division of Fortifications—
 Lieut. Creswell Garlington.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Quartermaster—Maj. W. R. Grove, U. S. A.
 Assistant Chief Quartermaster—Capt. F. H.
 Smith.
 Headquarters—Balboa Heights.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.

Auditor—H. A. A. Smith.
 Paymaster—John H. McLean.
 Headquarters—Balboa Heights.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Chief Health Officer—Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Ma-
 son, U. S. A.
 Superintendent—Lieut.-Col. G. D. Deshon.
 General Inspector—Maj. Elbert E. Persons, U.
 S. A.
 Headquarters—Balboa Heights.

WASHINGTON OFFICE.

General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office—
 Maj. F. C. Boggs, U. S. A.
 Assistant Chief of Office—A. L. Flint.

COURTS.

District Judge—William H. Jackson.
 Marshal—W. H. May.
 Headquarters—Ancon.

*The Panama canal commission went out of
 existence April 1, 1914, and was succeeded by the
 permanent organization, with departments and
 officers as outlined above.

CHRONOLOGY.

First exploration of route 1527.
 Advocated by Humboldt 1803.
 Panama railroad built 1850-1855.
 Panama canal company formed by De Lesseps 1879.
 Work on canal begun Feb. 24, 1881.
 Canal company failed Dec. 11, 1888.

De Lesseps and others sentenced to prison for
 fraud Feb. 9, 1893.
 New French canal company formed October, 1894.
 De Lesseps died Dec. 7, 1894.
 Hay-Pauncefote treaty superseding the Clayton-
 Bulwer treaty signed Nov. 18, 1901; ratified by
 senate Dec. 16; ratified by Great Britain Jan.
 20, 1902.

Canal property offered to the United States for
 \$40,000,000 Jan. 9, 1902; accepted Feb. 16, 1903.
 Bill authorizing construction of canal passed by
 house of representatives Jan. 9, 1902; passed by
 senate June 19, 1902; approved June 28, 1902.
 Canal treaty with Colombia signed Jan. 22, 1903;
 ratified by Senate March 17, 1903; rejected by
 Colombia Aug. 12, 1903.

Revolution in Panama Nov. 3, 1903.

Canal treaty with Panama negotiated Nov. 18,
 1903; ratified by republic of Panama Dec. 2, 1903;
 ratified by United States senate Feb. 23, 1904.
 Canal commissioners appointed Feb. 29, 1904.
 Papers transferring canal to the United States
 signed in Paris April 22, 1904.

Bill for government of Canal Zone passed by
 the senate April 15, 1904; passed by the house
 April 21; approved April 26.

Canal property at Panama formally turned over
 to the United States commissioners May 4, 1904.
 Work begun by Americans May 4, 1904.

President outlines rules for the government of
 the Canal Zone and war department takes
 charge of the work May 9, 1904.

Gen. George W. Davis appointed first governor
 of Canal Zone May 9, 1904.

John F. Wallace appointed chief engineer May
 10, 1904; resigned June 29, 1905.

Republic of Panama paid \$10,000,000 May 21, 1904.
 First payment on \$40,000,000 to French canal com-
 pany made May 24, 1904.

Lorin C. Collins appointed Supreme court judge
 for Canal Zone June 17, 1905.

New commission with Theodore P. Shonts as
 chairman named April 3, 1905; Shonts resigned
 March 4, 1907.

John F. Stevens appointed chief engineer June
 29, 1905; resigned Feb. 26, 1907.

Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals appointed chief
 engineer Feb. 26, 1907.

Gatun dam finished, June 14, 1913.

Dry excavation completed, Sept. 10, 1913.
 First vessel lifted through Gatun locks, Sept.
 26, 1913.

Gamboa dike blown up, Oct. 10, 1913.
 First vessels pass through Miraflores locks, Oct.
 14, 1913.

Permanent organization of canal administration
 in effect April 1, 1914; Col. George W. Goethals
 first governor; existence of isthmian canal
 commission ended.

First freight barges go through canal from ocean
 to ocean May 14, 1914.

First steamship (the Cristobal) passes through
 canal Aug. 13, 1914.

Canal opened for general traffic Aug. 15, 1914.

DESCRIPTION OF CANAL.

The entire length of the Panama canal from
 deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the
 Pacific is 50.5 miles. Its length on land is 40.5
 miles. In passing through the canal from the
 Atlantic to the Pacific a vessel enters a channel
 with a bottom width of 500 feet in Limon bay
 and follows this for about seven miles to Gatun,
 where it enters a series of three locks in flight
 and is lifted eighty-five feet to the level of the
 Gatun lake. It sails at full ocean speed through
 this lake, in a channel varying from 1,000
 to 500 feet in width, for a distance of about
 twenty-four miles, to Bas Obispo, where it en-
 ters the Culebra cut, which on April 28, 1915, was
 by executive order named the Gaillard cut in
 honor of Col. D. D. Gaillard, who died from
 disease contracted while a member of the isthmi-
 an canal commission. It sails through the cut
 a distance of about nine miles, in a channel
 with a bottom width of 300 feet, to Pedro Mi-
 guel. There it enters a lock and is lowered 30½
 feet to a small lake at an elevation of 54½
 feet above sea level, and sails through this for
 about 1¼ miles to Miraflores. There it enters
 two locks in series and is lowered to sea level.

passing out into the Pacific through a channel $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with a bottom width of 500 feet. The depth of the approach channel on the Atlantic side, where the tidal oscillation does not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, is 41 feet at mean tide, and on the Pacific side, where the maximum oscillation is 23 feet, the depth is 45 feet at mean tide.

GATUN DAM.

The Gatun dam, which forms Gatun lake by impounding the waters of the Chagres river and other streams, is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long measured on its crest, nearly half a mile wide at its base, about 400 feet wide at the water surface, about 100 feet wide at the top and its crest is at an elevation of 115 feet above mean sea level, or 30 feet above the normal level of the lake. The top and upstream slope are ribrapped. The spillway is a concrete lined opening 1,200 feet long and 300 feet wide, cut through a hill of rock nearly in the center of the dam, the bottom of the opening being ten feet above sea level. It is fitted with gates and machinery for regulating the water level of the lake.

The water level of Gatun lake, extending through the Gaillard cut, is maintained at the south end by an earth dam connecting the locks at Pedro Miguel with the high ground to the westward, about 1,700 feet long, with its crest at an elevation of 105 feet above mean tide. A small lake between the locks at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores is formed by dams connecting the walls of Miraflores locks with the high ground on either side. The dam to the westward is of earth, about 2,700 feet long, having its crest about 15 feet above the water in Miraflores lake. The east dam is of concrete, about 500 feet long, and forms a spillway for Miraflores lake, with crest gates similar to those at the spillway of the Gatun dam.

GATUN LAKE.

Gatun lake covers an area of 164 square miles, with a depth in the ship channel varying from 25 to 45 feet. Throughout the first 16 miles from Gatun the width of the channel is 1,000 feet; then for 4 miles it is 800 feet and for 4 miles more 500 feet, when the entrance to Culebra cut, at Bas Obispo, is reached. The water level in the cut is that of the lake and the bottom width of the channel is 300 feet.

THE LOCKS.

There are twelve locks in the canal, all in duplicate; three pairs in flight at Gatun, with a combined lift of 85 feet; one pair at Pedro Miguel, with a lift of $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and two pairs at Miraflores, with a combined lift of $54\frac{1}{2}$ feet at mean tide. The dimensions of all are the same—a usable length of 1,000 feet and a usable width of 110 feet. Each lock is a chamber, with walls and floors of concrete and water tight gates at each end.

RULES FOR VESSELS.

Prior to sending a vessel through the Panama canal its owner or agent must make a deposit with the government to cover its canal expenses. Usually this deposit is made with an assistant United States treasurer. When the ship enters the harbor at either terminal port it is boarded by officers who examine its bill of health and clearance, see that its certificate of canal measurement is properly made out and ascertain what it needs in matters of fuel, supplies, extra men to handle the lines during the passage of the locks, etc. In all stages of its transit of the canal the vessel must have on board a government pilot. There is no charge for this service. As soon as the vessel starts on its transit of the canal the fact is telephoned to all the stations along the course so that there is exact knowledge at each station all the time of the status of the traffic. The course is equipped with all requisite signals and facilities for mooring, like sidings.

The transit of the canal requires about ten hours, of which approximately three hours are spent in the locks. In the sea level channels and the Gaillard cut the speed is limited to six knots; through Gatun lake vessels may make

ten, twelve and fifteen knots, according to the width of the channel. In the locks the vessels are under control of the lock-operating force. They are towed through the lock chambers by electric locomotives operating on tracks on the side walls. Six locomotives are used for the larger vessels, three on each wall. Two keep forward of the vessel, pulling and holding her head to the center of the chamber; two aft, holding the vessel in check, and two slightly forward of amidships, which do most of the towing. Except in the locks towing is not required and vessels proceed under their power. Tug service for sailing ships is at the rate of \$15 per hour.

TOLLS.

On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, \$1.20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

Upon naval vessels other than transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, 50 cents per displacement ton.

Upon army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, \$1.20 per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

LABOR FORCE.

June 23, 1915, the actual working force of the Panama canal was 21,677; of the Panama railroad, 4,845, and of contractors, 375, a total effective working force of 26,897; of these 23,304 were silver and 3,593 gold employees, the latter being composed almost exclusively of white Americans.

CANAL EXCAVATION TO DEC. 31, 1914.

	Cubic yards.
By French companies.....	73,146,960
French excavation useful to canal.....	29,908,000
By Americans—	
Dry excavation.....	130,160,043
Dredges.....	93,914,834
Total.....	224,074,932
May 4 to Dec. 31, 1904.....	243,472
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1905.....	1,793,227
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1906.....	4,948,497
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1907.....	15,765,290
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1908.....	37,116,735
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1909.....	35,096,168
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1910.....	31,437,671
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1911.....	31,603,899
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1912.....	30,269,349
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1913.....	27,177,960
Jan. 1 to July 31, 1914.....	8,616,660
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914.....	13,640,501

The amount remaining to be excavated Feb. 1, 1915, was 3,583,559 cubic yards.

CANAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Act of congress.	Appropriation.	Deficiency.
June 23, 1902.....	\$40,000,000.00	
April 28, 1904.....	110,000,000.00	
June 28, 1902.....	10,000,000.00	
Dec. 21, 1905.....	11,000,000.00	
June 30, 1906.....	25,456,415.08	\$5,990,786
March 4, 1907.....	27,161,367.50	
Feb. 15, 1908.....		12,178,900
May 27, 1908.....	29,187,000.00	
March 4, 1909.....	33,638,000.00	5,458,000
Feb. 25, 1910.....		76,000
June 25, 1910.....	37,855,000.00	
Special acts.....	21,411.56	
March 4, 1911.....	45,560,000.00	
Aug. 24, 1912.....	28,980,000.00	
June 23, 1913.....	16,265,393.00	
Aug. 1, 1913.....	20,718,000.00	2,724,000
March 3, 1915.....	16,940,000.00	
Total.....	352,782,587.14	26,428,036
Deficiency.....	26,428,036.00	
Grand total.....	379,210,623.14	

FORTIFICATIONS.

March 4, 1911.....	\$3,000,000
Aug. 24, 1912.....	2,806,950
June 23, 1913.....	4,870,000
June 30, 1914.....	1,124,475
March 3, 1915.....	2,639,048
Total	14,440,473

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

At the close of business June 30, 1915, was completed the fiscal year which included all of the period during which the canal had been open to commercial traffic of ocean going ships. This period, from Aug. 14, 1914, to July 1, 1915, was ten and a half months or seven-eighths of a calendar year. During the period the canal was used by 1,088 vessels, having an aggregate gross tonnage of 5,416,787 and net tonnage of 3,843,035, Panama canal measurement, and carrying a total of 4,969,792 tons of cargo, which would be at the rate of 5,679,762 tons a year, or 473,313.5 tons per month, or 15,630.6 tons per day. Following is a summary by months of the canal traffic each way from the date of opening, Aug. 15, 1914, to June 30, 1915:

Eastbound.		Westbound.		Total.	
Month.	Vessels.	*Tons.	Vessels.	*Tons.	Vessels.
August	13	49,106	11	62,178	24
September	27	141,762	30	180,276	57
October	44	168,069	40	253,288	84
November	54	206,510	38	242,291	92
December	43	179,235	57	271,219	100
January	44	208,082	54	240,925	98
February	39	150,987	53	276,078	92
March	57	217,447	80	417,610	137
April	59	237,384	60	285,457	119
May	67	246,534	75	332,174	142
June	83	320,619	60	282,561	143
Total	530	2,125,735	558	2,844,057	1,088

*Cargo tons.
Vessels without cargo passing through the canal numbered 105. Of those with cargo 335 used the coastwise route of the United States; 142 the route between Europe and the west coast of the United States and Canada; 155 the route between Europe and South and Central America; 206 the route between South and Central America, and 118 the route between the Atlantic seaboard and the far east, including Australia and New Zealand. The nationalities of the vessels using the canal were: American, 481;

British, 464; Norwegian, 41; Chilean, 35; Danish, 24; Swedish, 18; Dutch, 7; Japanese, 6; Russian, 6; Peruvian, 4; French, 3; Honduras, 3; Italian, 2; Nicaraguan, 2; Panamanian, 2.

The principal commodities passing through the canal were nitrates, sugar, coal, refined petroleum, wheat, barley, manufactured iron and steel, lumber, iron ore, railroad material, flour, copper, cotton and canned goods.

CANAL EARNINGS.

July, 1914.....	\$7,595.40
August, 1914.....	88,401.80
September, 1914.....	266,513.28
October, 1914.....	375,787.44
November, 1914.....	381,533.28
December, 1914.....	410,043.60
January, 1915.....	419,037.12
February, 1915.....	383,904.96
March, 1915.....	560,784.56
April, 1915.....	442,415.49
May, 1915.....	547,054.60
June, 1915.....	541,181.55
Total	4,424,256.48

The current expenses for operation and maintenance during the fiscal year were \$4,112,550.48. The excess of toll earnings over expenses was, accordingly, \$330,333.21. These figures, however, according to the Canal Record, do not take into account the depreciation of plant, except in a few cases of relatively slight importance, and do not consider the interest on the money invested or a charge to amortize the debt. A considerable part of the tolls had to be refunded on account of the ruling that tolls should not be greater than the equivalent of a charge of \$1.25 per net ton on the basis of measurement for registry in the United States. This wiped out the apparent profit.

CANAL ZONE.

The Canal Zone contains about 443 square miles. It begins at a point three marine miles from mean low water mark in each ocean and extends for five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the canal. It includes the group of islands in the Bay of Panama, named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco. The cities of Panama and Colon are excluded from the zone, but the United States has the right to enforce sanitary ordinances and maintain public order there in case the republic of Panama should not be able to do so.

WORK OF UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU.

The bureau of the census in the department of commerce in Washington, D. C., is charged with the duty of taking periodical censuses of the population, agriculture, manufactures and mines and quarries of the United States, together with such special statistics as are required by congress from time to time. The next general or decennial census will be taken in 1920. A census of electrical industries is taken every fifth year; the last one was taken in 1913 and consequently the next will be taken in 1918, for the statistics of 1917. Other regular censuses include:

Wealth, debt and taxation; taken every tenth year; latest statistics are for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Manufacturing industries; taken every fifth year; next report will relate to calendar year 1914.

Agriculture; taken at ten-year intervals; next census will be taken late in fall of 1915 and will relate to the crops of that year.

Religious bodies; taken every tenth year; next census will be taken in 1916.

Water transportation on coast and inland waters of the United States; taken every tenth year; next census will cover the year 1916.

The annual reports issued by the bureau include mortality and birth statistics; financial statistics of cities with a population of 30,000 or more; statistics relating to cotton production and consumption and statistics showing the amount of tobacco of various kinds on hand on April 1 and Oct. 1 of each year.

Special reports issued include studies of racial classes of population; population of metropolitan districts; Indian population; negro population; supplementary occupation statistics, embracing occupations of adults and children, occupations of women, occupations of children, occupations of the foreign born, and unemployment; fecundity of women; general statistics of cities; statistical atlas; plantation study in the southern states; age of the farmer in relation to tenure and size of farm, stability of farm population; inmates of institutions (prisoners and juvenile delinquents, paupers in almshouses, insane and feeble-minded), the blind and the deaf, and special monographs.

UNITED STATES ARSENALS.

The largest of the United States arsenals are located at Rock Island, Ill., and Springfield, Mass. Others are at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Benicia, Cal.; Columbia, Tenn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Governor's island, N. Y.; Jefferson barracks,

Mo.; Sandy Hook, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Dover, N. J.; Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y. Some of the above are merely powder depots, the principal manufacturing plants being at Rock Island, Springfield and Watervliet. The navy yards are also arsenals.

PAUPERS ENUMERATED IN ALMSHOUSES JAN. 1, 1910.

[United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	739	365	374
Arizona	271	247	24
Arkansas	534	284	250
California	4,646	3,952	694
Colorado	510	424	76
Connecticut	2,244	1,571	673
Delaware	366	227	139
District of Columbia	276	163	113
Florida	207	161	46
Georgia	813	351	462
Idaho	91	85	22
Illinois	5,421	4,021	1,400
Indiana	5,141	2,122	992
Iowa	1,779	1,198	581
Kansas	735	502	233
Kentucky	1,522	871	651
Louisiana	187	112	75
Maine	945	529	416
Maryland	1,681	1,149	532
Massachusetts	6,555	4,418	2,137
Michigan	2,970	2,157	813
Minnesota	637	550	137
Mississippi	436	182	254
Missouri	2,338	1,533	855
Montana	415	383	32
Nebraska	551	449	102
Nevada	159	145	14
New Hampshire	991	557	434
New Jersey	2,135	1,407	728
New York	12,631	8,035	3,996
North Carolina	1,389	596	793
North Dakota	81	59	22
Ohio	8,078	5,638	2,440
Oklahoma	48	39	9
Oregon	352	328	24
Pennsylvania	9,606	6,623	2,983
Rhode Island	768	401	367
South Carolina	478	219	259
South Dakota	145	109	36
Tennessee	1,569	776	793
Texas	861	560	301
Utah	181	121	60
Vermont	163	222	161
Virginia	1,688	883	805
Washington	564	493	71
West Virginia	808	462	346
Wisconsin	1,775	1,343	432
Wyoming	19	17	2
United States	84,198	57,049	27,149

PAUPERS BY COLOR AND SEX.

White—Total	77,734	Male	3,763
Male	53,149	Female	2,513
Female	24,585	Indian	74
Negro—Total	6,231	Other colored	109

WHITE PAUPERS BY NATIVITY AND PAR-ENTAGE.

Native—Total	44,254	Male	7,512
Male	28,321	Female	2,565
Female	15,933	Par'tage unknown	1,719
Native parentage	32,458	Foreign born	33,125
Male	19,817	Male	24,605
Female	12,641	Female	8,520
Foreign parentage	10,077	Nativity unknown	355

RANK OF AMERICAN PORTS IN FOREIGN TRADE.

The following table shows the total trade of the ten leading American customs districts as indicated by the commerce passing through the custom houses at their leading ports, with comparisons covering the fiscal years 1914 and 1915. The low position of certain great centers of trade and industry is due to the fact that imports destined for consumption in their area are to a large extent credited to the exterior ports of first arrival, while exports the product of one locality are often sold first to other domestic jobbing centers or forwarded to agents located on the seaboard or frontier, where, upon shipment abroad, they are credited in the official trade accounts. Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Portland (Ore.), Minneapolis, St. Paul, Louisville, Indianapolis, Omaha, Pittsburgh and other great trade centers fall within this class.

PAUPERS ADMITTED TO ALMSHOUSES IN 1910.

Total	88,313	Negro	6,807
Male	67,195	Male	4,612
Female	21,118	Female	2,195
White	81,135	Indian	130
Male	62,262	Other colored	241
Female	18,873		

FOREIGN-BORN PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.		ADMITTED IN 1910.	
Born in—	No.	Born in—	No.
Austria-Hungary	1,062	Austria-Hungary	1,666
Canada (English)	1,300	Canada (English)	1,837
Canada (French)	523	Canada (French)	505
England and Wales	2,922	England and Wales	2,943
France	458	France	402
Germany	7,373	Germany	5,531
Ireland	14,177	Ireland	11,906
Italy	427	Italy	1,139
Scandinavia	1,891	Poland	979
Poland	613	Russia	1,315
Russia	431	Scandinavia	1,947
Scotland	817	Scotland	995
Switzerland	513	Switzerland	430
Other countries	623	Other countries	1,755

Of the foreign-born paupers enumerated in almshouses in 1910 26,470 had lived in the United States twenty-six years or more. Only thirty-three had been in the country less than one year.

DEFECTIVE PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.		ADMITTED IN 1910.	
Total number	53,619	Total number	32,519
Male	34,650	Male	24,098
Female	18,969	Female	8,421
Insane	2,357	Insane	1,681
Feeble-minded	9,813	Feeble-minded	3,601
Epileptic	1,239	Epileptic	646
Deaf mute	540	Deaf mute	152
Blind	2,427	Blind	835
Crippled	10,323	Crippled	9,033
Old and infirm	14,066	Old and infirm	9,772
Bedridden	1,591	Bedridden	4,960
Paralytic	3,402	Two or more de-	
Two or more de-		fects	1,839
fects	6,811		

AGE OF PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.		ADMITTED IN 1910.	
Under 5 years	1,186	Under 5 years	3,459
5 to 14 years	1,184	5 to 14 years	2,651
15 to 24 years	2,514	15 to 24 years	7,350
25 to 29 years	2,058	25 to 29 years	4,835
30 to 34 years	2,396	30 to 34 years	4,850
35 to 39 years	3,337	35 to 39 years	5,656
40 to 44 years	4,203	40 to 44 years	5,883
45 to 49 years	5,188	45 to 49 years	6,579
50 to 54 years	7,113	50 to 54 years	7,953
55 to 59 years	8,312	55 to 59 years	7,691
60 to 64 years	10,089	60 to 64 years	8,484
65 to 69 years	10,357	65 to 69 years	7,446
70 to 74 years	9,743	70 to 74 years	6,292
75 to 79 years	7,720	75 to 79 years	3,986
80 or more years	8,123	80 years or more	3,365
Age unknown	675	Age unknown	1,923

(In millions of dollars.)

Ports and districts.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	Imports.	Exports.
New York	1,905	2,125	1,040	931	865	1,194
New Orleans	283	289	89	80	194	209
Boston	226	260	160	153	66	107
Galveston	288	240	12	10	256	230
Philadelphia	161	164	96	73	65	91
San Francisco	130	158	67	76	63	82
Baltimore	144	157	34	25	110	132
Detroit	129	143	26	25	103	118
Seattle-Tacoma	110	136	55	68	55	68
Buffalo	113	105	30	31	88	74
Total, ten districts	3,474	3,777	1,609	1,472	1,885	2,205
Total all other	785	666	285	202	500	464
Grand totals	4,259	4,443	1,894	1,674	2,385	2,769

INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS JAN. 1, 1910.

[From United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	2,939	981	1,058
Arizona	2,332	265	72
Arkansas	1,092	529	563
California	6,652	4,115	2,537
Colorado	1,199	687	512
Connecticut	3,579	1,650	1,899
Delaware	441	237	204
District of Columbia	2,890	2,170	720
Florida	849	446	403
Georgia	3,132	1,531	1,601
Idaho	388	256	132
Illinois	12,839	6,846	5,993
Indiana	4,527	2,235	2,292
Iowa	5,377	2,896	2,481
Kansas	2,912	1,694	1,218
Kentucky	3,538	1,968	1,570
Louisiana	2,158	1,070	1,088
Maine	1,258	693	565
Maryland	3,220	1,569	1,651
Massachusetts	11,601	5,633	5,968
Michigan	6,699	3,679	3,020
Minnesota	4,744	2,755	1,989
Mississippi	1,978	933	1,045
Missouri	6,168	3,231	2,937
Montana	697	531	166
Nebraska	1,960	1,111	849
Nevada	230	135	95
New Hampshire	909	463	446
New Jersey	6,042	2,913	3,129
New Mexico	219	128	91
New York	31,280	14,955	16,325
North Carolina	2,522	1,032	1,490
North Dakota	628	407	221
Ohio	10,594	5,615	4,979
Oklahoma	1,110	651	459
Oregon	1,565	1,088	477
Pennsylvania	15,058	7,919	7,139
Rhode Island	1,243	690	553
South Carolina	1,541	708	833
South Dakota	864	535	329
Tennessee	2,204	1,057	1,147
Texas	4,053	2,087	1,966
Utah	342	171	171
Vermont	990	528	462
Virginia	3,635	1,779	1,856
Washington	1,987	1,325	662
West Virginia	1,722	900	822
Wisconsin	6,587	3,743	2,844
Wyoming	162	105	57
United States	187,791	98,695	89,096

INSANE BY RACE, NATIVITY AND SEX.

ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS, JAN. 1, 1910.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
White	174,224	91,617	82,607
Native	115,402	60,644	54,758
Native parentage	67,531	35,233	32,298
Foreign parentage	28,186	15,415	12,771
Foreign-born	54,096	28,415	25,681
Nativity unknown	4,726	2,558	2,168
Negro	12,910	6,536	6,374
Indian	166	90	76
Other colored	491	452	39

INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.

	Total number.	Male.	Female.
White—Total	56,182	31,646	24,536
Native	39,629	22,190	17,439
Native parentage	24,534	13,792	10,742
Foreign parentage	10,685	5,996	4,689
Foreign-born	15,523	8,838	6,685
Nativity unknown	1,830	918	412
Negro	4,384	2,304	2,080
Indian	51	32	19
Other colored	152	134	18

FOREIGN-BORN INSANE IN HOSPITALS.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
Austria-Hungary	3,477	Italy	1,829
Canada-English	2,777	Poland	1,312
Canada-French	972	Russia	3,121
England and Wales	6,442	Scandinavia	6,442
France	614	Scotland	849
Germany	13,517	Switzerland	752
Ireland	13,174	Other countries	1,554

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
Austria-Hungary	1,402	Italy	863
Canada (English)	1,030	Poland	429
Canada (French)	266	Russia	1,518
England and Wales	1,143	Scandinavia	1,587
France	146	Scotland	297
Germany	3,105	Switzerland	196
Ireland	2,833	Other countries	703

INSANE IN HOSPITALS BY AGES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years or more
Under 15 years	341	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
15 to 19 years	2,312	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
20 to 24 years	7,801	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
25 to 29 years	14,083	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
30 to 34 years	19,093	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
35 to 39 years	22,856	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
40 to 44 years	23,321	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
45 to 49 years	22,874	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
50 to 54 years	20,885	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
55 to 59 years	16,383	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
60 to 64 years	12,729	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
65 years or more	21,881	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Age unknown	3,234									

ADMITTED IN 1910.

Under 15 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years or more
327	2,539	5,701	7,027	7,295	7,469	5,681	4,877	3,368	2,872	6,161	957
Age unknown	957										

WHEN FIRST ADMITTED.*

Under 15 years	15 to 19 years
1,079	8,102

INSANE BY MARITAL CONDITION.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.

Male—Total	Female—Total
98,695	89,096
Single	Single
62,683	77,115
Married	Married
26,047	35,975
Widowed	Widowed
5,405	12,672
Divorced	Divorced
1,040	1,368
Unknown	Unknown
3,520	1,966

INSANE BY LITERACY.

Insane at least 10 years of age enumerated in hospitals, Jan. 1, 1910.

Literate—Total	Native—Literate	Foreign—Literate
142,315	94,896	47,419
Male	Male	Male
75,642	47,419	28,224
Female	Female	Female
66,673	47,477	19,195
Illiterate—Total	Illiterate	Foreign-born
35,395	10,224	10,224
Male	Male	
17,896		
Female	Female	
18,063		

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS IN 1910.

DISCHARGED.	DIED.
White—Total	White—Total
27,614	16,868
Male	Male
15,261	9,939
Female	Female
12,353	6,929
Colored—Total	Colored—Total
1,690	2,056
Male	Male
932	1,106
Female	Female
758	950

FEEBLE MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS JAN. 1, 1910.

[From United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
California	854	470	384
Colorado	64	39	25
Connecticut	294	156	138
Illinois	1,265	718	547
Indiana	1,135	518	617
Iowa	1,189	619	570
Kansas	429	237	183
Kentucky	283	167	116
Maine	62	49	13
Maryland	310	151	159
Massachusetts	1,464	779	685

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.	State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Michigan	986	518	468	Tennessee	47	25	22
Minnesota	1,194	628	566	Texas	19	9	10
Missouri	512	283	229	Utah	45	45	.....
Montana	51	30	21	Virginia	60	29	31
Nebraska	446	235	211	West Virginia	214	116	98
New Hampshire	144	70	74	Wisconsin	1,029	468	561
New Jersey	640	296	344				
New York	3,421	1,685	1,736	United States	20,731	11,015	9,716
North Dakota	145	79	66	White	20,441	10,849	9,592
Ohio	1,526	810	716	Negro	280	162	118
Pennsylvania	2,705	1,598	1,107	Other colored	10	4	6
Rhode Island	48	48	.....	Admitted in 1910	3,825	2,227	1,598

PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910. [From report of United States census bureau.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.	State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	3,858	3,674	184	Wyoming	287	286	1
Arizona	692	682	10	United States prisons	1,904	1,904	.....
Arkansas	1,361	1,308	53				
California	4,900	4,740	160	United States	136,472	124,424	12,048
Colorado	1,662	1,513	149	NOTE—Prisoners in above table include juvenile delinquents.			
Connecticut	2,213	1,844	374				
Delaware	391	344	47	PRISONERS BY RACE, NATIVITY AND SEX.			
District of Columbia	1,196	1,014	182	WHITE.			
Florida	1,934	1,850	84	Total	93,841	Male	18,450
Georgia	5,078	4,854	224	Male	85,218	Female	1,520
Idaho	287	286	1	Female	8,623	Nativity unknown	1,030
Illinois	7,025	6,173	852	Native—Total	71,841	Total	41,729
Indiana	3,969	3,465	504	Male	64,807	Male	38,346
Iowa	1,920	1,687	233	Female	7,034	Female	3,383
Kansas	1,971	1,725	246	Foreign—Total	20,970	Other colored	902
Kentucky	3,564	3,280	286	JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.			
Louisiana	2,514	2,401	113	Total	24,974	White	21,044
Maine	1,073	878	195	Male	19,062	Negro	3,855
Maryland	3,328	2,946	382	Female	5,912	Other colored	75
Massachusetts	8,212	7,193	1,019	PRISONERS CLASSIFIED BY CRIMES.			
Michigan	3,747	3,308	439	Grave homicide	6,904	Larceny	27,817
Minnesota	2,005	1,858	147	Lesser homicide	7,412	Fraud	1,518
Mississippi	2,283	2,194	89	Major assaults	7,172	Forgery	3,317
Montana	1,050	1,032	18	Minor assaults	2,870	Drunk, disorderly	13,914
Nebraska	789	720	69	Robbery	4,937	Vagrancy	6,956
Nevada	289	285	4	Burglary	18,307		
New Hampshire	707	612	95	NOTE—Prisoners include juvenile delinquents: only principal offenses are given.			
New Jersey	3,837	3,444	393	PRISONERS CLASSIFIED BY SENTENCES.			
New Mexico	425	415	10	Sentenced to—			
New York	16,082	14,254	1,828	Death	143	6 years	1,408
North Carolina	1,420	1,331	89	Life imprisonment	6,444	5 years	6,460
North Dakota	419	410	9	20 years or more	3,841	4 years	3,654
Ohio	5,979	5,190	789	15 to 19 years	2,593	3 years	5,606
Oklahoma	1,668	1,630	38	10 to 14 years	5,752	2 years	8,240
Oregon	737	729	8	9 years	471	1 year	8,783
Pennsylvania	10,313	9,815	998	8 years	1,274	Less than 1 year	23,449
Rhode Island	1,088	962	126	7 years	1,909	Indeterminate	27,487
South Carolina	1,681	1,613	78	PRISONERS COMMITTED IN 1910.			
South Dakota	382	343	39	Total	493,934	White	381,498
Tennessee	2,713	2,581	132	Male	445,431	Colored	112,436
Texas	4,412	4,812	100	Female	48,503	DISCHARGED OR PAROLED IN 1910.	
Utah	692	682	10	Total	468,277	White	365,010
Vermont	568	499	69	Male	422,258	Colored	103,267
Virginia	3,619	3,385	234	Female	46,019		
Washington	1,884	1,796	88				
West Virginia	1,816	1,689	127				
Wisconsin	2,281	1,982	299				

STATE PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama—Wetumpka.	Massachusetts—Charlestown.	Rhode Island—Howard.
Alaska—Sitka (U. S. jail).	Bridgewater.	South Carolina—Columbia.
Arizona—Florence.	South Framingham (women).	South Dakota—Stoux Falls.
Arkansas—Little Rock.	Michigan—Jackson.	Tennessee—Nashville.
California—Folsom.	Marquette (branch).	Petros (branch).
San Quentin.	Minnesota—Stillwater.	Texas—Huntsville.
Colorado—Canon City.	Mississippi—Jackson (comm'sion).	Rusk.
Connecticut—Weathersfield.	Missouri—Jefferson City.	Utah—Salt Lake City.
Delaware—Wilmington (w'khouse).	Montana—Deer Lodge.	Vermont—Windsor.
District of Columbia—U. S. jail.	Nebraska—Lincoln.	Virginia—Richmond.
Florida—Tallahassee (commis-sion).	Nevada—Carson City.	Washington—Walla Walla.
Georgia—Atlanta (commission).	New Hampshire—Concord.	West Virginia—Moundsville.
Illinois—Joliet, Chester.	New Mexico—Santa Fe.	Wisconsin—Waupun.
Idaho—Boise.	New Jersey—Trenton.	Wyoming—Rawlins.
Indiana—Michigan City.	New York—Auburn.	
Indianapolis (women).	Danmora (Clinton).	UNITED STATES PRISONS.
Iowa—Fort Madison, Anamosa.	Sing Sing (Ossining).	Atlanta, Ga.—Penitentiary.
Kansas—Lansing.	North Carolina—Raleigh.	Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Peni-tentiary.
Kentucky—Frankfort.	North Dakota—Bismarck.	McNeill's Island, Wash.—Peni-tentiary.
Eddyville (branch).	Ohio—Columbus.	Mare Island, Cal.—Naval prison.
Louisiana—Baton Rouge.	Oklahoma—McAlester.	Boston, Mass.—Naval prison.
Maine—Thomaston.	Oregon—Salem.	Portsmouth, N.H.—Naval prison.
Maryland—Baltimore.	Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.	
	Allegheny (Pittsburgh).	

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

The following statistics, except where otherwise specified, relate only to persons 10 years of age or over. The bureau of the census classifies as illiterate all persons 10 years of age or over who are unable to write, regardless of their ability to read.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY.

The following table shows the total population 10 years of age and over and the number and percentage of illiterate by color or race, nativity and parentage:

Class.	Population.	Illiterate.	Pct.
White	63,933,870	3,184,633	5.0
Native	50,989,341	1,534,272	3.0
Native parentage.....	57,081,273	1,378,884	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	13,908,063	195,388	1.1
Foreign born.....	12,944,529	1,650,361	12.7
Negro	7,317,922	2,227,731	30.4
Indian	183,758	85,445	45.3
Chinese	68,924	10,891	15.8
Japanese	67,661	6,213	9.2
All other.....	3,135	1,250	39.9

United States.....71,580,270 5,516,163 7.7

The corresponding percentages of illiterates at three previous censuses were: 1880, 17.0; 1890, 13.3; 1900, 10.7.

ILLITERACY BY SEX.

Class.	Male.	Pct.	Female.	Pct.
White	1,662,505	5.0	1,522,128	4.9
Native	796,055	3.1	738,217	2.9
Native parentage.....	715,926	3.8	662,958	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	80,129	1.2	75,259	1.1
Foreign born.....	866,450	11.8	783,911	13.9
Negro	1,096,000	30.1	1,131,731	30.7
Indian	40,104	41.5	45,341	49.2
Chinese	9,849	15.0	1,042	30.2
Japanese	5,247	8.6	966	14.1
All other.....	1,245	40.5	5	....

United States.....2,814,950 7.6 2,701,213 7.8

URBAN AND RURAL ILLITERACY (PER CENT).

Class.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
White	5.0	4.2	5.8
Native	3.0	0.8	4.8
Native parentage.....	3.7	0.9	5.4
For. or mixed parentage.....	1.1	0.7	1.9
Foreign born.....	12.7	12.6	13.2
Negro	30.4	17.6	36.1
All other.....	31.6	11.0	40.1

PERCENTAGE ILLITERATES BY SECTIONS.

Section.	1910.	1900.
New England.....	5.3	6.0
Middle Atlantic.....	5.7	5.8
East North Central.....	3.4	4.3
West North Central.....	2.9	4.1
South Atlantic.....	22.9	24.9
East South Central.....	37.4	24.9
West South Central.....	33.2	20.5
Mountain.....	3.9	9.6
Pacific.....	3.0	4.2
Northern states.....	4.3	5.0
Southern states.....	15.6	23.3
Western states.....	4.4	6.3

United States..... 7.7 10.7

ILLITERATES BY STATES.

State.	1910.	1900.	Pct.
Alabama	352,710	22.9	443,590 34.0
Arizona	32,953	20.9	27,894 29.0
Arkansas	129,954	12.6	190,855 20.4
California	74,902	3.7	58,959 4.8
Colorado	22,780	3.7	17,779 4.2
Connecticut	53,665	6.0	42,973 5.9
Delaware	13,240	8.1	17,531 12.0
District of Columbia	13,812	4.9	20,028 8.6
Florida	77,816	13.8	84,285 21.9
Georgia	389,775	20.7	480,420 30.5

State.	1910.	Pct.	1900.	Pct.
Idaho.....	5,453	2.2	5,505	4.6
Illinois.....	168,294	3.7	157,958	4.2
Indiana	66,213	3.1	90,539	4.6
Iowa	29,889	1.7	40,172	2.3
Kansas	28,968	2.2	32,513	2.9
Kentucky	208,084	12.1	262,954	16.5
Louisiana	362,179	29.0	381,145	38.5
Maine	24,554	4.1	29,060	5.1
Maryland	73,397	7.2	101,947	11.1
Massachusetts	141,541	5.2	134,043	5.9
Michigan	74,860	3.3	80,482	4.2
Minnesota	49,336	3.0	52,946	4.1
Mississippi	290,235	22.4	351,461	32.0
Missouri	111,116	4.3	152,844	6.4
Montana	14,457	4.8	11,675	6.1
Nebraska	18,009	1.9	17,997	2.3
Nevada	4,702	6.7	4,645	13.3
New Hampshire	16,898	4.6	21,075	6.2
New Jersey.....	113,602	5.6	86,658	5.9
New Mexico.....	48,697	20.2	46,971	33.2
New York.....	406,020	5.5	318,100	5.5
North Carolina.....	291,497	18.5	368,251	28.7
North Dakota.....	13,070	3.1	12,719	5.6
Ohio	124,774	3.2	131,541	4.0
Oklahoma	67,567	5.6	67,826	12.1
Oregon	10,504	1.9	10,686	3.3
Pennsylvania	354,290	5.9	299,376	6.1
Rhode Island.....	33,854	7.7	29,004	8.4
South Carolina.....	276,980	25.7	338,659	35.9
South Dakota.....	12,750	2.9	14,832	5.0
Tennessee	221,071	13.6	306,930	20.7
Texas	382,904	9.9	314,018	14.5
Utah	6,821	2.5	6,141	3.1
Vermont	10,806	8.7	16,247	5.8
Virginia	232,911	15.2	312,120	22.9
Washington	15,416	2.0	12,740	3.1
West Virginia.....	74,866	8.3	80,105	11.4
Wisconsin.....	57,769	3.2	73,779	4.7
Wyoming	3,874	3.3	2,878	4.0

United States.....5,516,163 7.7 6,180,069 10.7

ILLITERATES BY CITIES.

Cities of 100,000 or more population in 1910.

City.	1910.	Pct.	1900.	Pct.
Albany, N. Y.....	2,762	3.2	2,181	2.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	10,813	8.6	11,406	15.8
Baltimore, Md.....	20,325	4.4	29,148	7.2
Birmingham, Ala.....	11,026	10.4	5,986	19.1
Boston, Mass.....	24,468	4.4	23,320	5.1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	4,440	5.4	2,999	5.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	12,745	3.7	13,152	4.8
Cambridge, Mass.....	2,540	3.0	3,388	4.6
Chicago, Ill.....	79,911	4.5	51,142	3.9
Cincinnati, O.....	9,576	3.1	8,848	3.4
Cleveland, O.....	20,676	4.6	14,091	4.7
Columbus, O.....	4,442	2.9	3,290	3.2
Dayton, O.....	2,224	2.3	1,797	2.6
Denver, Col.....	3,941	2.9	1,971	1.5
Detroit, Mich.....	18,811	5.0	9,062	4.1
Fall River, Mass.....	12,276	13.2	12,110	14.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2,271	2.5	2,136	3.1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	5,874	3.0	6,004	4.3
Jersey City, N. J.....	11,797	5.6	7,171	4.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	4,937	2.3	5,258	3.9
Los Angeles, Cal.....	5,258	1.9	1,956	2.3
Louisville, Ky.....	9,866	5.3	14,567	8.3
Lowell, Mass.....	5,172	6.0	6,843	8.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	8,855	8.0	14,989	18.2
Milwaukee, Wis.....	10,765	3.6	8,243	3.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	6,139	2.4	2,977	1.8
Nashville, Tenn.....	7,947	8.8	9,460	14.4
New Haven, Conn.....	7,502	7.0	4,875	5.6
New Orleans, La.....	18,987	6.9	30,820	13.6
New York, N. Y.....	254,208	6.7	181,835	6.5
Newark, N. J.....	16,555	3.9	11,715	6.1
Oakland, Cal.....	3,863	3.0	1,614	2.9
Omaha, Neb.....	2,798	2.7	1,662	2.0
Paterson, N. J.....	6,927	6.9	5,191	6.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	57,700	4.6	45,546	4.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	26,627	6.2	29,402	5.8
Portland, Ore.....	2,145	1.2	3,925	5.1
Providence, R. I.....	14,236	7.7	10,029	7.0
Richmond, Va.....	8,641	8.2	9,501	13.7

City.	1910.		1900.		City.	1910.		1900.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.		Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Rochester, N. Y.....	6,916	3.8	3,499	2.7	Spokane, Wash.....	1,123	1.3	554	1.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	21,123	3.7	20,359	4.4	Syracuse, N. Y.....	5,629	4.9	2,800	3.2
St. Paul, Minn.....	3,751	2.1	3,956	3.1	Toledo, O.....	3,809	2.8	3,865	3.7
San Francisco, Cal..	7,697	2.1	8,960	3.1	Washington, D. C....	13,812	4.9	20,028	8.6
Scranton, Pa.....	8,933	8.9	6,814	8.8	Worcester, Mass.....	5,977	5.0	4,580	4.9
Seattle, Wash.....	2,217	1.1	901	1.3					

BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES (1910).

State.	*Per 100,000.		State.	*Per 100,000.		State.	*Per 100,000.	
	Number.	Pct.		Number.	Pct.		Number.	Pct.
Alabama.....	1,572	73.5	Minnesota.....	881	42.4	Texas.....	2,439	62.6
Arizona.....	196	95.9	Mississippi.....	1,338	74.5	Utah.....	188	50.4
Arkansas.....	1,201	76.3	Missouri.....	2,442	74.1	Vermont.....	301	84.6
California.....	1,329	55.9	Montana.....	168	44.7	Virginia.....	1,649	80.0
Colorado.....	378	47.3	Nebraska.....	464	38.9	Washington.....	439	38.4
Connecticut.....	553	49.6	Nevada.....	97	118.5	West Virginia.....	797	65.3
Delaware.....	131	64.7	New Hampshire.....	281	67.6	Wisconsin.....	1,321	56.6
District of Columbia	233	67.4	New Jersey.....	1,127	44.4	Wyoming.....	48	32.9
Florida.....	402	53.4	New Mexico.....	554	189.3			
Georgia.....	1,701	65.2	New York.....	4,692	51.5	United States.....	57,272	62.3
Idaho.....	158	48.5	North Carolina.....	1,563	70.8			
Illinois.....	2,975	52.8	North Dakota.....	167	28.9			
Indiana.....	2,121	78.5	Ohio.....	3,740	78.5			
Iowa.....	1,388	62.4	Oklahoma.....	874	52.7			
Kansas.....	1,069	63.2	Oregon.....	297	44.1			
Kentucky.....	2,153	94.0	Pennsylvania.....	4,182	54.6			
Louisiana.....	1,107	66.8	Rhode Island.....	314	57.9			
Maine.....	585	75.8	South Carolina.....	1,011	66.7			
Maryland.....	802	61.9	South Dakota.....	268	45.9			
Massachusetts.....	2,016	60.8	Tennessee.....	1,956	89.5			
Michigan.....	1,574	56.0						

*Per 100,000 of general population.
 Number of blind per 100,000 general population of the same race and nativity in 1900: White, 58.2; native white, 55; foreign born white, 74.5; colored, 94.6; negro, 90; Indian, 302.6; Chinese, Japanese, etc., 23.2.

BLIND IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Some of the foreign countries in which the number of blind per 100,000 of general population is high are:					
Bahamas (1901).....	251.2	Egypt (1907).....	1325.1	Hungary (1900).....	100.6
Danish Antilles (1901).....	278.4	Uganda (1911).....	317.7	Ireland (1911).....	98.2
Jamaica (1911).....	209.3	Number of blind in the leading countries of Europe per 100,000 of general population:		Italy (1901).....	117.5
St. Lucia (1901).....	244.6	Austria (1910).....	69.4	Netherlands (1909).....	46.3
Cyprus (1901).....	730.3	Belgium (1910).....	43.5	Norway (1910).....	32.6
Malta and Gozo.....	301.2	Bulgaria (1905).....	132.4	Portugal (1911).....	132.8
Russia (European, 1897).....	201.6	Denmark (1911).....	52.7	Roumania (1899).....	53.4
Formosa (1905).....	515.7	England-Wales (1911).....	73.0	Russia (1897).....	201.6
Philippines (1903).....	226.3	Finland (1900).....	119.0	Scotland (1911).....	69.7
		France (1901).....	70.6	Serbia (1900).....	94.1
		Germany (1900).....	60.9	Sweden (1900).....	66.4
				Switzerland (1896).....	72.2

DEAF AND DUMB IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

[From census bureau report, 1915.]

State.	Total.		Male.	Female.	State.	Total.		Male.	Female.
	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.		
Alabama.....	317	172	145	145	New York.....	2,348	1,346	1,002	
Arizona.....	16	10	6	6	North Carolina.....	504	278	226	
Arkansas.....	336	168	168	168	North Dakota.....	101	54	47	
California.....	299	161	138	138	Ohio.....	1,154	601	553	
Colorado.....	109	68	41	41	Oklahoma.....	304	166	138	
Connecticut.....	181	102	79	79	Oregon.....	130	66	64	
Delaware.....	19	10	9	9	Pennsylvania.....	1,461	795	666	
District of Columbia	56	31	25	25	Rhode Island.....	113	58	55	
Florida.....	86	48	38	38	South Carolina.....	245	129	116	
Georgia.....	348	185	163	163	South Dakota.....	109	59	50	
Idaho.....	41	22	19	19	Tennessee.....	588	315	273	
Illinois.....	1,310	729	590	590	Texas.....	719	372	347	
Indiana.....	634	351	283	283	Utah.....	58	31	27	
Iowa.....	436	249	187	187	Vermont.....	62	40	22	
Kansas.....	470	264	206	206	Virginia.....	376	205	171	
Kentucky.....	664	350	314	314	Washington.....	152	87	65	
Louisiana.....	254	143	111	111	West Virginia.....	304	162	142	
Maine.....	166	95	71	71	Wisconsin.....	572	332	240	
Maryland.....	388	209	179	179	Wyoming.....	14	7	7	
Massachusetts.....	566	306	260	260					
Michigan.....	660	358	302	302	United States.....	19,154	10,504	8,650	
Minnesota.....	499	273	226	226	Of the deaf and dumb population 18,017 were white and 1,137 colored. Of the white 16,179 were native born and 1,839 foreign born.				
Mississippi.....	296	167	129	129					
Missouri.....	872	478	394	394					
Montana.....	48	25	23	23					
Nebraska.....	280	155	125	125					
Nevada.....	7	4	3	3					
New Hampshire.....	99	53	46	46					
New Jersey.....	324	188	136	136					
New Mexico.....	59	36	23	23					

NOTE—The total number of deaf and dumb reported in 1910 was 44,708, but satisfactory schedules giving details were returned by only 19,154. The figures relate only to those who are both deaf and dumb.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From bureau of education reports.]

STATE COMMON SCHOOLS (1912-1913).

State.	Children.	Teachers.							
	Number.	Enrolled.	Attendance.	Days.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Salaries.	Total cost.
North Atlantic—									
Maine	173,491	139,944	109,363	165.6	753	6,865	7,608	\$2,158,542	\$3,599,667
New Hampshire	96,913	63,004	50,000	171.7	207	2,716	2,923	1,070,830	1,853,160
Vermont	83,798	64,825	51,563	164.2	227	2,852	3,079	1,008,308	1,941,184
Massachusetts	792,071	557,211	466,686	184.0	1,687	15,292	16,979	15,947,714	23,459,396
Rhode Island	134,134	84,327	66,896	194.3	208	2,261	2,469	1,620,214	2,717,892
Connecticut	271,103	206,914	161,962	184.5	818	5,248	5,566	3,710,838	6,838,032
New York	2,208,726	1,486,706	1,182,656	189.2	5,231	42,638	47,869	42,442,213	62,041,016
New Jersey	659,602	478,985	378,017	188.0	1,928	12,347	14,275	11,247,814	22,753,454
Pennsylvania	2,020,499	1,343,055	1,074,456	171.6	8,222	29,734	37,956	22,485,824	46,577,982
North Central—									
Ohio	1,173,766	870,612	683,999	168.1	8,252	20,939	29,191	16,370,635	31,335,604
Indiana	689,646	537,500	425,697	153.2	5,914	12,171	18,085	10,488,632	19,042,483
Illinois	1,452,985	1,010,215	872,365	160.0	5,708	24,964	30,672	20,057,025	38,052,971
Michigan	722,408	572,201	440,595	172.0	2,857	16,643	19,500	10,541,129	18,782,138
Wisconsin	664,262	424,718	311,718	168.0	1,619	13,340	14,959	7,789,679	12,694,361
Minnesota	590,636	448,857	337,981	161.7	1,695	14,637	16,332	9,065,331	15,773,466
Iowa	583,843	488,171	369,874	173.6	2,544	24,888	27,432	9,614,221	15,642,924
Missouri	875,390	690,484	494,309	161.0	4,706	14,148	18,854	9,573,970	15,537,564
North Dakota	185,963	122,434	94,060	157.6	1,267	6,624	7,891	3,200,256	5,829,571
South Dakota	178,080	132,764	87,792	167.1	1,071	5,493	6,564	2,424,996	4,109,642
Nebraska	334,669	283,848	203,197	169.9	1,663	10,094	11,757	5,444,370	9,220,978
Kansas	466,024	393,992	296,776	172.0	2,750	11,759	14,509	7,165,217	11,309,137
South Atlantic—									
Delaware	51,447	35,950	22,560	170.0	115	830	945	415,000	610,006
Maryland	343,914	237,835	155,007	173.5	906	4,899	5,805	3,095,096	4,985,580
Dist. of Columbia	69,267	58,153	46,468	173.7	208	1,523	1,731	1,742,433	3,093,589
Virginia	646,578	427,937	281,976	136.3	1,953	9,383	11,336	3,474,692	5,577,874
West Virginia	378,056	289,951	202,651	137.0	4,221	5,372	9,593	3,227,838	5,074,963
North Carolina	741,730	599,647	408,464	122.0	3,069	9,325	12,394	2,735,801	4,067,793
South Carolina	524,829	361,161	238,168	91.1	1,550	5,908	7,458	1,876,828	2,576,501
Georgia	874,114	690,808	380,749	142.7	2,962	12,247	15,209	4,058,680	5,603,927
Florida	236,978	164,727	118,630	119.8	1,014	3,585	4,599	1,487,570	2,432,546
South Central—									
Kentucky	686,632	532,196	294,550	139.5	4,084	7,752	11,836	3,994,745	6,746,302
Tennessee	672,110	544,017	374,333	129.0	3,884	7,340	11,224	3,704,060	5,866,870
Alabama	710,760	433,195	263,252	122.3	3,087	6,631	9,668	3,196,215	4,078,676
Mississippi	610,959	492,756	301,922	123.0	2,924	8,029	10,953	2,173,717	2,906,562
Louisiana	546,740	293,522	197,968	133.0	1,364	5,451	6,795	3,137,836	4,838,491
Texas	1,807,504	830,842	580,173	132.0	13,585	15,588	22,043	9,815,013	14,497,750
Arkansas	1,01,030	429,462	273,929	127.1	4,698	6,586	10,284	3,351,245	4,279,478
Oklahoma	594,812	469,809	284,136	132.0	3,434	7,993	11,427	5,001,717	8,047,568
Western—									
Montana	90,206	75,806	54,560	166.5	472	2,938	3,410	2,311,058	4,418,751
Wyoming	33,710	27,536	20,652	135.0	171	1,195	1,366	638,828	1,057,332
Colorado	206,687	177,428	120,326	175.0	902	4,823	5,725	3,836,167	6,527,569
New Mexico	107,317	64,527	43,034	133.2	516	1,161	1,677	685,174	1,116,053
Arizona	56,548	35,160	25,003	155.5	149	871	1,020	688,366	1,728,590
Utah	117,535	94,743	76,659	159.0	701	1,903	2,604	1,743,951	4,026,339
Nevada	15,544	11,098	8,190	145.0	68	461	529	402,192	625,562
Idaho	99,970	88,860	67,093	152.6	667	2,277	2,944	1,717,614	3,609,507
Washington	294,621	229,993	171,628	176.0	1,664	6,795	8,459	6,536,968	12,598,444
Oregon	166,159	145,488	116,827	151.0	1,064	4,451	5,515	3,328,996	6,045,755
California	518,565	446,916	340,736	170.4	2,134	12,380	14,514	14,608,062	25,554,919
Total	25,587,331	18,609,040	13,613,656	158.1	113,213	452,270	565,483	304,431,681	521,546,375
Divisions—									
North Atlantic	6,440,337	4,423,921	3,541,599	181.0	18,781	119,943	138,724	99,692,297	171,731,843
North Central	7,917,672	5,995,796	4,617,363	164.9	40,046	175,700	215,746	111,728,459	197,380,841
South Atlantic	3,871,913	2,766,169	1,854,673	132.6	15,398	53,072	69,070	22,119,338	33,962,783
South Central	5,650,547	4,025,599	2,555,313	129.8	29,880	64,300	94,180	34,404,602	51,161,697
Western	1,706,862	1,397,555	1,044,708	164.7	8,508	39,255	47,763	36,492,383	67,309,271

*School year 1912-1913; children 5 to 18 years of age. †Average daily attendance. ‡Average number of days the schools were kept in the year.

EXPENDITURES FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

School year.	Build-ings, etc.	Salaries.	Other.	Total.	Per capita.	Per pupil.
1901-1902	\$39,962,863	\$151,443,681	\$48,855,755	\$238,262,299	\$3.03	\$21.53
1902-3	46,289,074	157,110,108	48,058,443	251,457,625	3.15	22.75
1903-4	49,453,269	167,824,753	55,938,205	273,216,227	3.36	24.14
1904-5	56,416,198	177,462,981	57,737,511	291,616,660	3.53	25.40
1905-6	60,608,352	186,483,464	60,673,843	307,765,659	3.66	26.27
1906-7	65,333,340	202,047,814	69,517,179	336,898,333	3.90	28.25
1907-8	73,640,408	219,780,123	77,923,879	371,344,410	4.27	30.55
1908-9	81,878,591	237,013,913	82,505,245	401,397,747	4.45	31.65
1909-10	89,978,370	253,915,170	102,356,894	446,250,434	4.64	33.33
1910-11	75,555,615	266,678,171	10,492,843	446,726,629	4.76	34.71
1911-12	78,018,967	284,945,162	119,922,664	482,886,793	5.05	36.30
1912-13	83,605,705	304,431,681	133,508,989	521,546,375	5.37	38.31

ENROLLED IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES (1913).

Grades.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Grades.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Elementary	17,474,269	1,590,518	19,064,787	Secondary (preparatory dept. higher inst'n's)	21,161	62,652	83,813
Secondary (high sch'ls and academies)	1,134,771	148,238	1,283,009	Universit's & colleges	79,178	122,052	201,230

Grades.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Professional schools.....	11,438	54,149	65,585
Normal schools.....	87,172	7,283	94,455
Total for the above.....	18,907,987	1,984,892	20,792,879
City evening schools.....	425,000		425,000
Business schools.....		160,557	160,557
Reform schools.....	50,812		50,812
Schools for the deaf.....	13,002	516	13,518
Schools for the blind.....	4,973		4,973
Schools for the feeble minded.....	10,209	589	10,798
Gov. Indian schools.....	34,413		34,413
Schools in Alaska supported by government.....	3,563		3,563
Schools in Alaska supported by incorporated municipalities (est.).....	3,000		3,000
Orphan asylums, (est.).....		20,000	20,000

Grades.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Private kindergartens.....		53,000	53,000
Miscellaneous art, music, etc., (est.).....		60,000	60,000
Total special schools.....	544,972	294,662	839,634
Total for all schools.....	19,352,959	2,279,554	21,632,513

AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS (1913).

Division.	Monthly.		Annual.
	Men.	Women.	All.
North Atlantic.....	\$99.51	\$69.93	\$73.87
North Central.....	78.12	60.07	63.42
South Atlantic.....	65.05	44.32	49.35
South Central.....	63.60	50.40	54.59
Western.....	106.81	81.56	86.06
United States.....	78.29	61.31	64.71

ENROLLED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS (1912-1913).

State.	Number.
North Atlantic—	
Maine.....	16,592
New Hampshire.....	24,724
Vermont.....	8,469
Massachusetts.....	136,815
Rhode Island.....	19,531
Connecticut.....	55,487
New York.....	306,973
New Jersey.....	66,194
Pennsylvania.....	200,225
North Central—	
Ohio.....	113,337
Indiana.....	46,429
Illinois.....	230,649
Michigan.....	70,039
Wisconsin.....	74,417
Minnesota.....	39,059
Iowa.....	49,044
Missouri.....	58,973
North Dakota.....	3,876
South Dakota.....	5,591
Nebraska.....	14,723
Kansas.....	19,123
South Atlantic—	
Delaware.....	4,000
Maryland.....	25,476
District of Columbia.....	9,118
Virginia.....	32,516
West Virginia.....	6,124
North Carolina.....	30,009
South Carolina.....	13,953
Georgia.....	14,880
Florida.....	9,829
South Central—	
Kentucky.....	28,909
Tennessee.....	34,587
Alabama.....	12,133
Mississippi.....	9,787
Louisiana.....	36,827
Texas.....	25,469
Arkansas.....	7,331
Oklahoma.....	18,065
Western—	
Montana.....	7,060
Wyoming.....	527
Colorado.....	8,921
New Mexico.....	5,589
Arizona.....	4,000

State.	Number.
Utah.....	7,000
Nevada.....	524
Idaho.....	2,663
Washington.....	10,362
Oregon.....	13,275
California.....	40,728

Total1,984,892

North Atlantic.....	834,920
North Central.....	725,260
South Atlantic.....	145,905
South Central.....	178,158
Western.....	100,649

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS (1914).	
Schools.....	11,515
Teachers—Men.....	25,047
Teachers—Women.....	32,862
Students—Boys.....	541,486
Students—Girls.....	677,318

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS (1914).	
Schools.....	2,199
Teachers—Men.....	5,820
Teachers—Women.....	8,070
Students—Boys.....	72,871
Students—Girls.....	81,986

NORMAL SCHOOLS (1914).	
PUBLIC.	
Schools.....	235
Teachers—Men.....	1,636
Teachers—Women.....	2,904
Students—Men.....	17,509
Students—Women.....	72,078

PRIVATE.	
Schools.....	46
Teachers—Men.....	136
Teachers—Women.....	223
Students—Men.....	1,738
Students—Women.....	4,011

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS (1914).	
Institutions.....	567
Instructors—Men.....	25,389
Instructors—Women.....	5,923
Preparatory students—Men.....	33,837
Prepar'y students—Women.....	18,027

State.	Number.
Collegiate students—Men.....	130,488
Collegiate Stud'ts—Women.....	72,911
Colleges for men—Number.....	145
Undergraduate students.....	40,207
Colleges for women—No.....	92
Undergraduate students.....	18,916
Coeducational colleges—No.....	330
Undergrad. students—Men.....	90,281
Undergrad. stud'ts—Wom.....	53,995
Total students.....	144,276

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS (1914)

Theology—Schools.....	176
Students.....	11,289
Law—Schools.....	122
Students.....	20,958
Medicine—Schools.....	109
Students.....	16,392
Dentistry—Schools.....	50
Students.....	9,315
Pharmacy—Schools.....	72
Students.....	5,930
Veterinary—Schools.....	22
Students.....	2,481

SCHOOLS FOR BLIND, DEAF, FEEBLE MINDED (1914).

State schools for blind—No.....	62
Pupils.....	4,971
State schools for deaf—No.....	68
Pupils.....	11,346
Public schools for deaf—No.....	65
Pupils.....	2,024
Priv. schools for deaf—No.....	18
Pupils.....	489
Schools for feeble minded:	
State—Number.....	38
Inmates.....	27,962
Private—Number.....	25
Inmates.....	916

OTHER SCHOOLS (1914).

Training nurses—Number.....	1,250
Students.....	36,120
Commercial—Number.....	723
Students.....	168,063
Summer—Number.....	704
Students.....	218,794
Agriculture—Number.....	66
Students.....	115,054

PERSONS OF SCHOOL AGE AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (1910).

6 to 20 years inclusive. [From census bureau report.]

BY STATES AND DIVISIONS.		Attend'g school.		Attend'g school.	
	Total.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
New England—					
Maine.....	195,197	132,082	67.7	1,366,542	62.3
New Hampshire.....	111,634	73,487	65.8	868,578	66.1
Vermont.....	94,701	66,845	70.6	515,623	63.0
Massachusetts.....	881,024	583,029	66.7	1,025,053	66.4
Rhode Island.....	148,102	90,328	61.0	539,739	67.7
Connecticut.....	298,544	192,497	64.5	484,629	66.2
Middle Atlantic—					
New York.....	2,454,428	1,563,374	63.7	442,761	68.4
New Jersey.....	708,525	440,903	62.2	469,778	69.6
East North Central—					
Pennsylvania.....	2,194,303	1,313,809	60.0	646,866	66.1
Ohio.....	1,313,809	777,389	59.2		
Indiana.....	1,615,914	796,887	49.3		
Illinois.....	796,887	732,544	91.9		
Michigan.....	732,544				
Wisconsin.....					
West North Central—					
Minnesota.....	648,775	442,761	68.4		
Iowa.....	675,222	469,778	69.6		
Missouri.....	993,993	646,866	65.1		

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

	Total.	Attend'g school.		City.	Total.	Attend'g school.	
	Number.	Pct.			Number.	Pct.	
North Dakota.....	183,336	117,453	64.1	Albany, N. Y.....	23,794	14,816	62.3
South Dakota.....	183,979	122,640	66.7	Atlanta, Ga.....	42,981	23,981	54.3
Nebraska.....	373,868	261,219	69.9	Baltimore, Md.....	153,586	79,933	52.0
Kansas.....	515,156	363,695	70.6	Birmingham, Ala.....	36,939	20,135	54.5
South Atlantic—				Boston, Mass.....	169,116	115,210	68.1
Delaware.....	57,932	35,304	60.9	Bridgeport, Conn.....	26,938	16,262	60.4
Maryland.....	388,486	227,024	58.4	Buffalo, N. Y.....	120,366	73,412	61.0
District of Columbia...	79,249	50,859	64.2	Cambridge, Mass.....	27,426	19,152	69.8
Virginia.....	697,649	392,498	56.3	Chicago, Ill.....	594,012	349,037	58.8
West Virginia.....	396,818	259,971	65.5	Cincinnati, O.....	93,618	55,474	59.3
North Carolina.....	785,583	481,450	61.3	Cleveland, O.....	150,887	92,094	61.0
South Carolina.....	564,260	291,307	51.6	Columbus, O.....	44,354	27,631	62.3
Georgia.....	925,865	480,378	51.9	Dayton, O.....	28,726	17,624	61.4
Florida.....	243,917	128,659	52.7	Denver, Col.....	51,953	34,537	66.5
East South Central—				Detroit, Mich.....	122,979	69,808	56.8
Kentucky.....	755,709	461,195	61.0	Fall River, Mass.....	35,235	22,819	63.0
Tennessee.....	738,478	438,547	59.4	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	30,133	19,141	63.5
Alabama.....	750,357	385,449	51.4	Indianapolis, Ind.....	56,997	35,014	61.4
Mississippi.....	644,805	388,072	60.2	Jersey City, N. J.....	78,300	47,198	60.3
West South Central—				Kansas City, Mo.....	57,467	34,220	59.5
Arkansas.....	551,672	324,035	58.7	Los Angeles, Cal.....	69,036	44,995	65.2
Louisiana.....	575,866	248,420	43.1	Louisville, Ky.....	60,690	35,762	58.9
Oklahoma.....	566,323	383,816	67.8	Lowell, Mass.....	28,570	17,603	61.6
Texas.....	1,363,713	790,736	58.0	Memphis, Tenn.....	32,462	17,169	52.9
Mountain—				Milwaukee, Wis.....	109,075	63,228	58.0
Montana.....	93,771	60,673	64.7	Minneapolis, Minn.....	75,611	48,655	64.3
Idaho.....	96,819	66,779	69.0	Nashville, Tenn.....	31,803	18,191	57.2
Wyoming.....	35,776	23,020	64.3	New Haven, Conn.....	36,263	24,252	66.9
Colorado.....	215,940	147,626	68.4	New Orleans, La.....	98,468	52,799	53.6
New Mexico.....	105,403	64,342	61.0	New York, N. Y.....	1,334,357	828,720	62.1
Arizona.....	56,897	30,355	53.4	Newark, N. J.....	97,544	61,916	63.5
Utah.....	121,016	85,006	70.2	Oakland, Cal.....	34,153	22,253	65.2
Nevada.....	16,132	10,141	62.9	Omaha, Neb.....	31,281	20,085	64.2
Pacific—				Paterson, N. J.....	36,457	21,779	59.7
Washington.....	293,478	195,259	66.5	Philadelphia, Pa.....	410,243	237,333	57.9
Oregon.....	175,386	117,078	66.8	Pittsburg, Pa.....	146,609	85,777	58.5
California.....	555,554	361,077	65.0	Portland, Ore.....	43,272	26,146	60.4
Geographic Divisions—				Providence, R. I.....	57,559	35,309	61.3
New England.....	1,729,112	1,143,268	66.1	Richmond, Va.....	35,271	17,986	51.0
Middle Atlantic.....	5,357,256	3,370,819	62.9	Rochester, N. Y.....	54,998	33,752	61.4
East North Central.....	5,237,043	3,431,622	65.5	St. Louis, Mo.....	181,402	101,320	55.9
West North Central.....	3,574,334	2,425,412	67.9	St. Paul, Minn.....	58,946	37,187	63.1
South Atlantic.....	4,139,759	2,347,450	56.7	San Francisco, Cal.....	85,368	50,128	58.7
East South Central.....	2,839,349	1,673,263	57.9	Scranton, Pa.....	39,397	22,964	58.3
West South Central.....	3,057,574	1,747,007	57.1	Seattle, Wash.....	49,294	31,099	63.1
Mountain.....	741,754	487,947	65.8	Spokane, Wash.....	24,150	15,259	63.2
Pacific.....	1,024,418	673,414	65.7	Syracuse, N. Y.....	34,171	21,131	61.8
Total United States.....	27,750,599	17,300,202	62.3	Toledo, O.....	45,314	28,198	62.2
				Washington, D. C.....	79,249	50,859	64.2
				Worcester, Mass.....	58,277	24,928	65.1

STUDENTS IN LEADING FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

[From Minerva for 1913-1914.]

Paris.....	17,556	Halle.....	2,982	Marburg.....	2,072	Genoa.....	1,413
Berlin.....	14,178	Cracow.....	2,960	Prague (German).....	2,053	Aberdeen.....	1,300
Moscow.....	9,760	Toulouse.....	2,869	Sendai.....	1,915	Tomsk.....	1,300
Cairo.....	9,540	Dorpat.....	2,684	Jena.....	1,993	Poitiers.....	1,318
Vienna.....	8,778	Lutlich.....	2,773	Durham.....	1,848	Erlangen.....	1,295
Budapest.....	7,814	Athens.....	2,800	Lille.....	1,828	Brussels.....	1,250
Munich.....	7,718	Glasgow.....	2,800	Bern.....	2,015	Melbourne.....	1,319
St. Petersburg.....	7,455	Breslau.....	2,684	Königsberg.....	1,744	Lund.....	1,347
Naples.....	6,600	Louvain.....	2,630	Kiel.....	1,876	Czernowitz.....	1,194
Leipzig.....	6,143	Freiburg.....	2,766	Valencia.....	1,700	Liverpool.....	1,312
Toronto.....	5,903	Strassburg.....	2,485	Manchester.....	1,691	Ghent.....	1,253
Madrid.....	5,675	Bordeaux.....	2,548	Wales, Univ. of.....	1,389	Griefswald.....	1,387
Lemberg.....	5,567	Göttingen.....	2,668	Padua.....	1,648	Salamanca.....	1,200
Tokyo (Imperial).....	5,354	McGill (Montreal).....	2,213	Pavia.....	1,600	Leiden.....	1,212
Buenos Aires.....	5,054	Barcelona.....	2,430	Palermo.....	1,669	Leeds.....	1,320
Valladolid.....	4,600	Hidelberg.....	2,466	Rennes.....	1,570	Pisa.....	1,150
Bonn.....	4,478	Klausenburg.....	2,124	Würzburg.....	1,456	Amsterdam.....	1,215
Prague (Bohemian).....	4,406	Odessa.....	2,023	Kingston (Canada).....	1,548	Seville.....	1,100
London.....	4,047	Münster (Germany).....	2,368	Christiania.....	1,500	Utrecht.....	1,096
Oxford.....	4,025	Sofia.....	2,116	Algiers.....	1,440	Havana.....	1,070
Copenhagen.....	4,000	Warsaw.....	2,257	Glessen.....	1,426	Belgrade.....	1,167
Rome.....	3,919	Upsala.....	2,419	Grenoble.....	1,746	Dijon.....	1,000
Cambridge.....	3,748	Turin.....	2,199	Zürich.....	1,481	Dublin.....	1,000
Heisingfors.....	3,532	Nancy.....	2,248	Gothenburg.....	2,021	Granada.....	1,000
Edinburgh.....	3,352	Graz.....	2,151	Sydney.....	1,496	Rome.....	1,070
Charkow.....	3,342	Geneva.....	1,853	Montreal (Laval).....	1,624	Agram.....	1,045
Bukharest.....	3,253	Coimbra.....	2,000	Coimbra.....	1,350	Santiago (Chile).....	1,000
Lyons.....	3,084	Kasan.....	2,122	Innsbruck.....	1,365	Birmingham (Eng.).....	1,000
Kiev.....	3,000	Tubingen.....	2,016	Lausanne.....	1,254		

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Nonsectarian and undenominational schools marked with an asterisk (*).

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructor-students.
Adelphi college,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1896).....	Frank D. Blodgett, A. M.	29 300
Adrian college, Adrian, Mich. (1859).....	R. W. Anthony, D. D., LL. D.	18 209
Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.	F. H. Gaines, D. D., LL. D.	84 272
A. and M. Col. of Tex.,* Col. S. Tex. (1870).....	W. B. Bizzell, A. M., D. C. L.	90 1,218
Alabama Polytechnic inst.,* Auburn, Ala. (1872).....	C. C. Thach, M. A., LL. D.	76 820
Albany college, Albany, Ore. (1866).....	Harry Means Crooks,.....	12 78
Alcorn Ag. and Mech. Col.,* Alcorn, Miss. (1871).....	Levi J. Rowan,.....	27 542
Albion college, Albion, Mich. (1861).....	Hon. Samuel Dickie, LL. D.	26 505
Alfred university,* Alfred, N. Y. (1836).....	Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D., D. D.	46 420
Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. (1815).....	W. H. Crawford, D. D., LL. D.	25 400
Alma college, Alma, Mich. (1887).....	Thomas C. Blaisdell, Ph. D.	28 275
American Inter. Col.,* Springfield, Mass. (1886).....	C. Stowe McGowan (chancellor).....	14 127
American university, Washington, D. C. (1913).....	Franklin E. E. Hamilton, Ph. D.	48 416
Amherst college,* Amherst, Mass. (1826).....	Alexander Meikeljohn, A. M., Ph. D.	25 250
Antioch college,* Yellow Springs, O. (1852).....	S. D. Fess, LL. D.	12 123
Arkansas college, Batesville, Ark. (1872).....	J. P. Robertson, A. M., D. D.	60 1,300
Armour inst. of Technol.,* Chicago, Ill. (1893).....	F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D., LL. D.	23 427
Atlanta university,* Atlanta, Ga. (1869).....	Edward T. Ware, A. B., D. D.	14 57
Auburn Theological sem., Auburn, N. Y. (1819).....	G. B. Stewart, D. D., LL. D.	16 150
Augsburg seminary, Minneapolis, Minn. (1869).....	George Sverdrup, Jr., D. D.	36 675
Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill. (1860).....	Gustav Andreen, Ph. D.	31 532
Baker university, Baldwin, Kas. (1858).....	Wilbur N. Mason, A. M., D. D.	62 852
Baldwin Wallace college, Berea, O. (1845).....	Arthur L. Breslich, A. B., D. D., Ph. D.	103 733
Barnard college,* New York, N. Y. (1889).....	N. M. Butler, LL. D., Litt. D.	28 457
Bates college,* Lewiston, Me. (1864).....	George C. Chase, A. M., D. D., LL. D.	49 1,500
Baylor university, Waco, Tex. (1845).....	Samuel P. Brooks, A. M., LL. D.	11 150
Bellevue college, Bellevue, Neb. (1880).....	Wm. E. Nicholl,.....	35 375
Beloit college,* Beloit, Wis. (1846).....	E. D. Eaton, D. D., LL. D.	53 1,735
Berea college,* Berea, Ky. (1855).....	W. Goodell Frost, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.	30 430
Bethany college, Bethany, W. Va. (1840).....	T. E. Cramblet, A. M., LL. D.	40 805
Bethany college, Lindsborg, Kas. (1881).....	Ernest P. Thibault, A. M.	9 124
Bethel college, Russellville, Ky.	Harry G. Brownell, B. S., M. E.	3 30
Bissell Col. of Photo-Engraving, Edinburg, Ill.	L. H. Bissell,.....	14 230
Blackburn college, Carlinville, Ill. (1857).....	William M. Hudson, Ph. D., D. D.	57 1,747
Boston college, Boston, Mass. (1863).....	Very Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S. J.	171 1,935
Boston university, Boston, Mass. (1869).....	Lemuel H. Murlin, D. D., LL. D.	29 397
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me. (1794).....	William DeWitt Hyde, D. D., LL. D.	49 1,060
Bradley Polytechnic institute, Peoria, Ill.	Theodore C. Burgess, Ph. D.	35 849
Brigham Young college, Logan, Utah (1877).....	C. N. Jensen, Ph. D.	86 1,033
Brown university,* Providence, R. I. (1764).....	William H. P. Faunce, D. D., LL. D.	64 445
Bryn Mawr college,* Bryn Mawr, Pa. (1885).....	Miss M. C. Thomas, Ph. D., LL. D.	48 738
Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa. (1846).....	John Howard Harris, LL. D.	19 627
Butler college,* Indianapolis, Ind. (1850).....	Thomas C. Howe, LL. D.	31 343
Campion college, Prairie du Chien, Wis. (1880).....	Rev. George R. Kilstro, S. J.	25 493
Canisius college, Buffalo, N. Y. (1870).....	Rev. George J. Krim, S. J.	37 471
Carleton college,* Northfield, Minn. (1866).....	Donald G. Cowling, D. D., Ph. D.	76 750
Carleisle Indian school,* Carlisle, Pa. (1879).....	Oscar H. Lipps (superintendent).....	3,223
Carnegie Inst. Technology,* Pittsburgh, Pa. (1905).....	Arthur A. Hamerslag, Sc. D., LL. D.	17 400
Carroll college, Waukesha, Wis. (1846).....	Wilbur O. Carrier, M. A., D. D.	20 175
Carson & Neman col., Jefferson City, Tenn. (1851).....	J. M. Burnett, D. D.	49 549
Carthage college, Carthage, Ill. (1870).....	Henry D. Hoover, A. M., B. D., Ph. D.	80 700
Case Sch. Applied Science,* Cleveland, O. (1881).....	Charles S. Howe, Ph. D., D. Sc., LL. D.	14 156
Cath. Univ. of Am., Washington, D. C. (1889).....	Thomas J. Shanahan, Ph. D.	10 196
Cedarville college, Cedarville, O. (1837).....	W. R. McChesney, Ph. D.	22 337
Central college, Fayette, Mo. (1857).....	Paul H. Linn, LL. B., D. D.	10 87
Central Wesleyan college, Warrenton, Mo. (1864).....	Otto E. Kriege, D. D., A. B.	21 102
Center college, Danville, Ky. (1819).....	W. A. Ganfield, D. D.	15 115
Chicago Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill. (1854).....	Ozora S. Davis, Ph. D., D. D.	37 542
Christian university, Canton, Mo. (1853).....	Earl M. Todd, LL. D.	35 139
Clafin university, Orangeburg, S. C. (1869).....	Lewis M. Dunton, A. M., D. D.	18 272
Clark college,* Worcester, Mass. (1902).....	Edmund C. Sanford, Ph. D., LL. D.	12 135
Clark university,* Atlanta, Ga. (1870).....	G. Stanley, LL. Ph. D., LL. D.	86 819
Clark university,* Worcester, Mass. (1889).....	John P. Brooks, M. S.	35 625
Clarkson college Tech.,* Potsdam, N. Y. (1866).....	W. M. Riggs, E. M. E., LL. D.	27 450
Clemson Ag. col.,* Clemson College, S. C. (1886).....	John A. Marquis, D. D., LL. D.	47 541
Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (1881).....	Arthur J. Roberts, A. M.	19 192
Colby college, Waterville, Me. (1820).....	Flmer B. Bryan, LL. D.	38 323
Colgate university,* Hamilton, N. Y. (1819).....	Henry C. Culbertson, D. D.	52 634
College of Emporia, Emporia, Kas. (1882).....	John L. Seaton, LL. D.	88 11,864
College of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal. (1851).....	William F. Slocum, D. D., LL. D.	7 115
Colorado college,* Colorado Springs, Col. (1874).....	Nicholas M. Butler, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D.	12 254
Columbia university,* New York, N. Y. (1754).....	H. Feth, D. D.	9 202
Concordia college, Bronxville, N. Y. (1881).....	Rev. Martin Luecke,.....	8 148
Concordia college, Fort Wayne, Ind. (1839).....	M. J. F. Albrecht, D. D.	25 289
Concordia college, Milwaukee, Wis. (1881).....	Theodore Buenger,.....	15 191
Concordia college, St. Paul, Minn. (1893).....	Robert P. Pell, Litt. D.	43 826
Converse college,* Spartansburg, S. C. (1890).....	R. T. Campbell, D. D.	750 5,840
Cooper college, Sterling, Kas. (1887).....	H. H. Freer (dean),.....	140 1,200
Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa (1853).....	Jacob G. Schurman, D. Sc., LL. D.	24 392
Cornell university,* Ithaca, N. Y. (1868).....	Eugene A. Magerney, S. J.	29 430
Creighton university, Omaha, Neb. (1879).....	Samuel A. Cole, D. D.	137 1,390
Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn. (1842).....	William G. Seaman,.....	13 320
Dakota Wesleyan univ., Mitchell, S. D. (1883).....	Ernest Fox Nichols, D. Sc., LL. D.	
Dartmouth college,* Hanover, N. H. (1769).....	William J. Martin, M. A., M. D., Ph. D.	
Davidson college, Davidson, N. C. (1837).....		

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructor-Students.
Decatur college, Decatur, Ill. (1901).....	George E. Fellows, Ph. D., LL. D.....	63 970
Dedand college, Defiance, O. (1902).....	P. W. McReynolds, A. M.....	26 660
Delaware college,* Newark, Del. (1833).....	S. C. Mitchell, Ph. D.....	28 159
Denison university, Granville, O. (1831).....	Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph. D.....	45 800
De Paul university, Chicago, Ill. (1837).....	Very Rev. F. X. McCabe, C. M., LL. D.....	115 990
De Pauw university, Greencastle, Ind. (1837).....	George R. Grose.....	50 1,000
Des Moines college, Des Moines, Iowa (1865).....	John A. Earl, D. D.....	26 600
Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. (1783).....	James H. Morgan, Ph. D.....	16 300
Doane college, Crete, Neb. (1872).....	William O. Allen, Ph. D.....	22 200
Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa (1831).....	Hill M. Bell, A. M.....	85 1,366
Drew Theological seminary, Madison, N. J. (1866).....	Ezra S. Tipple, D. D., LL. D.....	16 175
Drury college, Springfield, Mo. (1873).....	Jas. G. McMurtry, A. M., Ph. D.....	340 340
Eastern college, Duquesne, Pa. (1873).....	Daniel M. Gorman, LL. D.....	35 480
Dubuque college, Dubuque, Ia. (1837).....	Robert L. Kelly, LL. D.....	32 525
Earlham college, Richmond, Ind. (1847).....	Hervin U. Roop, Ph. D., LL. D.....	21 168
Eastern college,* Manassas, Va. (1900).....	A. Anstice Harris (acting).....	18 266
Elmira college, Elmira, N. Y. (1855).....	W. A. Harper, M. A., Litt. D.....	24 402
Elon college, Elon College, N. C. (1890).....	Charles C. Weaver, A. M., Ph. D.....	12 215
Emory and Henry college, Emory, Va. (1838).....	James E. Dickey, D. D.....	17 260
Emory college, Oxford, Ga. (1836).....	James S. Moffat, D. D.....	8 140
Erskine college, Due West, S. C. (1839).....	W. H. Rollins, D. D.....	20 301
Fairmount college, Wichita, Kas. (1895).....	John W. Hanzel.....	31 505
Fargo college, Fargo, N. D. (1888).....	William Harris Guyer, A. M., D. D.....	19 444
Findlay college, Findlay, O. (1882).....	Fayette A. McKenzie, Ph. D.....	45 516
Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866).....	Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J.....	156 1,700
Fordham university, New York, N. Y. (1841).....	Henry H. Apple, D. D., LL. D.....	17 326
Franklin & Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa. (1887).....	Eljah A. Hanley, A. M., D. D.....	16 214
Franklin college, Franklin, Ind. (1834).....	E. M. Baxter, A. M., LL. D.....	18 165
Franklin college,* New Athens, O. (1825).....	Edmund Stanley.....	18 400
Friends university, Wichita, Kas. (1898).....	Edwin McNeill Poteat, LL. D.....	17 271
Furman university, Greenville, S. C. (1851).....	Perceval Hall, M. A.....	15 115
Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C. (1864).....	Wilford L. Robbins, D. D., LL. D.....	15 142
General Theological sem., New York, N. Y. (1817).....	Bruce B. Payne, A. M., Ph. D.....	25 110
George Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn.....	Rev. Alphonsus J. Donlon, S. J.....	198 1,555
Georgetown university, Washington, D. C. (1789).....	Kenneth G. Matheson, A. M., LL. D.....	67 1,006
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. (1888).....	William W. Guth.....	35 423
Goucher college, Baltimore, Md. (1888).....	George W. Taft.....	19 424
Grand Island college, Grand Island, Neb. (1892).....	Edwin G. Burritt, A. M.....	20 310
Greenville college, Greenville, Ill. (1892).....	J. H. T. Apple, Ph. D., LL. D.....	54 708
Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa (1847).....	T. A. Ormonde, LL. D.....	38 360
Grove City college,* Grove City, Pa. (1876).....	Thomas Newlin.....	17 246
Guilford college, Guilford College, N. C. (1888).....	O. J. Johnson, B. D.....	18 370
Gustavus Adolphus college, St. Peter, Minn. (1862).....	M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., LL. D.....	20 190
Hamilton college,* Clinton, N. Y. (1812).....	Samuel F. Kerfoot, D. D.....	19 386
Hamline university, St. Paul, Minn. (1854).....	Harry T. Graham, A. B., B. A., D. D.....	9 112
Hampden-Sidney col., Hampden-Sidney, Va. (1776).....	Hollis B. Frissell, D. D., LL. D.....	130 1,309
Hampton institute,* Hampton, Va. (1868).....	William A. Mills, LL. D.....	25 5,094
Hanover college, Hanover, Ind. (1832).....	Abbott L. Lowell, M. A., LL. D., Ph. D.....	359 5,699
Harvard university,* Cambridge, Mass. (1636).....	R. B. Crone.....	19 263
Hastings college, Hastings, Neb. (1882).....	Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL. D.....	22 179
Haverford college, Haverford, Pa. (1833).....	Walter D. Agnew, D. D.....	20 175
Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill. (1856).....	Charles E. Miller, D. D., LL. D.....	32 623
Heidelberg university, Tiffin, O. (1850).....	J. Reynolds.....	13 256
Hendrix college, Conway, Ark. (1884).....	F. W. Hawley, A. M., D. D.....	18 271
Henry Kendall college, Tulsa, Okla. (1895).....	George P. Magill, A. M., D. D.....	40 1,200
Highland Park college, Des Moines, Iowa (1889).....	Joseph W. Mauck, A. M., LL. D.....	23 391
Hillsdale college, Hillsdale, Mich. (1855).....	Miner Lee Bates, A. M., LL. D.....	20 231
Hiram college, Hiram, O. (1850).....	J. E. Lowry, A. M.....	7 162
Hilwaase college,* Sweetwater, Tenn. (1849).....	Lyman P. Powell, D. D., LL. D.....	22 121
Hobart college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1822).....	Rev. Joseph N. Dinand, S. J.....	33 580
Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. (1843).....	Arne Venema, D. D.....	25 444
Hope college, Holland, Mich. (1866).....	James M. Shelburne.....	15 215
Howard college, Birmingham, Ala. (1889).....	A. E. Baten, D. D. (acting).....	17 311
Howard Payne college, Brownwood, Tex. (1890).....	Stephen M. Newman, A. M., D. D.....	112 1,452
Howard university,* Washington, D. C. (1867).....	Henry Morehouse Gage.....	24 453
Huron college, Huron, S. D. (1883).....	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph. D.....	28 358
Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill. (1829).....	L. H. Bissell.....	7 185
Illinois College of Photography, Effingham, Ill.....	David Feimley, LL. D.....	93 2,509
Illinois State Normal univ., Normal (1857).....	Theodore Kemp, D. D., LL. D.....	40 640
Illinois Wesleyan univ., Bloomington, Ill. (1850).....	William Lowe Bryan, Ph. D., LL. D.....	205 2,630
Indiana university,* Bloomington, Ind. (1820).....	Raymond A. Pearson, LL. D.....	302 3,629
Iowa State Col. of Ag. & Mech. Arts, Ames (1869).....	Edwin A. Schell, D. D., Ph. D.....	26 394
Iowa Wesleyan college, Mt. Pleasant, Ia. (1842).....	Thomas S. Baker, Ph. D. (director).....	27 75
Jacob Tome institute, Fort Deposit, Md.....	George E. Fellows, Ph. D., LL. D.....	38 970
James Milliken univ., Decatur, Ill. (1901).....	Lincoln Hulley, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D.....	37 477
John B. Stetson university,* DeLand, Fla. (1883).....	Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D.....	268 1,471
Johns Hopkins university,* Baltimore, Md. (1876).....	I. H. Brumbaugh, A. M.....	23 371
Juanita college, Huntington, Pa. (1876).....	Paul V. Bomar, A. B., D. D.....	30 253
Judson college, Marion, Ala. (1838).....	H. L. Stetson.....	18 234
Kalamazoo college, Kalamazoo, Mich. (1833).....	J. H. Lucas, D. D., LL. D. (chancellor).....	15 300
Kansas City university, Kansas City, Kas. (1886).....	John F. Harmon, D. D.....	15 745
Kansas Wesleyan university, Salina, Kas. (1886).....	Mother superior.....	21 125
Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. (1871).....	William F. Peirce, L. H. D., D. D.....	14 136
Kenyon college, Gambier, O. (1824).....	Joseph A. Serena.....	16 104
Keuka college, Keuka Park, N. Y. (1892).....	Thomas McClelland, D. D., LL. D.....	35 573
Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. (1837).....	E. W. McGrath, D. D.....	28 578
Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn. (1875).....	J. H. McCracken, Ph. D., LL. D.....	62 575
Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. (1832).....	Daniel J. Scott.....	12 150
LaGrange college, LaGrange, Mo.....		

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.
Lake Erie college,* Painesville, O. (1837).....	Miss Vivian Small, M. A., Litt. D., LL. D.	25	139
Lake Forest college,* Lake Forest, Ill. (1876).....	John S. Nollen, Ph. D., LL. D.	19	209
Lander college, Greenwood, S. C. (1872).....	John O. Willson, D. D.	23	209
Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, O. (1832).....	William McKibbin, D. D., LL. D.	6	58
LaSalle college, Philadelphia, Pa. (1867).....	Rev. Brother Edward, F. S. C.	28	360
Lawrence university,* Appleton, Wis. (1847).....	Samuel Plantz, Ph. D., LL. D.	46	620
Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa. (1866).....	G. O. Gossard.....	30	384
Lehigh university,* South Bethlehem, Pa. (1866).....	Henry S. Drinker, E. M., LL. D.	82	745
Leland Stanford, Jr., U.* Stanford U., Cal. (1891).....	John Caspar Branner, Ph. D., LL. D.	233	2,062
Lenox college, Hopkinton, Iowa (1856).....	(Vacancy).....	12	102
Lexington Col. for Women, Lexington, Mo. (1874).....	M. W. Hatton.....	15	100
Lewis institute, Chicago, Ill. (1865).....	George N. Carman (director).....	170	3,600
Lincoln univ., Lincoln, Ill., Pa. (1857).....	John B. Randall, D. D.	12	117
Lincoln college, Lincoln, Ill. (1865).....	James H. McMurray, Ph. D.	12	213
Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.	W. H. Goler, A. M., D. D.	18	267
Lombard college,* Galesburg, Ill. (1851).....	R. M. Barton (dean).....	19	204
Louisiana State univ.* Baton Rouge, La. (1860).....	Thomas D. Boyd, A. M., LL. D.	91	1,741
Loyola university, Chicago, Ill. (1909).....	John L. Mathery, S. J.	127	1,542
Luther college, Decorah, Iowa (1861).....	Rev. C. K. Preus.....	16	210
Macalester college, St. Paul, Minn. (1884).....	T. Morey Hodgman, M. A., LL. D.	40	392
Manhattan college, New York, N. Y. (1863).....	Rev. Brother Edward, F. S. C.	22	275
Marietta college,* Marietta, O. (1835).....	George W. Hinman.....	17	205
Marquette university, Milwaukee, Wis. (1864).....	Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman, S. J.	240	1,670
Maryville college, Maryville, Tenn. (1819).....	Samuel T. Wilson, D. D.	54	771
Massachusetts Agr. col.* Amherst, Mass. (1863).....	Kenyon L. Butterfield, A. M., LL. D.	65	610
Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston, Mass. (1861).....	R. C. MacLaurin, A. M., LL. D., D. Sc.	243	1,816
Meredith college, Raleigh, N. C. (1899).....	Charles E. Brewer, LL. D.	25	385
Methodist Univ. of Okla., Guthrie, Okla. (1891).....	Edward Haslop, D. D.	18	500
Miami university, Oxford, O. (1890).....	R. M. Hughes, M. Sc.	18	650
Michigan Agr. college, East Lansing, Mich. (1857).....	J. L. Snyder, M. A., Ph. D.	155	1,960
Michigan Col. of Mines* Houghton, Mich. (1884).....	F. W. McNair, B. S., D. Sc.	22	123
Middlebury college,* Middlebury, Vt. (1800).....	John M. Thomas, D. D., LL. D.	31	441
Midland college, Atchison, Kas. (1887).....	Rev. Rufus B. Peery, Ph. D., D. D.	18	229
Milligan college, Milligan College, Tenn. (1882).....	Josephus Hopwood.....	12	172
Mills college,* Oakland, Cal. (1885).....	(Vacancy).....	33	135
Millspass college, Jackson, Miss. (1892).....	A. F. Watkins, A. B., D. D.	17	246
Milton college, Milton, Wis. (1867).....	Rev. W. C. Daland, M. A., D. D.	15	133
Milwaukee-Downer college, Milwaukee, Wis.	Miss Ellen C. Sabin, M. A., LL. D.	36	351
Milwaukee-Downer seminary, Milwaukee, Wis.	Macy D. Rodman (dean).....	16	188
Miss. A. & M. college, Agricultural College, Miss.	George R. Hightower.....	82	1,155
Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss. (1826).....	J. W. Provine, D. D., LL. D.	16	430
Missouri Valley college, Marshall, Mo. (1889).....	W. H. Black, D. D., LL. D.	23	285
Missouri Wesleyan college, Cameron, Mo. (1887).....	H. R. DeBra, A. M., D. D.	30	284
Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill. (1857).....	T. H. McMichael, A. M., D. D.	26	451
Montana State college,* Bozeman, Mont. (1893).....	James M. Hamilton, M. S.	68	886
Moore's Hill college, Moore's Hill, Ind. (1897).....	Henry A. King, D. D.	20	328
Morgan college, Baltimore, Md. (1867).....	John O. Spencer, Ph. D.	10	117
Morningside college, Sioux City, Iowa (1894).....	Alfred E. Craig, D. D.	36	702
Morris Brown university, Atlanta, Ga. (1885).....	W. A. Fountain, D. D., Ph. D.	31	865
Mount Angel college, Mount Angel, Ore. (1887).....	Rt. Rev. Placidus, O. S. B.	24	150
Mount Holyoke col.* South Hadley, Mass. (1837).....	Miss M. E. Wooley, M. A., Litt. D., L. H. D.	90	796
Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md. (1808).....	Very Rev. B. J. Bradley, A. M., LL. D.	40	388
Mount Union college, Alliance, O. (1858).....	W. H. McMaster, A. M.	37	626
Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa. (1867).....	John A. W. Haas, D. D., LL. D.	14	210
Municipal University of Akron, Akron, O. (1870).....	Parke R. Kolbe, Ph. D.	25	249
Muskingum college, New Concord, O. (1837).....	J. K. Montgomery, D. D.	29	815
McCormick Theological sem., Chicago, Ill. (1829).....	James G. K. McClure, D. D., LL. D.	18	191
McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill. (1828).....	Huber W. Hurt, LL. D.	15	240
McMinville college, McMinville, Ore. (1867).....	Leonard W. Riley, LL. D.	26	272
Nebraska Christian univ., Bethany, Neb. (1888).....	William Oeschger, LL. D.	44	852
Neb. Wesleyan univ., Univ. Place, Neb. (1888).....	Clark A. Fulmer (chancellor).....	17	231
Newberry college, Newberry, S. C. (1856).....	J. Henry Harms, D. D.	50	518
N. Hampshire Col. of Agr. and Mech. Arts* (1936).....	Edward T. Fairchild, A. M., LL. D.	20	502
New Orleans university, New Orleans, La. (1873).....	Charles M. Melden, D. D., Ph. D.	34	210
New Rochelle college, New Rochelle, N. Y.	(Vacancy).....	12	70
Newton Theo. inst., Newton Center, Mass. (1825).....	George F. Horr, D. D., LL. D.	371	5,893
New York university,* New York, N. Y. (1830).....	Elmer E. Brown, Ph. D., LL. D. (chan.).....	18	235
Niagara university, Niagara Falls, N. Y. (1856).....	Very Rev. M. A. Drennan, C. M.	60	738
N. C. Col. of Ag. & Me. Arts,* W. Raleigh, N. C. (1889).....	D. H. Hill, LL. D., Litt. D.	65	600
N. C. State Nor. & Ind. Col.* Greensboro, N. C. (1892).....	Julius I. Foust, LL. D.	23	395
Northwestern college, Naperville, Ill. (1861).....	L. H. Saege, D. D.	23	100
Northwestern Mil. & Nav. acad., Lake Geneva, Wis.	Col. R. P. Davidson, A. M.	430	5,028
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. (1865).....	Aram W. Harris, Sc. D., LL. D.	13	100
Northwich university, Northfield, Vt. (1819).....	Charles H. Spooner, A. M., LL. D.	18	145
Oberlin college,* Oberlin, O. (1833).....	Henry C. King, D. D., LL. D.	149	1,673
Occidental college, Los Angeles, Cal. (1857).....	John Willis Baer, LL. D.	26	322
Ohio Northern university, Ada, O. (1871).....	Albert E. Smith, D. D., Ph. D.	42	1,764
Ohio State university,* Columbus, O. (1870).....	William O. Thompson, D. D., LL. D.	417	4,943
Ohio university,* Athens, O. (1804).....	Alston Ellis, Ph. D., LL. D.	92	4,317
Ohio Wesleyan university,* Delaware, O. (1842).....	Herbert Welch, D. D., LL. D.	67	1,166
Olivet college,* Olivet, Mich. (1859).....	Thos. W. Nadal.....	23	217
Oregon Agricultural college,* Corvallis, Ore. (1885).....	William J. Kerr, Sc. D.	242	4,163
Ottawa university, Ottawa, Kas. (1865).....	Silas Eber Price, D. D.	20	351
Otterbein university, Westerville, O. (1847).....	W. G. Clippinger, A. B., D. D.	27	565
Ouachita college, Arkadelphia, Ark. (1886).....	Samuel Y. Jameson, D. D., LL. D.	30	350
Pacific university, Forest Grove, Ore. (1849).....	C. J. Bushnell.....	20	297
Park college,* Parkville, Mo. (1875).....	Arthur L. Wolfe, Ph. D.	22	412
Parker college, Winnebago, Minn. (1889).....	J. D. McCormick, A. M., B. D.	8	140

School, location and date of founding.	
Parsons college, Fairfield, Iowa (1875).....	
Penn college, Oskaloosa, Iowa (1873).....	
Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa. (1832)....	
Pennsylvania Col. for Women,* Pitts., Pa. (1869)...	
Pennsylvania Military col.* Chester, Pa. (1858)...	
Philander Smith college, Little Rock, Ark. (1887)...	
Polytechnic institute,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1854)....	
Pomona college,* Claremont, Cal. (1887).....	
Potomac university,* Washington, D. C. (1904)...	
Pratt institute,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1887).....	
Presbyterian Col. of S. C., Clinton, S. C. (1905)...	
Princeton Theological sem., Princeton, N. J. (1812)...	
Princeton university,* Princeton, N. J. (1746).....	
Pritchett college,* Glasgow, Mo. (1863).....	
Proseminar college, Elmhurst, Ill. (1871).....	
Purdue university,* Lafayette, Ind. (1874).....	
Radcliffe college,* Cambridge, Mass. (1879).....	
Randolph-Macon Col. for Men, Ashland, Va. (1830)...	
Randolph-Macon Woman's col., Lynchburg, Va. (1838)...	
Redfield college, Redfield, S. D. (1887).....	
Rensselaer Polytechnic inst.,* Troy, N. Y. (1824)...	
Rice institute, Houston, Tex. (1912).....	
Richmond college, Richmond, Va. (1832).....	
Rio Grande college, Rio Grande, O. (1876).....	
Ripon college,* Ripon, Wis. (1850).....	
Roanoke college, Salem, Va. (1853).....	
Rochester Mechanics inst., Rochester, N. Y. (1855)...	
Rochester Theological sem., Rochester, N. Y. (1850)...	
Rockford College for Women,* Rockford, Ill. (1847)...	
Rock Hill college, Ellicott City, Md. (1857).....	
Rose Polytechnic inst.,* Terre Haute, Ind. (1883)...	
Rust college, Holly Spring, Miss. (1868).....	
Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J. (1766).....	
St. Anselm's college, Manchester, N. H. (1899).....	
St. Benedict's college, Atchison, Kas. (1858).....	
St. Charles college, Catonsville, Md. (1848).....	
St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. (1784).....	
St. John's college, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1870).....	
St. John's college, Washington, D. C. (1866).....	
St. John's college, Winfield, Kas. (1885).....	
St. John's Military Academy, Decatur, Ga. (1857)...	
St. John's university, Collegeville, Minn. (1857)...	
St. Joseph's college, Rensselaer, Ind. (1891).....	
St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y. (1858).....	
St. Louis university, St. Louis, Mo. (1818).....	
St. Mary college, Dayton, O. (1878).....	
St. Mary's college, Oakland, Cal. (1863).....	
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Kas. (1848).....	
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Ky. (1821).....	
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. (1874).....	
St. Paul's college, Concordia, Mo. (1880).....	
St. Stanislaus college, Chicago, Ill. (1890).....	
St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N. Y. (1869).....	
Scotia seminary, Concord, N. C. (1870).....	
Seton Hall college, South Orange, N. J. (1856).....	
Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C. (1865).....	
Shorter college, Rome, Ga. (1877).....	
Shurtleff college, Alton, Ill. (1827).....	
Simmons college,* Boston, Mass. (1899).....	
Simpson college, Indianapolis, Iowa (1860).....	
Sioux Falls college, Sioux Falls, S. D. (1872).....	
Smith college,* Northampton, Mass. (1872).....	
Southern Baptist Theo. sem., Louisville, Ky. (1859)...	
Southern university, Greensboro, Ala. (1865).....	
Southwestern college, Winfield, Kas. (1885).....	
Southwestern Pres. univ., Clarksville, Tenn. (1875)...	
Spelman seminary, Atlanta, Ga. (1857).....	
Springhill college, Mobile, Ala. (1830).....	
State Col. of Washington,* Pullman, Wash. (1892)...	
State Normal & Indust. col.,* Greensboro, N. C. (1847)...	
State University of Iowa,* Iowa City, Ia. (1847)...	
State Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. (1865).....	
State university, Louisville, Ky. (1862).....	
Stevens Institute of Technology,* Hoboken, N. J. (1869)...	
Susquehanna university, Sellinsgrove, Pa. (1869)...	
Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pa. (1869).....	
Syracuse university,* Syracuse, N. Y. (1870).....	
Tabor college, Tabor, Iowa (1866).....	
Talladega college,* Talladega, Ala. (1867).....	
Tarkio college,* Tarkio, Mo. (1833).....	
Taylor university, Upland, Ind. (1848).....	
Temple university,* Philadelphia, Pa. (1884).....	
Texas Christian univ., Fort Worth, Tex. (1873).....	
The Col. of the City of New York,* N. Y. (1847)...	
The Geo. Washington univ.,* Wash., D. C. (1821)...	
The Pennsylvania State Col.,* State Col., Pa. (1855)...	
The Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. (1794)...	
Throop Col. of Technology,* Pasadena, Cal. (1891)...	
Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky. (1798).....	

President.		Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.
Lowell M. McAfee, LL. D.	18	286	
David M. Edwards, Ph. D.	30	555	
W. A. Granville, Ph. D., LL. D.	30	412	
Cora H. Coolidge.	28	251	
Col. C. E. Hyatt, C. E., LL. D.	18	100	
Rev. James M. Cox, D. D.	25	423	
Fred W. Atkinson, Ph. D.	44	725	
James A. Blaisdell, D. D.	45	550	
Ernest W. Porter, Ph. D.	15	300	
Charles M. Pratt, A. M.	190	3,537	
Davidson M. Douglas, M. A., D. D.	10	143	
J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., LL. D.	14	177	
John Grier Hibben, Ph. D., LL. D.	207	1,643	
U. S. Hall, A. B.	9	80	
Rev. D. Irion, D. D.	8	170	
W. E. Stone, Ph. D., LL. D.	200	2,521	
LeBaron R. Briggs, A. M., LL.D., Litt. D.	136	628	
Robert E. Blackwell, A. M., LL. D.	12	198	
William A. Webb, Litt. D.	50	610	
Edward A. Fath, Ph. D.	11	140	
Palmer C. Ricketts, C. S., E. D., LL. D.	60	650	
Dr. Edgar O. Lovett, Ph. D., LL. D.	35	260	
F. W. Boatright, M. A., LL. D.	36	416	
Simson H. Edging, A. M.	10	423	
Silas Evans, D. D., LL. D.	22	234	
J. A. Morehead, D. D.	29	205	
Carleton B. Gibson, A. M., LL. D.	100	2,176	
Clarence A. Barbour, D. D.	15	161	
Julia H. Gulliver, Ph. D., LL. D.	36	250	
Brother Dorotheus, F. S. C.	12	150	
Leo C. Mees, Ph. D.	22	194	
James Docking, Ph. D., D. D.	22	400	
W. H. S. Demarest, D. D., LL. D.	85	1,100	
E. Helmsetter, D. D., O. S. B.	23	145	
Rt.-Rev. Innocent Wolf, O. S. B.	23	250	
Very Rev. M. F. Dinneen, D. D.	15	190	
Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L.	13	265	
Very Rev. John W. Moore, C. M.	39	700	
Brother Flamian, F. S. C.	15	185	
A. W. Meyer	10	129	
Sidney T. Smythe, Ph. D., D. D.	19	200	
Rt.-Rev. Peter Engel, O. S. B., Ph. D.	35	406	
Rev. Hugh Lear, C. P., P. S.	24	319	
Almon Gunnison, LL. D.	75	641	
Very Rev. Bernard J. Outing, S. J.	211	1,427	
Rev. Bernard P. O'Reilly, S. M.	38	480	
Brother Vellesian	43	468	
Rev. Wm. J. Wallace, S. J.	20	410	
Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C. R.	10	95	
L. A. Vigness	34	555	
J. H. C. Kaepfel	8	168	
Rev. L. G. Zapala, C. R., A. M.	15	200	
Rev. W. C. Rodgers, M. A., S. T. D.	12	70	
A. W. Verner, D. D.	20	282	
James F. Mooney, D. D., LL. D.	17	263	
Charles F. Meserve, LL. D.	27	291	
A. W. Van Hoose, A. M., LL. D.	30	275	
George M. Potter, A. M.	14	145	
Henry Lefavour, Ph. D., LL. D.	123	1,074	
F. L. Strickland, Ph. D., D. D.	30	616	
Rolvix Harlan, Ph. D.	15	255	
Marion Le Roy Burton, Ph. D., LL. D.	146	1,638	
Edgar Y. Mullins, D. D., LL. D.	10	409	
C. A. Rush, A. B., D. D.	11	122	
Frank R. Mossman, A. M.	22	388	
J. R. Dobyns, M. A., LL. D. (chancellor)	10	107	
Miss Lucy Hale Tapley	50	700	
E. Cummings, S. J.	29	233	
E. A. Bryan, A. M., LL. D.	150	1,647	
J. I. Foust, D. D.	77	987	
Thomas H. Macbride, Ph. D., LL. D.	250	2,996	
Henry S. Barker, LL. D.	98	1,418	
William T. Amiger, A. M., D. D., LL. D.	15	225	
A. C. Humphreys, M. E., Sc. D., LL. D.	34	384	
Charles T. Aikens, D. D.	22	260	
Joseph Swain, B. L., M. S., LL. D.	43	420	
James R. Day, LL. D. (chancellor)	300	4,000	
Nelson W. Warhan, Ph. B., D. (acting)	12	66	
John M. P. Metcalf, M. A.	40	702	
Joseph A. Thompson, D. D.	26	278	
Monroe Vahinger, D. D.	19	316	
Russell H. Conwell, D. D., LL. D.	235	3,495	
Frederick D. Kershner, M. A., LL. D.	34	661	
Sidney E. Mezes, LL. D.	225	8,465	
Charles H. Stockton, LL. D.	229	1,790	
Edwin Erie Sparks, Ph. D., LL. D.	253	3,375	
Brown Ayres, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L.	191	4,132	
James A. B. Scherer, Ph. D., LL. D.	21	91	
R. H. Crossfield, Ph. D., LL. D.	27	250	

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.
Trinity college, Durham, N. C. (1838).....	William P. Few, A. B., A. M., Ph. D.....	37	454
Trinity college,* Hartford, Conn. (1823).....	Flavel S. Luther, Ph. D., LL. D.....	25	253
Trinity university, Waxahachie, Tex. (1869).....	S. L. Hornbeak, LL. D.....	25	350
Tufts college, Tufts College, Mass. (1862).....	Hermion C. Bumpus, LL. D.....	261	1,241
Tulane university,* New Orleans, La. (1834).....	Robert Sharp, A. M., Ph. D.....	301	2,708
Tusculum college, Tusculum, Tenn. (1794).....	C. O. Gray, D. D.....	22	200
Tuskegee institute,* Tuskegee, Ala. (1881).....	Booker T. Washington, A. M., LL. D.....	188	1,527
Union Christian college, Merom, Ind. (1860).....	Daniel A. Long, D. D., LL. D.....	19	145
Union college, Barboursville, Ky. (1860).....	E. R. Overly.....	12	300
Union college, College View, Neb. (1891).....	Harry A. Morrison.....	25	425
Union college,* Schenectady, N. Y. (1795).....	Charles A. Richmond, D. D., LL. D.....	42	474
Union Theological sem., New York, N. Y. (1836).....	Francis Brown, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.....	30	222
Union university, Jackson, Tenn. (1848).....	A. T. Barrett, Ph. D., LL. D.....	20	225
U. S. Military academy,* West Point, N. Y. (1802).....	Col. C. P. Townsley, U. S. A. (supt.).....	130	632
United States Naval acad.,* Annapolis, Md. (1845).....	Capt. Wm. F. Fullam, U. S. N. (supt.).....	122	916
University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa (1831).....	George H. Denny, LL. D., D. C. L.....	125	1,378
University of Arizona, Tucson (1891).....	R. B. van Kleinsmid, LL. D.....	55	325
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville (1871).....	John C. Futrell, A. M.....	80	784
University of California, Berkeley (1860).....	Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL. D.....	890	8,699
Univ. of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn. (1867).....	F. W. Hixson.....	725	7,731
University of Chicago,* Chicago, Ill. (1892).....	Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D.....	394	7,731
University of Cincinnati,* Cincinnati, O. (1870).....	Charles M. Dabney, Ph. D., LL. D.....	263	2,298
University of Colorado,* Boulder (1877).....	Livingston Farrand, M. A., M. D., LL. D.....	200	1,350
University of Denver, University Park, Col. (1864).....	Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., LL. D.....	100	1,295
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich. (1879).....	Vacancy.....	71	525
University of Florida, Gainesville (1905).....	A. H. Murphree, LL. D.....	62	647
University of Georgia,* Athens (1785).....	David C. Barrow (chancellor).....	68	632
University of Idaho,* Moscow (1892).....	Melvin A. Brannon, Ph. D.....	69	658
University of Illinois,* Urbana (1867).....	Edmund J. James, Ph. D., LL. D.....	777	6,004
University of Kansas,* Lawrence (1866).....	Frank Strong, Ph. D., LL. D. (chancellor).....	200	2,890
University of Maine,* Orono (1865).....	Robert J. Aley, Ph. D., LL. D.....	150	1,189
University of Maryland,* Annapolis (1784).....	Thos. Fell, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L. (provost).....	211	1,400
University of Michigan,* Ann Arbor (1817).....	H. B. Hutchins, LL. D.....	406	6,258
University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis (1868).....	E. G. E. Vincent, LL. D.....	608	8,492
University of Mississippi,* University (1848).....	J. N. Powers, LL. D. (chancellor).....	55	530
University of Missouri,* Columbia (1839).....	Albert Ross Hill, LL. D.....	279	3,624
University of Montana,* Missoula (1895).....	F. C. Scheuch (acting).....	53	810
University of Nebraska,* Lincoln (1869).....	Samuel Avery, Ph. D., LL. D. (chancellor).....	625	4,000
University of Nevada, Reno (1886).....	A. M. Hendricks.....	45	388
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque (1892).....	David Ross Boyd, Ph. D.....	23	137
Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. (1849).....	John Cavanaugh, C. S. C., D. D.....	85	1,105
University of North Carolina,* Chapel Hill (1789).....	Edward K. Graham, M. A., Ph. D.....	93	1,017
University of North Dakota, University (1883).....	Frank L. McVey, Ph. D., LL. D.....	84	1,241
University of Oklahoma,* Norman (1892).....	Stratton D. Brooks, Ph. D., LL. D.....	139	1,685
University of Oregon,* Eugene (1878).....	Prince L. Campbell, A. B., LL. D.....	80	1,500
University of Pennsylvania,* Philadelphia (1740).....	Edgar A. Smith, Ph. D., LL. D. (provost).....	589	7,152
University of Pittsburgh,* Pittsburgh, Pa. (1737).....	S. B. McCracken, LL. D. (chancellor).....	339	3,418
University of Rochester,* Rochester, N. Y. (1850).....	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D.....	33	495
Univ. of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal. (1851).....	Walter F. Thornton, S. J.....	49	400
Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles (1879).....	George F. Bovard, A. M., D. D., LL. D.....	281	2,773
University of Southern Minnesota,* Austin (1896).....	O. C. Theilmann.....	28	800
University of South Carolina,* Columbia (1805).....	W. S. Carrell.....	38	512
University of South Dakota,* Vermillion (1882).....	Robert L. Slagle, M. A., Ph. D.....	50	425
University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. (1868).....	Albion W. Knight, D. D. (chancellor).....	31	264
University of Tennessee,* Knoxville (1794).....	Brown Ayres, Ph. D., LL. D.....	201	3,189
University of Texas,* Austin (1833).....	Wm. James Battle, Ph. D. (acting).....	192	3,450
University of Utah,* Salt Lake City (1850).....	J. T. Kingsbury, Ph. D.....	75	1,100
University of Vermont,* Burlington (1791).....	Guy P. Benton, D. D., Ph. D., LL. D.....	105	932
University of Virginia,* Charlottesville (1819).....	Edwin A. Alderman, D. C. L., LL. D.....	103	919
University of Washington,* Seattle (1862).....	Henry Suzzalo, Ph. D.....	192	4,050
University of Wisconsin,* Madison (1848).....	Chas. W. Van Hise, Ph. D.....	71	7,496
University of Wooster, Wooster, O. (1863).....	J. C. White, A. M., LL. D.....	42	611
University of Wyoming,* Laramie (1886).....	C. A. Duniway, Ph. D., LL. D.....	50	558
Upper Iowa university, Fayette, Iowa (1858).....	William A. Shanklin, D. D., LL. D.....	21	364
Upsala college, Kenilworth, N. J. (1893).....	Rev. Peter Froberg, B. D.....	10	101
Ursinus college, Collegeville, Pa. (1869).....	George L. Omwake, Ph. D.....	18	193
Utah Agricultural college,* Logan, Utah (1890).....	John A. Wiltsoe, A. M., Ph. D.....	86	1,501
Valparaiso university, Valparaiso, Ind. (1873).....	Henry P. Brown, A. M.....	218	6,000
Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. (1873).....	J. H. Kirkland, LL. D. (chancellor).....	140	957
Vassar college,* Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (1861).....	Henry N. MacCracken, Ph. D., LL. D.....	126	1,120
Villanova college, Villanova, Pa.....	Edward G. Dohan, A. M., O. S. A.....	38	365
Vincennes university,* Vincennes, Ind. (1806).....	Wm. Hainow, A. M., Ph. D.....	16	308
Virginia Christian college, Lynchburg, Va. (1903).....	J. T. Hundley.....	12	100
Virginia Military institute,* Lexington, Va. (1839).....	Gen. E. W. Nichol (superintendent).....	27	390
Virginia Polytechnic inst., Blacksburg, Va. (1872).....	J. D. Eggleston, A. M.....	53	491
Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.....	George Rice Hovey, D. D.....	17	285
Washash college,* Crawfordsville, Ind. (1832).....	George L. Mackintosh, D. D., LL. D.....	21	337
Wake Forest college, Wake Forest, N. C. (1834).....	Wm. L. Poteat.....	42	471
Walden university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866).....	George F. Durgin, M. A., D. D.....	40	675
Washburn college, Topeka, Kas. (1865).....	Parley P. Womer, D. D.....	35	831
Washington & Jefferson col.,* Wash., Pa. (1802).....	F. W. Hittit, D. D., LL. D.....	24	316
Washington and Lee univ.,* Lexington, Va. (1749).....	Henry Louis Smith, M. A., Ph. D., LL. D.....	30	509
Washington college, Chestertown, Md. (1782).....	James W. Cain, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.....	10	126
Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. (1853).....	F. A. Hall (acting chancellor).....	205	1,796
Waynesburg college,* Waynesburg, Pa. (1850).....	Ezra F. Baker, D. D., Ph. D.....	20	257
Wellesley college,* Wellesley, Mass. (1875).....	Ellen F. Pendleton, M. A., Litt. D.....	32	195
Wells college,* Aurora, N. Y. (1868).....	Kerr D. Macmillan, S. T. D.....	42	464
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. (1831).....	William A. Shanklin, D. D., LL. D.....	32	255
Western College for Women,* Oxford, O. (1854).....	W. M. Boyd, Ph. D.....	31	255

School, location and date of founding.
Western Maryland col., Westminster, Md. (1867).....
Western Reserve university,* Cleveland O. (1826).....
Western Theological sem., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1825).....
Westminster college, New Wilmington, Pa. (1852).....
West Virginia university, Morgantown (1867).....
Wheaton college,* Norton, Mass. (1834).....
Wheaton college, Wheaton, Ill. (1860).....
Whitman college,* Walla Walla, Wash. (1882).....
Whittier college, Whittier, Cal. (1901).....
Whitworth college, Tacoma, Wash. (1833).....
Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, O. (1856).....
Wiley university, Marshall, Tex. (1879).....
Willamette university, Salem, Ore. (1844).....
William and Mary col.,* Williamsburg, Va. (1693).....
William and Vashti college, Aledo, Ill. (1908).....
William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo. (1849).....
Williams college,* Williamstown, Mass. (1793).....
William Smith college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1908).....
Wilson college, Chambersburg, Pa. (1870).....
Wittenberg college, Springfield, O. (1845).....
Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C. (1854).....
Worcester Poly. inst.,* Worcester, Mass. (1865).....
Yale university,* New Haven, Conn. (1701).....
Yankton college, Yankton, S. D. (1881).....
York college, York, Neb. (1890).....

President.	Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.
Thos. H. Lewis, D. D., LL. D.....	24	230
Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D.....	234	1,573
James A. Kelso, Ph. D., D. D.....	10	81
Robert McW. Russell, D. D., LL. D.....	24	260
Frank B. Trotter, LL. D.....	93	1,651
S. V. Cole, D. D., LL. D.....	24	175
Charles A. Blanchard, A. M., D. D.....	25	250
S. B. L. Penrose, D. D.....	28	250
A. Rosenberger, A. B., LL. B.....	16	125
Donald D. McKay, A. M., Ph. D.....	11	53
William S. Scarborough, Ph. D., LL. D.....	34	512
M. W. Dorgan, A. M., Ph. D.....	29	392
Carl G. Doney, LL. D.....	29	321
L. G. Tyler, M. A., LL. D.....	20	227
Ward L. Ray, A. M.....	14	250
John P. Greene, D. D., LL. D.....	31	452
Harry A. Garfield, LL. D.....	59	499
Lyman P. Powell, D. D., LL. D.....	22	98
Anna Jane McKeag, Ph. D., LL. D.....	22	198
Charles G. Heckert, D. D.....	41	974
Henry N. Snyder, M. A., Litt. D., LL. D.....	14	289
Ira N. Hollis.....	56	541
Arthur Twining Hadley, Ph. D., LL. D.....	362	3,300
Henry K. Warren, M. A., LL. D.....	23	399
M. O. McLaughlin, M. A., D. D.....	21	473

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

Organized Feb. 27, 1902.

Chairman—Frederick T. Gates.
Secretary—Wallace Buttrick.
Assistant secretaries—E. C. Sage, Abraham Flexner.

Treasurer—L. G. Myers.
Assistant treasurer—L. M. Dashiell.
Members of Board—Frederick T. Gates, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy, Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, Harry Pratt Judson, Charles W. Eliot, Andrew Carnegie, Edgar L. Marston, Wickliffe Rose, Jerome D. Greene, Hanson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Abraham Flexner, George E. Vincent.

Offices—61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
The general education board was informally organized Feb. 27, 1902, at the suggestion of John D. Rockefeller's committee on benevolence and was given a charter by congress and formally organized in January, 1903. The plan was designed and adapted to assist Mr. Rockefeller in distributing his gifts to education and to afford a medium through which other men of means might contribute to the same. The board, a few days after its initial meeting, received from Mr. Rockefeller the sum of \$1,000,000, the use of which was to be confined to the study and promotion of education in the southern states.

June 30, 1905, the board was notified that Mr. Rockefeller would donate \$10,000,000, the principal of which was to be held in perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income to be used for the benefit of institutions of learning in such manner as might be deemed best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States. In 1907 Mr. Rockefeller gave the board \$32,000,000 and in 1909 added \$10,000,000 more to the fund. The board was authorized to distribute the principal of the fund, and all other endowment funds hitherto con-

of education within the United States of America, without distinction of race, sex or creed."

The first comprehensive report of the work of the board, covering its activities since its organization twelve years ago, was issued Jan. 18, 1915. It gives details showing that, using the board as a medium, John D. Rockefeller has provided more than \$73,000,000 for the cause of education.

Including the funds given through the board, and the funds still in its hands, and as a result of the efforts of the board in inducing others to give, the total sum of \$17,362,710.24 has been dedicated to the cause of education in the United States. The funds supplied by Mr. Rockefeller himself have been utilized as follows:

Appropriations by the board directly \$15,589,569.90	
Appropriations at the specific instance of Mr. Rockefeller, but paid through the board to the University of Chicago.....	13,554,343.99
Appropriations through the board to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.....	10,267,022.10
Funds still in the hands of the board and available for its purposes.....	33,939,156.89
Total.....	\$73,350,092.88

Of the foregoing \$200,000 and accrued interest was contributed by Miss Anna T. Jeanes.

The policy of the board has been to use its funds with a view to inducing others to co-operate for the same general purposes. Thus the contributions of the board for nearly all purposes have been supplemented by other gifts secured through the leverage of the appropriation of the board itself. The sums appropriated by the board since its establishment, together with these supplemental sums, are shown in the following table:

	By board.	By others.	Total.
To colleges and universities.....	\$10,582,591.80	\$39,801,732.00	\$50,384,323.80
To medical schools.....	2,670,874.11	2,250,000.00	4,920,874.11
Negro colleges and schools.....	699,781.13	644,147.11	1,343,928.24
To miscellaneous schools.....	159,991.02	247,323.00	407,314.02
Professors of secondary education.....	242,861.09	(Outright)	242,861.09
Southern education board.....	97,126.23	(Outright)	97,126.23
Rural school agents (both races).....	104,443.18	(Outright)	104,443.18
Farm demonstration work—south.....	925,750.00	1,069,405.25	1,995,155.25
Farm demonstration work—Maine and New Hampshire.....	50,876.45	(Outright)	50,876.45
Rural organization service.....	37,166.66	(Outright)	37,166.66
Education conference.....	18,108.23	(Outright)	18,108.23
Total.....	15,589,569.90	44,012,617.36	59,602,187.26

tributed by Mr. Rockefeller, whenever in the discretion of the members or their successors it should be deemed advisable to do so.

The charter of the board provides that the object of the corporation shall be "the promotion

Thus the sums *appropriated to education through the general education board, together with the supplemental amounts provided by others, aggregate for the period covered by the report \$17,362,710.24.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Comparative statement showing the receipts from the several objects of internal taxation in the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.

	SPIRITS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1914.	1915.		
Spirits distilled from fruit.....	\$2,975,227.62	\$2,767,659.41		\$207,568.21
Spirits distilled from other materials.....	150,077,123.76	133,803,036.18		16,274,087.58
Rectifiers (special tax).....	292,796.56	273,688.23		19,108.33
Wine, etc., domestic and imported.....		2,307,301.97	\$2,307,301.97	
Retail liquor dealers (special tax).....	4,617,452.93	4,310,073.94		307,378.99
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax).....	639,486.64	572,321.96		67,164.68
Manufacturers of stills and stills and worms manufactured.....	2,689.19	1,322.55		1,366.64
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export.....	2,560.70	3,135.95	575.25	
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond.....				
Grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines.....	344,790.00	318,922.00		25,868.00
	146,049.91	262,237.18	116,187.27	
Total.....	159,098,177.31	144,619,699.37		14,478,477.94
TOBACCO.				
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....	23,012,496.69	21,174,366.97		1,838,129.72
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....	777,594.75	729,197.46		48,397.29
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....	62,707.97	56,531.02		6,176.95
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....	20,512,083.92	20,925,596.14	413,512.22	
Snuff of all descriptions.....	2,621,339.30	2,387,125.95		234,213.35
Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions.....	33,000,417.05	32,197,939.64		802,477.41
Special taxes (act of Oct. 22, 1914):				
Manufacturers of cigars.....		299,028.75	299,028.75	
Manufacturers of cigarettes.....		38,011.00	38,011.00	
Dealers in leaf tobacco.....		56,335.71	56,335.71	
Dealers in tobacco.....		2,058,619.40	2,058,619.40	
Manufacturers of tobacco.....		34,621.50	34,621.50	
Total.....	79,986,639.68	79,957,873.54		29,266.14
FERMENTED LIQUORS.				
Fermented liquors (barrel tax).....	66,105,444.65	78,460,380.97	12,354,936.32	
Brewers (special tax).....	129,160.51	124,719.15		4,441.36
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	282,409.78	241,018.65		41,391.13
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	564,497.51	502,827.95		61,669.56
Total.....	67,081,512.45	79,328,946.72	12,247,434.27	
OLEOMARGARINE.				
Oleomargarine, artificially colored, etc.....	419,874.14	4761,200.63	341,326.49	
Oleomargarine, free from coloration, etc.....	343,912.16	347,141.81	3,229.65	
Oleomargarine, manufacturers and dealers (special taxes).....	561,432.83	586,914.51	25,481.68	
Total.....	1,325,219.13	1,695,256.95	370,037.82	
SPECIAL TAXES (ACT OF OCT. 22, 1914).				
Bankers.....		2,828,747.02	2,828,747.02	
Brokers.....		161,485.03	161,485.03	
Pawnbrokers.....		112,686.83	112,686.83	
Brokers, commercial.....		133,470.89	133,470.89	
Brokers, custom house.....		7,781.98	7,781.98	
Theaters, museums and concert halls.....		789,997.07	789,997.07	
Circuses.....		2,555.14	2,555.14	
Exhibitions not otherwise provided for.....		15,414.36	15,414.36	
Bowling alleys and billiard rooms.....		791,414.74	791,414.74	
Commission merchants.....		123,626.12	123,626.12	
Total.....		4,967,179.13	4,967,179.13	
SCHEDULES A AND B (ACT OF OCT. 22, 1914).				
Schedule A (documentary stamps, etc.).....		20,494,474.75	20,494,474.75	
Schedule B (perfumery, cosmetics, etc.).....		2,961,490.59	2,961,490.59	
Total.....		23,455,965.34	23,455,965.34	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Adulterated butter (including special taxes).....	43,097.30	23,085.05		20,012.25
Process or renovated butter (including special tax).....	81,476.46	99,531.00	18,054.54	
Mixed flour (including special tax).....	2,963.10	5,255.94	2,292.84	
Opium, manufactured for smoking purposes.....	738.00	2,068.77	1,330.77	
Manufacturers, importers or distributors of opium, etc. (special tax).....		199,697.35	199,697.35	
Opium order blanks.....		48,708.62	48,708.62	
Playing cards.....	714,307.26	673,847.54		40,459.72
Accepted offers in compromise, unassessed penalties, interest, etc.....	284,501.61	379,288.98	94,787.37	
Collections not otherwise herein provided for.....	8,986.92	23,277.15	14,290.23	
Total.....	1,136,070.65	1,454,760.40	318,689.75	
Total ordinary receipts.....	308,627,619.22	335,479,181.50	26,851,562.28	
INCOME.				
Corporation income tax.....	43,127,739.89	39,144,529.19		3,983,210.70
Individual income tax.....	28,253,534.85	41,046,165.61	12,792,630.76	
Total.....	71,381,274.74	80,190,694.80	8,809,420.06	
Aggregate receipts.....	380,008,893.96	415,669,876.30	35,660,982.34	

*Includes \$193,302.08 from sale of internal revenue stamps affixed to Philippine products coming into the United States under provisions of the act of Aug. 5, 1909. †Includes approximately

\$320,000 tax payments made on account of assessments on oleomargarine withdrawn at $\frac{1}{4}$ cent during various periods prior to July 1, 1914, and subsequently found on the market artificially colored and assessed at $\frac{9}{16}$ cents per pound, or the difference between the $\frac{1}{4}$ cent and the 10 cent rate of tax. Includes \$10,671,077.22 from corporation excise tax (act of Aug. 5, 1909).

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama ...	\$661,217.64	Nevada ...	\$171,095.06
Alaska ...	31,699.46	N. H'shire ...	783,234.45
Arizona ...	208,912.05	New Jersey ...	15,358,014.08
Arkansas ...	394,536.43	New Mexico ...	142,593.08
California ...	13,129,026.52	New York ...	76,271,908.24
Colorado ...	1,509,773.16	N. Carolina ...	13,651,937.38
Connecticut ...	3,222,249.67	N. Dakota ...	261,610.05
Delaware ...	722,298.66	Ohio ...	27,424,294.20
D. of Col. ...	1,438,628.75	Oklahoma ...	729,323.56
Florida ...	1,562,425.02	Oregon ...	1,160,496.09
Georgia ...	1,041,349.35	Pennsylvania ...	37,611,791.52
Hawaii ...	434,582.62	Porto Rico ...	624,793.60
Idaho ...	208,004.69	Rhode Island ...	1,797,703.53
Illinois ...	56,242,546.12	S. Carolina ...	453,396.66
Indiana ...	25,761,193.45	S. Dakota ...	359,551.25
Iowa ...	2,621,308.38	Tennessee ...	2,376,418.27
Kansas ...	1,101,868.00	Texas ...	2,841,336.60
Kentucky ...	33,653,848.21	Utah ...	576,720.59
Louisiana ...	8,604,940.00	Vermont ...	276,446.50
Maine ...	718,084.03	Virginia ...	8,642,358.70
Maryland ...	7,766,490.56	Washington ...	2,329,211.84
Massachusetts ...	12,094,625.11	W. Virginia ...	1,969,473.72
Michigan ...	11,085,043.07	Wisconsin ...	11,390,243.87
Minnesota ...	5,195,175.30	Wyoming ...	133,509.79
Mississippi ...	223,965.84	Philippine islands ...	193,302.08
Missouri ...	14,874,845.68		
Montana ...	752,908.96		
Nebraska ...	2,878,265.06	Total ...	415,669,876.30

NOTE—Alabama and Mississippi compose the district of Alabama; Colorado and Wyoming, the district of Colorado; Connecticut and Rhode Island, the district of Connecticut; Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and the counties of Accomac and Northampton Virginia, the district of Maryland; Montana, Idaho and Utah, the district of Montana; New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, the district of New Hampshire; New Mexico and Arizona, the district of New Mexico; North Dakota and South Dakota, the district of North and South Dakota; Washington and Alaska, the district of Washington, and Nevada forms a part of the first district of California.

The collections credited to Porto Rico were returned from the following districts, viz.:

First district of New York	\$114,048.65
Second district of New York	510,744.95

Total 624,793.60

AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS BY DISTRICTS.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Districts and collectors.	Collections.
Alabama—John D. McNeal.....	\$885,183.48
Arkansas—Jack Walker.....	394,536.43
1st California—Joseph J. Scott.....	10,796,672.61
6th California—John P. Carter.....	2,563,448.97
Colorado—Mark A. Skinner.....	1,643,282.95
Connecticut—James J. Walsh.....	5,020,153.20
Florida—Henry H. Lewis.....	1,562,425.02
Georgia—Aaron O. Bialock.....	1,041,349.35
Hawaii—Charles A. Gottfrid.....	152,867.18
Hawaii—John F. Haley.....	281,715.46
1st Illinois—Julius F. Smetanka.....	19,329,883.17
5th Illinois—Edward D. McCabe.....	26,493,570.72
8th Illinois—John L. Pickering.....	9,459,747.27
13th Illinois—John M. Rapp.....	959,359.96
6th Indiana—Peter J. Krueyer.....	10,449,099.67
7th Indiana—Isaac R. Strouse.....	15,312,093.78
3d Iowa—Louis Murphy.....	2,621,308.38
Kansas—William H. L. Pepperell.....	1,101,868.00
2d Kentucky—Josh T. Griffith.....	3,888,111.83
5th Kentucky—Thomas S. Maves.....	18,375,485.34
6th Kentucky—Charles B. Thompson.....	4,452,990.77
7th Kentucky—Ben Marshall.....	4,507,987.43
8th Kentucky—John W. Hughes.....	2,429,272.83
Louisiana—John Y. Fauntleroy.....	8,604,940.00
Maryland—John B. Hanna.....	304,845.42
Maryland—Joshua W. Miles.....	9,629,623.40

Districts and collectors. Collections.

3d Massachusetts—John F. Malley.....	\$12,094,625.11
1st Michigan—James J. Brady.....	9,652,006.31
4th Michigan—Emanuel J. Doyle.....	1,240,075.76
4th Michigan—George Clapperton.....	192,961.91
Minnesota—Edward J. Lynch.....	5,195,175.30
1st Missouri—Edmund B. Allen.....	997,910.28
1st Missouri—George H. Moore.....	10,838,831.13
6th Missouri—Charles G. Burton.....	1,429,837.76
6th Missouri—Edgar M. Harber.....	1,608,266.51
Montana—William G. Whaley.....	1,537,634.24
Nebraska—Edward W. North, acting.....	2,878,265.06
New Hampshire—Seth W. Jones.....	1,777,764.98
1st New Jersey—Isaac Moffett.....	289,404.31
1st New Jersey—George Hampton.....	208,627.78
1st New Jersey—E. C. Shaw, acting.....	191,447.41
1st New Jersey—Samuel Iredell.....	538,475.19
5th New Jersey—Charles V. Duffy.....	14,085,059.39
New Mexico—Lewis T. Carpenter.....	551,505.13
1st New York—William J. Maxwell.....	2,389,434.10
1st New York—Henry J. Keith.....	11,400,000.00
2d New York—Charles W. Anderson.....	9,253,898.61
2d New York—John Z. Lowe, Jr.....	16,952,533.28
3d New York—Frederick L. Marshall.....	10,092,810.44
3d New York—Mark Elsner.....	9,840,215.29
14th New York—Cyrus Durey.....	1,373,634.93
14th New York—Roscoe Irwin.....	6,297,417.91
21st New York—Charles C. Cole.....	2,602,749.43
21st New York—Neal Brewster.....	1,544,822.33
28th New York—Vincent H. Rlordan.....	5,074,254.68
4th North Carolina—Josiah W. Bailey.....	5,477,321.84
5th North Carolina—Alston D. Watts.....	8,174,622.67
North and South Dakota—James Coffey.....	621,161.30
1st Ohio—Andrew C. Gilligan.....	16,151,289.50
10th Ohio—Frank B. Niles.....	3,357,465.16
11th Ohio—Berah E. Williamson.....	2,033,047.43
18th Ohio—Harry H. Weiss.....	5,882,492.11
Oklahoma—Hubert L. Bolen.....	729,323.56
Oregon—Milton A. Miller.....	1,160,496.09
1st Pennsylvania—Ephraim Lederer.....	16,347,199.39
9th Pennsylvania—Fred C. Kirkendall.....	4,984,362.39
9th Pennsylvania—Benjamin F. Davis.....	826,333.89
12th Pennsylvania—F. C. Kirkendall.....	1,257,337.31
23d Pennsylvania—C. Gregg Lowellyn.....	14,246,657.86
South Carolina—Duncan C. Heyward.....	453,396.66
Tennessee—Edward B. Craig.....	2,375,418.27
3d Texas—Alexander S. Walker.....	2,841,336.60
2d Virginia—Richard C. L. Moncure.....	7,885,033.37
6th Virginia—John M. Hart.....	1,250,274.48
Washington—David J. Williams.....	2,361,011.30
West Virginia—Samuel A. Hays.....	1,969,473.72
1st Wisconsin—Paul A. Hemmy.....	9,537,606.71
2d Wisconsin—Wm. N. Wells, acting.....	323,299.29
2d Wisconsin—Burt Williams.....	1,329,337.87
Philippine Islands—James J. Rafferty.....	193,302.08

Aggregate collections.....415,669,876.30

*United States internal revenue stamp agent for the Philippine islands, located at Manila, P. I.

NOTE—That portion of the 9th district of Pennsylvania formerly constituting the 12th district was detached from the 9th district and re-established as the 12th district of Pennsylvania, in effect May 1, 1915.

CORPORATION AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

States, territories, etc.	Corporation.	Individual.
Alabama	\$177,127.39	\$84,833.40
Alaska	4,412.49	4,556.11
Arizona	74,935.76	51,624.12
Arkansas	89,149.52	38,177.00
California	1,620,250.50	1,240,501.03
Colorado	333,683.23	226,735.74
Connecticut	634,804.71	648,891.26
Delaware	143,955.10	138,835.94
District of Columbia.....	134,767.04	378,672.03
Florida	108,141.60	121,368.22
Georgia	320,617.52	119,983.61
Hawaii	198,610.97	45,211.04
Idaho	71,202.56	24,567.89
Illinois	2,983,527.81	2,670,830.34
Indiana	644,147.38	655,852.92
Iowa	469,173.05	264,315.64
Kansas	460,043.69	94,375.59
Kentucky	467,638.45	163,191.46

States, territories, etc.	Corporation.	Individual.
Louisiana	\$316,364.74	\$209,813.20
Maine	325,168.99	150,094.51
Maryland	385,539.58	686,340.03
Massachusetts	1,853,057.41	2,683,084.53
Michigan	1,379,478.99	1,533,829.14
Minnesota	1,202,376.98	581,952.84
Mississippi	73,516.09	34,664.57
Missouri	1,099,384.38	924,139.02
Montana	134,851.53	51,134.39
Nebraska	232,638.07	128,735.25
Nevada	51,843.57	31,246.39
New Hampshire	96,944.31	71,023.29
New Jersey	1,395,098.46	1,278,169.92
New Mexico	37,240.58	16,278.53
New York	10,221,206.65	17,417,537.60
North Carolina	257,825.38	123,553.96
North Dakota	71,340.70	26,155.98
Ohio	2,538,058.60	1,489,401.11
Oklahoma	273,203.26	133,685.76
Oregon	184,435.06	121,305.87
Pennsylvania	4,725,139.26	4,642,567.08
Rhode Island	278,658.26	432,453.37
South Carolina	118,032.33	45,369.72
South Dakota	58,968.35	15,071.31
Tennessee	244,305.05	165,904.45
Texas	622,646.16	425,631.57
Utah	216,234.83	44,975.43
Vermont	53,645.86	141,428.77
Virginia	430,379.24	197,559.27
Washington	316,322.33	198,579.39
West Virginia	357,614.85	139,188.47
Wisconsin	602,876.39	272,476.09
Wyoming	54,146.91	12,248.68

Total 39,144,529.19 41,046,165.61

NOTE—The receipts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, were as follows:

Corporation excise and income taxes.....\$43,127,739.89
Individual income tax (10 months)..... 28,253,534.85

Total 71,381,274.74

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

SPECIAL TAXES IN FORCE.

Brewers of less than 500 barrels.....	\$50.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more.....	100.00
Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels.....	100.00
Rectifiers of 500 barrels or more.....	200.00
Dealers, retail liquor.....	25.00
Dealers, wholesale liquor.....	100.00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale.....	50.00
Dealers in malt liquors only, retail.....	50.00
Manufacturers of stills.....	20.00
And for each still manufactured.....	20.00
And for each worm manufactured.....	20.00
Manufacturers of oleomargarine.....	600.00
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine.....	480.00
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine not artificially colored.....	200.00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine.....	48.00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine not artificially colored.....	6.00
Manufacturers of renovated butter*.....	50.00
Manufacturers of adulterated butter.....	600.00
Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter.....	480.00
Retail dealers in adulterated butter.....	48.00
Manufacturers of filled cheese.....	400.00
Wholesale dealers in filled cheese.....	250.00
Retail dealers in filled cheese.....	12.00
Manufacturers and packers of mixed flour.....	12.00

*No special taxes are imposed upon dealers in renovated butter.

SPIRITS, WINES AND LIQUORS.*

Distilled spirits, per gallon.....	1.10
Wines, imitation, pint bottle.....	.10
Quart bottle.....	.20
Fermented liquor (beer), per brl. of 31 gals.....	1.50

TOBACCO.

Tobacco, per pound.....	.06
Snuff, per pound.....	.06
Cigars, over 3 lbs., per 1,000.....	3.00
Not over 3 lbs., per 1,000.....	.54
Cigarettes, over 3 lbs., per 1,000.....	3.00
Not over 3 lbs., value over \$2.00.....	1.08
Not over 3 lbs., value not over \$2.00.....	.54
BUTTER AND CHEESE.	
Adulterated butter, per lb.....	.10
Renovated butter, per lb.....	.4c

Filled cheese, per lb.....	\$.01
Imported.....	.08
OLEOMARGARINE.	
Oleomargarine, colored, per lb.....	.10
Not colored.....	.4c
Imported.....	.15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Opium, smoking, per lb.....	300.00
Playing cards, 54 in pack.....	.02
Mixed flour, barrel of 196 lbs.....	.04
Half barrel.....	.01
Quarter barrel.....	.01
Corporation tax (on net income).....	1%

*See "Fermented Liquors" in following summary of the internal war revenue act of Oct. 22, 1914.

INTERNAL REVENUE WAR TAXES.

To compensate for decreased customs and other revenues caused by the European war the 63d congress passed an act, approved Oct. 22, 1914, to increase the internal revenue. The taxes imposed under this act are as follows:

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

To take effect from date of act.

Beer, lager beer, ale, porter and similar fermented liquors, per barrel of thirty-one gallons, \$1.50.

Still wines: Bottle of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint or less, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent; of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint and not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint and not more than 1 pint, 1 cent; of more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart, 2 cents; on other containers, 8 cents per gallon.

Champagne, sparkling wines and carbonated wines: Bottle of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint or less, 5 cents; of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint and not more than 1 pint, 10 cents; of more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart, 20 cents; on other containers, 20 cents a quart.

Liqueurs, cordials or similar compounds: Bottle of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 1½ cents; of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint and not more than 1 pint, 3 cents; of more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart, 6 cents; on larger containers, 24 cents a gallon. Grape brandy or wine spirits used in the fortification of pure sweet wines, 55 cents per taxable gallon.

SPECIAL ANNUAL TAXES.

In effect Nov. 1, 1914.

Bankers shall pay \$1 for each \$1,000 of capital used, including surplus and undivided profits. Brokers negotiating purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, etc., \$30.

Pawnbrokers, \$50.

Commercial brokers, \$20.

Custom house brokers, \$10.

Theaters, museums and concert halls where admission is charged: Having seating capacity of not more than 250, \$25; of more than 250 and not exceeding 500, \$50; exceeding 500 and not exceeding 800, \$75; of more than 800, \$100.

Circuses, \$100 in each state or territory where exhibitions are held.

Other exhibitions or shows for money, \$10.

Bowling alleys and billiard tables, \$5 for each alley or table.

Commission merchants, \$20.

TOBACCO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Dealers in leaf tobacco with annual sales of not to exceed 50,000 pounds, \$8; exceeding 50,000 and not exceeding 100,000 pounds, \$12; exceeding 100,000 pounds, \$24. Dealers selling not to exceed 1,000 pounds, exempt.

Dealers in tobacco, not specially provided for, whose annual receipts exceed \$200, shall pay \$4.80 for each store or place where tobacco in any form is sold.

Manufacturers of tobacco with annual sales not to exceed 100,000 pounds, \$6.

Sales exceeding 100,000 and not exceeding 200,000 pounds, \$12.

Sales exceeding 200,000 and not exceeding 400,000 pounds, \$24.

Sales exceeding 400,000 and not exceeding 1,000,000 pounds, \$60.

Sales exceeding 1,000,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 pounds, \$300.
 Sales exceeding 5,000,000 and not exceeding 10,000,000 pounds, \$600.
 Sales exceeding 10,000,000 and not exceeding 20,000,000 pounds, \$1,200.
 Sales exceeding 20,000,000 pounds, \$2,496.
 Manufacturers of cigars with annual sales not exceeding 100,000 cigars, \$3.
 Sales exceeding 100,000 and not exceeding 200,000 cigars, \$6.
 Sales exceeding 200,000 and not exceeding 400,000 cigars, \$12.
 Sales exceeding 400,000 and not exceeding 1,000,000 cigars, \$30.
 Sales exceeding 1,000,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 cigars, \$150.
 Sales exceeding 5,000,000 and not exceeding 20,000,000 cigars, \$600.
 Sales exceeding 20,000,000 and not exceeding 40,000,000 cigars, \$1,200.
 Sales exceeding 40,000,000 cigars, \$2,496.
 Manufacturers of cigarettes with annual sales not exceeding 1,000,000 cigarettes, \$12.
 Sales exceeding 1,000,000 and not exceeding 2,000,000 cigarettes, \$24.
 Sales exceeding 2,000,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 cigarettes, \$60.
 Sales exceeding 5,000,000 and not exceeding 10,000,000 cigarettes, \$120.
 Sales exceeding 10,000,000 and not exceeding 50,000,000 cigarettes, \$600.
 Sales exceeding 50,000,000 and not exceeding 100,000,000 cigarettes, \$1,200.
 Sales exceeding 100,000,000 cigarettes, \$2,496.

STAMP TAXES.

In effect Dec. 1, 1914.

SCHEDULE A.

Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued by any association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents.
 Certificates of stock, original issue, on each \$100 or fraction, 5 cents.
 Sales or transfers of stock, on each \$100 or fraction, 2 cents.
 On each sale or agreement to sell products or merchandise at any exchange, board of trade or similar place, for present or future delivery, for each \$100 in value, 1 cent; for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof in excess of \$100, 1 cent.
 Promissory notes and for each renewal of same for a sum not exceeding \$100, 2 cents; for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof in excess of \$100, 2 cents.
 Bill of lading, manifest or other memorandum of shipment of freight or express, where charge exceeds 5 cents, 1 cent; shipments of newspapers in county of publication excepted; shipments of newspapers to other points on same train or conveyance, 1 cent on general bundle.
 Telegraph and telephone messages where charge is 15 cents or more, 1 cent each.

Surety bonds, 50 cents.

Certificate of profits or transfers thereof, on each \$100 or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

Certificates issued by port wardens and surveyors, 25 cents.

Certificates not otherwise specified, 10 cents.

Broker's note or memorandum of sale, not otherwise provided for in act, 10 cents.

Deeds and conveyances, where value of realty exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500, 50 cents; for each additional \$500 or fraction thereof, 50 cents.

Entry of merchandise at custom house, not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500, 50 cents; exceeding \$500, \$1.

Entry for withdrawal of merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Insurance policies of all kinds on property, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof on premium charged; mutual insurance companies not for profit, exempt.Insurance policies or bonds of indemnity, except life, personal accident, health and workmen's compensation insurance, and each contract guaranteeing legality of state, county and municipal bonds, titles to real estate and mercantile credits, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on each \$1 or fractional part thereof of the premium charged.

Passage tickets to foreign ports costing not exceeding \$30, \$1; costing more than \$30 and not exceeding \$60, \$3; costing more than \$60, \$5; tickets costing less than \$10, exempt.

Power of attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company, except religious, charitable or literary societies or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

Power of attorney to sell or lease real estate, to collect rents for same, to sell stock, bonds, etc., or to perform other acts not hereinbefore specified, 25 cents.

Protests on notes, bills of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or marine protests, 25 cents each.

Parlor car seats and sleeping car berths, 1 cent each, to be paid by company selling the same.

SCHEDULE B.

Perfumery and cosmetics and similar articles: On each box, phial, bottle or other inclosure, where value of inclosure and contents does not exceed 5 cents at retail, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; where value exceeds 5 cents and does not exceed 10 cents, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; where value exceeds 10 cents and does not exceed 15 cents, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent; where value exceeds 15 cents and does not exceed 25 cents, 1 cent; for each additional 25 cents of value or fractional part thereof in excess of 25 cents, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Chewing gum: On each box or package of not more than \$1 actual retail value, 4 cents; if exceeding \$1 in value, for each additional \$1 or fractional part thereof, 4 cents.

The collection of taxes under the provisions of this act shall cease Dec. 31, 1915.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW.

Approved Oct. 3, 1913.

INCOMES AFFECTED.

Those of all citizens of the United States residing at home or abroad.

Those of all persons residing in the United States though not citizens thereof.

Those accruing from property owned and from every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons (citizens or aliens) residing elsewhere.

INCOMES EXEMPT FROM TAX.

Net income of \$3,000 or less of an unmarried person and combined net income of \$4,000 or less of husband and wife living together.

Net incomes of noncapital, nonprofit or mutual benefit associations such as:

Agricultural associations.

Boards of trade.

Business leagues.

Cemetery companies.

Chambers of commerce.

Charitable organizations.

Civic associations.

Domestic building and loan associations.

Educational associations.

Fraternal beneficiary societies.

Horticultural associations.

Labor organizations.

Mutual savings banks without capital stock.

Religious organizations.

Scientific associations.

Net incomes accruing to states or territories from public utilities or the exercise of any governmental function.

INCLUDED IN NET INCOME.

Income derived from wages, salary or compensation for personal service.

Income from professions, vocations, businesses,

trade, commerce or sales, or dealings in real or personal property.

Income from rent, dividends, securities or the transaction of any lawful business carried on for gain or profit.

Income from any source whatever, including that derived from but not the value of property acquired by gift, devise or descent.

EXCLUDED FROM NET INCOME.

Proceeds of life insurance policies paid on death of person insured.

Payments made to the insured on life insurance, endowment or annuity contracts at maturity.

Interest upon the obligations of a state or any political subdivision thereof.

Interest upon the obligations of the United States or its possessions.

Compensation of present president of United States during term for which he was elected.

Compensation of the present judges of the United States Supreme court and inferior courts.

Compensation of all officers and employees of a state or any political subdivision thereof except senators and representatives in congress.

DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED.

Necessary expenses actually paid in carrying on any business.

Interest paid within the year by a taxable person on indebtedness.

All national, state, county, school and municipal taxes paid within the year.

Losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms or shipwreck and not compensated for by insurance.

Debts actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off.

Reasonable allowance for wear and tear of property arising out of its use in business.

DEDUCTIONS NOT ALLOWED.

Personal, living or family expenses.

Taxes assessed against local benefits.

Payments made for new buildings, improvements or betterments made to increase value of property.

RATE OF TAXATION.

Normal tax—1 per cent per annum upon amount of net income exceeding \$3,000 for individuals and more than \$4,000 for husband and wife living together.

Additional tax—

On income of \$20,000 to \$50,000—2 per cent.

On income of \$50,000 to \$75,000—3 per cent.

On income of \$75,000 to \$100,000—4 per cent.

On income of \$100,000 to \$250,000—5 per cent.

On income of \$250,000 to \$500,000—6 per cent.

On income of more than \$500,000—7 per cent.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Persons whose net income is less than \$3,000 (\$4,000 if married) per annum are not required to file any returns.

Persons with taxable incomes must file returns with internal revenue collector by March 1 each year, showing sources of income and deductions allowed by law. Incomes are computed for the preceding calendar year.

Notices of taxes assessed are sent out by government before June 1. Taxes must be paid by June 30.

Failure to file return is punishable by a fine of from \$20 to \$1,000.

Making fraudulent returns is punishable by a fine of \$2,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

LIQUORS AND SPIRITS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30, 1914.

	Barrels.	State.	Spirits, gallons.
Fermented liq.	66,189,473	Louisiana	10,720,023
Dist. spirits.	Gallons.	Maryland	5,022,489
Whisky	88,698,797	Dist. Columbia	761,401
Rum	3,026,085	Massachusetts.	7,346,829
Gin	1,055,542	Michigan	1,070,650
Highwines	25,484	Missouri	329,606
Alcohol	31,715,199	Mont., Id., Utah	34,854
Comcl. alcohol	47,142,535	Nebraska	2,109,018
Fruit brandy...	7,307,897	N. H., Me., Vt.	1,064
Total	181,919,542	New Jersey	75,888
		N. M. & Ariz.	263
		New York	10,444,779
		N. Carolina	242
		Ohio	10,882,800
		Oregon	153
		Pennsylvania.	12,105,662
		Rhode Island.	2,234
		S. Carolina	82,342
		Virginia	1,478,352
		Wash. & Alas.	21,223
		West Virginia.	268,111
		Wisconsin	2,482,344
		Total	181,919,542

BY STATES.

State.	Spirits, gallons.
Ala. & Miss..	144,612
Arkansas ..	76,590
Cal. and Nev.	11,683,955
Connecticut.	160,406
Florida	107,882
Hawaii	19,751
Illinois	41,628,073
Indiana	24,938,524
Kentucky	37,919,422

State.	Liquors, barrels.	State.	Liquors, barrels.
Alabama	45,426	Missouri	4,142,160
Alaska	8,983	Montana	288,247
Arizona	21,235	Nebraska	453,640
Arkansas	10,950	Nevada	17,580
California	1,390,890	N. Hampshire.	283,100
Colorado	374,830	New Jersey	3,495,594
Connecticut ..	786,272	New Mexico	8,637
Dist. Columbia	230,944	New York	14,040,387
Delaware	137,820	Ohio	5,147,419
Florida	25,455	Oregon	212,276
Georgia	142,430	Pennsylvania..	8,008,786
Hawaii	31,335	Rhode Island..	691,734
Idaho	20,545	S. Carolina	4,607
Illinois	6,987,568	South Dakota.	44,557
Indiana	1,769,038	Tennessee	225,923
Iowa	503,370	Texas	740,592
Kansas	20	Utah	149,715
Kentucky	858,515	Virginia	197,035
Louisiana	524,965	Washington	965,562
Maine	1,631	West Virginia	342,942
Maryland	1,177,744	Wisconsin	5,278,989
Massachusetts.	2,521,618	Wyoming	15,425
Michigan	2,113,494		
Minnesota	1,749,555	Total	66,189,473

LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

Chairman—William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.

Joseph G. Cannon, Danville, Ill.

George F. Wetmore, Newport, R. I.

Samuel W. McCall, Winchester, Mass.

Speaker Champ Clark, Washington, D. C.

Senator Thomas S. Martin, Washington, D. C.

Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Versailles, Ky.

Special Resident Commissioner—Joseph C. S. Blackburn, senate office building, Washington, D. C.

Secretary—Henry A. Vale, 2415 20th street, Washington, D. C.

Executive and Disbursing Officer—Col. William W. Harts, U. S. A.

The Lincoln memorial commission was created by an act of congress approved Feb. 9, 1911, to devise and construct a memorial of Abraham Lincoln in the city of Washington, D. C. A design submitted by Henry Bacon, a New York architect, was formally accepted by congress Feb. 9, 1913. The memorial, which will stand in Potomac park, is to be a colonnaded edifice containing a statue of Abraham Lincoln, a memorial of the Gettysburg speech, a memorial of the second inaugural address and a symbol of the union of the states. Its cost is limited to \$2,000,000. Ground was broken Feb. 12, 1914. The salary of the special resident commissioner is \$5,000 a year.

THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST LAW.

Passed by the 51st congress and approved July 2, 1890.

Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories, and any state or states of the District of Columbia or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. The several Circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent or restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the attorney-general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition

setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition, the court shall proceed as soon as may be to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act and being in the course of transportation from one state to another or to a foreign country shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state or the laws of any foreign country.

THE MONROE AND

The "Monroe doctrine" was enunciated by President Monroe in his message to congress Dec. 2, 1823. Referring to steps taken to arrange the respective rights of Russia, Great Britain and the United States on the northwest coast of this continent, the president went on to say:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

*** We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

DRAGO DOCTRINE.

When in the winter of 1902-03 Germany, Britain and Italy blockaded the ports of Ven-

DRAGO DOCTRINES.

ezuela in attempt to make the latter country settle up its debts Dr. L. F. Drago, a noted jurist of Argentina, maintained that force cannot be used by one power to collect money owing to its citizens by another power. Prominence was given to the contention by the fact that it was officially upheld by Argentina and favored by other South American republics. The principle embodied has become generally known as the "Drago doctrine."

LODGE RESOLUTION.

In connection with the reported attempt of Japan to obtain land for the establishment of a naval base in Magdalena bay, on the western coast of Mexico, the senate of the United States adopted the following resolution Aug. 2, 1912:

"Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes."

THE PULSE AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Newborn infants, per minute.....	130 to 140
First year, per minute.....	115 to 130
Second year, per minute.....	95 to 110
Third year, per minute.....	85 to 95
Seventh to fourteenth year, per minute.....	80 to 90
In adult age, per minute.....	70 to 75
In old age, per minute.....	60 to 75

Foreign Governments.

Rulers and cabinets of the leading countries, with the latest statistics of their area, population, exports and imports. Revised to Dec. 1, 1915.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Government—King, George V.; heir-apparent, Edward Albert, prince of Wales.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—^{*}Herbert H. Asquith.

Minister Without Portfolio—^{*}Lord Lansdowne.

Lord High Chancellor—^{*}Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster.

Lord President of the Council—^{*}Lord Crewe.

Lord Privy Seal—^{*}Lord Curzon.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—^{*}Reginald McKenna.

Foreign Affairs Secretary—^{*}Sir Edward Grey.

Home Affairs Secretary—^{*}Sir John A. Simon.

Colonial Secretary—^{*}Andrew Bonar Law.

Secretary for India—^{*}Joseph Austen Chamberlain.

Secretary for War—^{*}Lord Kitchener.

Minister of Munitions—^{*}David Lloyd George.

First Lord of the Admiralty—^{*}Arthur J. Balfour.

President of the Board of Trade—^{*}Walter Runciman.

President of the Local Government Board—^{*}Walter Hume Long.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Postmaster-General—^{*}Herbert L. Samuel.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—^{*}Augustine Birrell.

Secretary for Scotland—^{*}T. McKinnon Wood.

President of the Board of Agriculture—^{*}Lord Selborne.

First Commissioner of Works—^{*}Lewis Harcourt.

President of the Board of Education—^{*}Arthur Henderson.

Attorney-General—^{*}Sir Frederick E. Smith.

Financial Secretary to the Treasury—^{*}Edwin S. Montagu.

First Sea Lord—Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Wimborne.

Solicitor-General for Ireland—James O'Connor.

Attorney-General for Ireland—John Gordon.

Lord Advocate—R. Munro.

^{*}Members of the cabinet.

NOTE—The above coalition cabinet was appointed in May, 1915. It consists of twelve liberals, eight unionists, one labor member and one nonpartisan (Lord Kitchener).

The British parliament, in which the highest legislative authority is vested, consists of the house of lords and the house of commons. The former in 1914 had 641 members and the latter 670. The sessions usually last from February to August.

Area and Population—The total area of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands is 121,391 square miles; the total for the British empire is 11,498,825 square miles. The total population of the empire in 1911 was 421,178,965. The population of the united kingdom April 3, 1911, when the last census was taken, was: England, 34,945,290; Wales, 2,025,202; Scotland, 4,759,445; Ireland, 4,390,219; Isle of Man, 52,034; Channel Islands, 96,900. Total, 45,369,090.

The cities of England and Wales having more than 100,000 population each were in 1911:

London	4,522,961	Sunderland	151,162
Liverpool	746,566	Oldham	147,495
Manchester	714,427	Blackburn	133,064
Birmingham	525,960	Brighton	131,250
Leeds	445,568	Gateshead	116,928
Sheffield	454,653	Derby	123,433
Bristol	357,059	Southampton	119,039
West Ham	289,102	Plymouth	112,042
Bradford	288,505	Norwich	121,493
Newcastle	266,671	Birkenhead	130,832
Kingston-upon-Hull	278,024	Preston	117,113
Nottingham	259,942	Halifax	101,556
Leicester	227,242	Burnley	106,337
Salford	231,380	Middlesbrough	104,787
Portsmouth	231,165	Stockport	108,693
Stoke-on-Trent	234,558	South Shields	108,649
Cardiff	132,280	Coventry	106,377
Bolton	180,885	Huddersfield	107,825
Croydon	169,559	Swansea	114,673

The figures given in the above table for London are for the inner or registration district alone. Including the outer belt of suburban towns, which are within the metropolitan police district, the population of "Greater London" April 3, 1911, was 7,251,358.

Population of the chief cities in Scotland in 1911:

Glasgow	784,455	Greenock	68,911
Edinburgh	320,315	Perth	36,995
Aberdeen	133,084	Kilmarnock	34,729
Dundee	165,006	Govan	89,725
Paisley	84,477	Partick	66,848
Leith	80,489	Coatbridge	43,287

The total population of Ireland in 1911 was 4,390,219, against a total of 4,458,775 in 1901.

Population of the chief cities of Ireland in 1911:

Dublin	309,272	Lurgan	12,135
Belfast	385,492	Lisburn	12,172
Cork	76,632	Wexford	11,455
Limerick	38,403	Sligo	11,163
Londonderry	40,799	Kilkenny	13,112
Waterford	27,430	Kingstown	17,227
Galway	15,536	Portadown	11,727
Dundalk	13,128	Ballymena	11,376
Drogheda	12,425	Clongmel	10,277
Newry	12,456		

Exports and Imports—The total exports of the British empire in 1913 were \$5,743,437,000; of the united kingdom, \$2,836,042,000. Total imports of the empire, \$6,780,972,500; of the united kingdom, \$3,803,146,300. The total exports of the united kingdom to the United States in 1913 were \$256,351,675; imports, \$911,792,454.

INDIA.

Government—Governor-general, Sir Charles Hardinge. Legislative authority vested in a council of sixty-eight members, thirty-six being official and thirty-two nonofficial.

Area and Population—The total area of British India is 1,773,088 square miles. The total population according to the census of March 10, 1911, is 315,132,527, divided among the provinces as follows:

Ajmer-Marwar	501,395	Madras	41,405,404
Assam	34,018,527	Northwest prov-	
Bengal	52,668,269	inces	2,196,934
Bombay presi-		United prov-	
dency	19,672,642	inces	47,182,044
Burma	12,115,217	Punjab	19,974,953
Central prov-		Baluchistan	414,412
inces	13,916,308	Andamans	26,453
Coorg	174,976		

Population of the large cities in 1911:

Calcutta	1,222,313	Delhi	232,837
Bombay	979,445	Lahore	228,687
Madras	518,650	Cawnpore	178,557
Haidarabad	506,623	Agra	185,449
Lucknow	259,758	Ahmedabad	215,835
Rangoon	293,316	Allahabad	171,697
Benares	203,804	Poona	153,856

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Government—The Canadian parliament consists of eighty-seven life senators and a house of commons of 221 members, there being one representative for every 25,367 of population, based upon the census of 1901. The governor-general is the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, appointed in 1911; and the council is made up of the following: Premier, Robert L. Borden; minister of agriculture, Martin Burrell; customs, John D. Reid; finance, W. T. White; inland revenue, Pierre E. Blondin; interior, William J. Roche; justice, C. J. Doherty; labor, T. W. Crothers; marine and fisheries, J. D. Hazen; militia, Maj.-Gen. S. Hughes; postmaster-general, Thomas C. Casgrain; public works, Robert Rogers; railways and canals, Francis Cochrane; secretary of state and minister of lands, Louis Odier; trade and commerce, George E. Foster; ministers without portfolio, A. E. Kemp, J. A. Lougheed, George H. Perley. The governor-general gets a salary of \$50,-

000 a year, the premier \$12,000 and the other ministers \$7,000 each.

Area and Population—The total area of Canada is 3,729,665 square miles, of which 3,603,910 is land area.

Area of provinces:

Province.	Sq. miles.	Province.	Sq. miles.
Alberta	255,285.00	N. Brunswick	27,985.11
Brit. Columbia	355,855.00	Saskatchewan	251,700.00
Nova Scotia.....	21,427.77	Yukon	207,076.00
Ontario.....	260,862.00	Northwest ter-	
Prince Edward		ritories.....	1,921,685.00
Island	2,184.36	Total	3,729,664.96
Quebec	351,873.33		
Manitoba	73,731.72		

*Area increased in 1912 to 251,832 square miles. Increased in 1912 to 407,262 square miles, increased in 1912 to 706,834 square miles, \$Decreased in 1912 to 1,242,224 square miles.

The census taken June 1, 1911, showed the following population by provinces:

Province.	1911.	1901.	Increase.	Pr. ct.
Alberta	374,663	73,022	301,641	413.08
British Columbia	392,480	178,657	213,823	119.68
Manitoba	455,614	255,221	200,403	78.52
New Brunswick	351,859	331,120	20,769	6.27
Nova Scotia.....	492,338	459,574	32,764	7.13
Ontario	2,523,274	2,182,947	340,261	15.58
Prince Edw. Isl.	93,728	103,259	*9,531	*9.23
Quebec	2,003,232	1,648,898	354,434	21.46
Saskatchewan.....	492,432	91,279	401,153	439.48
Yukon	8,512	27,219	*18,707	*68.73
No'west territ's	18,481	20,129	*1,648	*8.19

Total

*Decrease.

Population by sex and per square mile in 1911:

Province.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Persq. mile.
Alberta	223,989	150,674	374,663	1.47
British Columbia	251,619	140,861	392,480	1.09
Manitoba	250,056	205,558	455,614	6.18
New Brunswick	179,867	172,022	351,889	12.61
Nova Scotia.....	251,019	242,319	492,338	22.98
Ontario	1,299,290	1,223,984	2,523,274	9.67
Prince Edw. Isl.	47,069	46,659	93,728	42.91
Quebec	1,011,247	991,465	2,002,712	5.69
Saskatchewan.....	291,730	200,702	492,432	1.95
Yukon	6,508	2,004	8,512	.....
No'west territ's	8,530	8,421	16,951	.....

Total

The rural population in 1911 was 3,924,083 and the urban population 3,280,444. In 1901 the rural population was 3,369,018 and the urban population 2,002,297. The increase of rural population in the ten years was therefore 555,065 and of the urban 1,278,147, or 16.48 per cent for the rural and 63.83 per cent for the urban.

The population of the principal cities and towns in 1911 was:

Amherst, N. S.	8,973	Glace Bay, N. S.	12,562
Arnprior, Ont.	4,405	Goderich, Ont.	4,552
Barrie, Ont.	6,220	Granby, Que.	4,750
Bellefleur, Ont.	9,376	Grand Mere, Que.	4,783
Berlin, Ont.	15,196	Guelph, Ont.	15,175
Brandon, Man.	13,839	Halifax, N. S.	46,619
Brantford, Ont.	23,132	Hamilton, Ont.	81,969
Brockville, Ont.	9,374	Hawkesbury, Ont.	4,400
Calgary, Alb.	43,704	Hull, Que.	18,223
Charlottetown,		Ingersoll, Ont.	4,763
P. E. I.	11,193	Joliette, Que.	6,346
Chatham, N. B.	4,666	Kamloops, B. C.	3,772
Chatham, Ont.	10,770	Kaslo, B. C.	3,146
Cobalt, Ont.	5,638	Kenora, Ont.	5,158
Chicoutimi, Que.	5,880	Kingston, Ont.	18,874
Coburg, Ont.	5,074	Lachine, Que.	10,699
Collingwood, Ont.	7,090	Leathbridge, Alb.	8,050
Cornwall, Ont.	6,598	Levis, Que.	7,452
Dartmouth, N. S.	5,058	Lindsay, Ont.	6,964
Dawson, Yukon.	3,013	London, Ont.	46,300
Dundas, Ont.	4,299	Maisonnette, Que.	18,684
Edmonton, Alb.	24,900	Medicine Hat, Alb.	5,608
Fernie, B. C.	3,146	Midland, Ont.	4,663
Ft. William, Ont.	16,499	Moncton, N. B.	11,345
Fredericton, Que.	6,774	Montreal, Que.	470,480
Fredericton, N. B.	7,206	Moos Jaw, Sas.	13,823
Galt, Ont.	10,299	Nanaimo, B. C.	8,306

Nelson, B. C.	4,476	St. Thomas, Ont.	14,054
New Glasgow, N.S.	6,383	Sarnia, Ont.	9,947
New Westminster, B. C.	13,199	Saskatoon, Sas.	12,004
Niagara Falls, Ont.	9,248	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	10,984
North Bay, Ont.	7,757	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	4,285
North Toronto, Ont.	5,362	Sherbrooke, Que.	16,405
North Sydney, N.S.	5,418	Smith's Falls, Ont.	6,370
North Vancouver, B. C.	8,306	Sorel, Que.	8,420
Orillia, Ont.	6,828	Springhill, N. S.	5,713
Oshawa, Ont.	7,436	Stratford, Ont.	12,946
Ottawa, Ont.	87,062	Strathcona, Alb.	5,579
Outremont, Que.	4,820	Sudbury, Ont.	4,150
Owen Sound, Ont.	12,558	Sydney, N. S.	17,723
Paris, Ont.	4,098	Sydney Mines, N.S.	7,470
Pembroke, Ont.	5,626	Theford Mines, Que.	7,261
Peterborough, Ont.	18,360	Toronto, Ont.	376,559
Portage La Prairie, Man.	5,892	Trois-Rivieres, Que.	13,691
Port Arthur, Ont.	11,220	Truro, N. S.	6,107
Port Hope, Ont.	5,092	Valley Field, Que.	9,449
Prince Albert, Sas.	6,254	Vancouver, B. C.	100,401
Prince Rupert, B. C.	4,184	Verdun, Que.	11,629
Quebec, Que.	78,190	Victoria, B. C.	31,660
Regina, Sas.	30,213	Waterloo, Ont.	4,359
Revelstoke, B. C.	3,017	Welland, Ont.	5,318
St. Boniface, Man.	7,483	Westmont, Que.	14,579
St. Catharines, Ont.	12,484	Westville, N. B.	17,829
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	9,797	Windsor, Ont.	17,829
St. Jean, Que.	5,903	Winnipeg, Man.	136,035
St. John, N. B.	42,511	Woodstock, Ont.	9,320
		Yarmouth, N. S.	6,609

Population by origin (1911):

British total.....	3,896,985	Dutch	54,986
English	1,823,150	Finnish	15,497
Irish	1,050,384	Grecian	3,594
Scotch	997,880	Hindu	2,342
Welsh	24,848	Indian	105,492
Other	723	Italian	45,411
French	2,054,890	Japanese	9,021
German	393,320	Jewish	75,681
Austrian	129,103	Negro	16,877
Austrian	42,535	Polish	33,365
Bukovinian	9,960	Russian	43,142
Galician	35,158	Scandinavian	107,535
Hungarian	11,606	Swiss	6,825
Ruthenian	29,845	Turkish	3,850
Belgian	9,593	Various	18,310
Bulgarian-Rou-		Unspecified	147,343
manian	5,875		
Chinese	27,774	Total pop.....	7,206,643

Manufactures—[From census taken in June, 1911, for year 1910.]

	1900.	1910.
Establishments	14,650	19,218
Capital	\$446,916,487	\$1,247,583,609
Employees on salaries.....	30,691	44,077
Employees on wages.....	\$23,676,146	\$43,779,715
Wages	\$89,573,204	\$197,126,716
Raw materials.....	\$268,527,858	\$697,228,071
Value products.....	\$481,053,375	\$1,165,975,639

Industries by principal groups (1910).

Groups.	Establish-	Capital.	Wage.	Value.
ments.	ments.	earnings.	products.	
Food products.....	6,985	\$133,044,523	52,730	\$245,669,321
Textiles	1,444	108,787,407	72,672	135,902,441
Iron and steel	824	123,561,319	48,558	113,640,610
Timber, lumber &	4,999	259,889,715	110,049	184,630,376
Leather prod-				
ucts	399	48,788,803	22,742	62,850,412
Paper, printing	773	62,677,612	22,894	46,458,053
Liquors	260	43,237,757	4,688	28,936,782
Chemicals	178	26,926,124	5,274	27,798,833
Clay, glass,				
stone prod'ts	771	45,859,507	17,699	25,731,860
Metals other				
than steel.....	341	67,133,540	17,502	73,241,796
Tobacco	173	21,659,935	8,763	25,329,323
Vehicles	465	49,397,096	35,778	69,712,114
Vessels	172	10,351,765	4,414	6,575,417
Miscellaneous	1,011	235,148,103	38,537	104,618,560
Hand trades.....	423	11,120,408	8,826	14,829,741

Total

Religions of Canada in 1911. Figures here given are only for denominations having more than 10,000 members:

Adventists	10,406	Greek church...	88,507
Anglicans	1,043,017	Jews	74,564
Baptists	382,666	Lutherans	229,364
Buddhists	10,012	Mennonites	44,611
Christians	16,773	Methodists	1,079,892
Confucians	14,562	Mormons	15,971
Congregationalists	34,054	Presbyterians	1,115,324
Disciples	11,329	Protestants	30,265
Doukholders	10,493	Roman Catholics	2,833,041
Evangelicals	10,595	Salvation Army	18,534

Imports and Exports—The total value of the imports for the year ended March 31, 1914, was \$650,746,797; exports, \$478,997,928. Imports from the United States (1915), \$300,692,405; exports to the United States, \$159,571,712.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

July 9, 1900, the British parliament passed an act empowering the six provinces of Australia to form a federal union and Jan. 1, 1901, the new commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney, N. S. W. Its first parliament was opened May 9, 1901, by the prince of Wales (now George V.), heir apparent to the British throne, acting for his father, King Edward VII. The capital at present is in Melbourne.

Government—The federal parliament is made up of a senate of thirty-six members, six from each original state, and a house of representatives of seventy-five members, apportioned as follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. The king is represented by the governor-general. He and the council of seven ministers exercise the executive power. The governor-general is paid a salary of \$50,000 a year. The governor-general is Ronald C. Munro-Ferguson. The ministers are: W. M. Hughes, prime minister and treasurer; F. G. Tudor, trade and customs; G. F. Pearce, defense; W. G. Spence, postmaster-general; Hugh Mahon, external affairs; W. O. Archibald, home affairs.

Area and Population—The commonwealth has a total area of 2,974,581 square miles, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales	310,372	North'n Terr't'y	523,620
Victoria	87,884	West'n Australia	975,920
Queensland	670,090	Tasmania	26,215
South Australia	330,070		

The total population of the commonwealth as enumerated April 2, 1911, was 4,455,005, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales	648,448	Western Australia	
Victoria	1,315,551	lia	282,114
Queensland	605,813	Tasmania	191,211
South Australia	408,558		
North'n Terr't'y	3,310	Total	4,455,005

The population of Melbourne in 1911 was 600,160; Sydney (1911), 636,353; Adelaide (1911), 192,429; Wellington (1911), 70,729; Brisbane (1911), 143,514. Exports and Imports—The total exports of the states in the commonwealth in 1914 were \$337,878,400; total imports, \$369,728,320. Australia in 1915 exported merchandise valued at \$23,705,010 to the United States and imported merchandise worth \$43,620,676.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sept. 29, 1909, the British parliament passed an act empowering the four self governing colonies of South Africa—Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State—to form a federal government to be known as the Union of South Africa. This was proclaimed May 31, 1910, at Pretoria, the seat of government, other services taking place at Cape Town, the seat of the legislature.

The executive government is vested in the king, represented by a governor-general, and an executive council and in ten ministers of state. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of a senate and a house of assembly. The senate contains forty members, eight of whom are nominated by the governor-general in council and thirty-two elected by the four provinces, each of which is entitled to eight senators. The assembly consists of 121 members, chosen in electoral divisions as follows: The Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 17. Senators are elected for ten years and

assemblymen for five. The English and Dutch languages are both official.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the four states in 1914 were valued at \$184,626,800 and the exports at \$285,120,000. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$4,947,311; imports, \$14,727,964.

Governor-General—Viscount Buxton of Newtimber. Cabinet: Premier and minister of native affairs, Gen. Louis Botha; finance, David de Villiers Graaf; defense, J. C. Smuts; railways, Henry Burton; justice, N. J. de Wet; education and mines, F. S. Malan; posts and telegraphs and public works, Sir T. Watt; agriculture, H. C. Van Heerden; lands, S. H. Theron.

Area in square miles and population in 1911:

Province.	Area.	Population.
Cape of Good Hope	276,995	2,564,965
Natal	35,290	1,194,043
Transvaal	110,426	1,686,212
Orange Free State	50,589	528,174

Total

ALBANIA.

Albania is an autonomous kingdom created at a conference of ambassadors in London May 30, 1913, as a result of the Balkan wars. Its territory formerly comprised the Turkish provinces of Scutari and Yanina. It has an area of 11,317 square miles and a population of nearly 1,000,000. Until the outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, it was governed by a king (impret) and an international commission, William I., prince of Wied, was the first king, but he was on the throne only half a year, an insurrection compelling him to leave the capital, Durazzo, Sept. 2, 1914.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Government—Emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, Francis Joseph I.; heir-apparent, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph.

Joint or common ministry:

Foreign Affairs—Count Stephan Burian.
War—Gen. Krobatskin.
Finance—Dr. von Kober.

Cabinet for Austria:

Premier—Count F. M. G. Stuerzgh.
Interior—Prince Hohenlohe Schillingfurst.
Commerce—Herr von Spitzmuller.
Finance—Ritter von Lefh.
Railways—Dr. Zdenko Baron Forster.
Instruction—Dr. Max von Husarek.
Agriculture—Franz Zenker.
Justice—Dr. Viktor von Hochenburger.
National Defense—Gen. Friedrich Baron Georgi.
Labor—Herr Ottokar Trnka.

Cabinet for Hungary:

Premier—Count Stephan Tisza.
Interior—Johann Sandor.
Finance—Johann Teleszky.
Defense—Samuel Hazay.
Justice—Dr. Eugen Balogh.
Commerce—Baron John Harkanyi.
Agriculture—Baron Emerich Ghillanyi.
Education—Dr. Adalbert Yankovich.

The empire of Austria and the kingdom of Hungary are sovereign states, each with its own constitution, legislative bodies and system of administration, co-ordinate in rank and mutually independent within the domain of home affairs. Foreign representation (embassies and consulates), the army and navy, customs (import and export duties) and the administration of the annexed provinces (Bosnia and Herzegovina) are, however, conducted in common. Legislation on matters affecting the interests of the dual monarchy as a whole is intrusted to the delegations—two bodies of sixty members each, chosen from among members of the two legislative chambers of Austria and Hungary respectively.

Area and Population—Area of Austria, 115,903 square miles; of Hungary, 125,395 square miles. The population of Austria in 1910 was 28,324,940. The population of Hungary in 1910 was 20,886,787. Total population for both countries in 1910 was 49,211,727.

Largest cities of Austria in 1910:

Vienna	2,061,498	Braun	125,737
Trieste	229,475	Czernowitz	87,128
Prague	223,741	Pilsen	80,343
Lemberg	206,113	Lin	67,317
Cracow (1909)	151,886	Pola	58,081
Graz	151,751		

Largest cities of Hungary in 1910:

Budapest	880,371	Poszony	78,223
Szeged	118,328	Temesvar	72,555
Szabadka	94,610	Kecskemet	66,834
Debreczen	92,729	Acad	63,166
Zagrab	79,038	Hodmezovasrhely	62,445

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports into the Austro-Hungarian customs territory in 1914 was \$573,580,000; exports, \$419,980,000. Chief imports are cotton, coal, wool, maize, tobacco, coffee and wines; principal exports lumber and wool manufactures, sugar, eggs, barley, lignite, malt, leather, gloves and shoes. Imports from the United States in 1915, \$1,240,167; exports to United States, \$9,794,418.

BELGIUM.

Government—King, Albert I. Cabinet: Premier and Minister of War—Ch. de Broqueville. Foreign Affairs—M. J. Davignon. Interior—Paul Berryer. Finance—M. Levie.

Justice—H. Carton de Wiart. **Agriculture and Public Works**—G. Helleputte. **Industry and Labor**—M. A. Hubert. **Science and Arts**—P. Poulet. **Colonies**—J. Renkin.

Railways—A. Van de Vyvere.

Navy, Posts and Telegraphs—P. Segers.

The legislative power is vested in the king, senate and chamber of representatives. The senate has 120 members and the chamber 186, or one for every 40,000 inhabitants.

Area and Population—Total area, 11,373 square miles. Total population, 1910, 7,423,784; estimated population, 1912, 7,571,387. Population of the largest cities Dec. 31, 1912:

Antwerp	312,884	Liege	170,634
Brussels (capital)	663,647	Ghent	167,477

Imports and Exports—The imports in the first six months of 1914 amounted to \$460,630,000 and the exports to \$370,795,000. The trade with the United States in 1915 was: Imports, \$20,662,315; exports, \$10,222,860. Chief imports are cereals, textiles and metal goods; chief exports, cereals, raw textiles, tissues, iron, glass, hides, chemicals and machinery.

BULGARIA.

Government—King, Ferdinand. Legislation is enacted by the sobranje, a single chamber of 209 members elected for five years. Bulgaria in 1908 declared itself independent of Turkey, under the suzerainty of which country it had been an autonomous principality.

Premier—M. Radoslavoff.

Area and Population—Area, 43,310 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,752,997. Population of Sofia, the capital, 102,769.

Imports and Exports—Exports in 1913, \$18,640,900; imports, \$34,250,210. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$280,845; imports, \$12,490. The exports are mainly cereals and the imports textiles.

DENMARK.

Government—King, Christian X.; heir-apparent, Prince Christian Frederick. Cabinet: Premier and Minister of Justice—M. Zahle. Finance—Edvard Brandes. Foreign Affairs—Erik Seavenius. Home Affairs—Ove Rode. Agriculture—Kr. Pederson. Instruction—Rev. K. Nielsen. Commerce—J. H. Juergensen. Defense—P. Munch.

Legislative authority is vested in the lands-thing and folkething. The former, which is the upper house, has 66 members, twelve of whom are appointed for life, the remainder being elected for terms of eight years. The folkething, or lower house, has 114 members, each elected for three years.

Area and Population—Denmark's area is 15,582 square miles and total population in 1911, 2,775,976. Copenhagen, the capital, has a population of 463,161; with suburbs, 559,398. **Imports and Exports**—Total exports in 1913, \$198,604,000; imports, \$235,517,000. The imports from the United States in 1915 were \$79,824,478; exports, \$3,160,699. Leading articles of export are butter, pork, eggs and lard; of import, textiles, cereals, wood, iron manufactures and coal.

FRANCE.

Government—President, Raymond Poincare; term expires 1920.

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Aristide Briand.

Justice—Rene Viviani.

Public Instruction—Prof. Paul Painleve.

Colonies—Gaston Doumergue.

Finance—Alexandre Ribot.

War—Gen. J. S. Gallieni.

Marine—Rear-Admiral Lacaze.

Interior—Louis J. Malvy.

Public Works—Marcel Sembat.

Commerce and Munitions—Etienne Clementel.

Agriculture—Jules Meline.

Labor—Albert Metin.

Without Portfolio—Jules Guesde, Emil Combes, Leon Bourgeois, Denis Cochin.

Legislative authority is vested in the chamber of deputies and the senate. The former has 602 members, each of whom is elected for four years. The senate has 300 members, elected for nine years. The presidential term is seven years.

Area and Population—France has a total area of 207,054 square miles. The area of the French colonies and dependencies throughout the world is 4,367,746 square miles. Total population (1911) of France, proper, 39,601,509. Population of the principal cities in 1911:

Paris	2,888,110	Nantes	170,535
Marseilles	550,619	Toulouse	149,576
Lyons	523,796	St. Etienne	143,656
Bordeaux	261,678	Nice	142,940
Lille	217,807	Havre	136,159

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1914 amounted to \$1,269,800,000; exports, \$895,600,000.

Exports to the United States in 1915, \$77,158,740; imports from, \$369,397,170. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, small wares and leather; imports, wine, raw wool, raw silk, timber and wood, leather, skins and linen.

GERMANY.

Government—Emperor and king of Prussia, Wilhelm II.; heir-apparent, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm. Cabinet officers:

Imperial Chancellor—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Foreign Affairs—Herr Gottlieb von Jagow.

Interior—Herr Klemens Delbrueck.

Navy—Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz.

Justice—Herr Dr. Lisso.

Colonies—Herr Dr. Solf.

Treasury—Herr Dr. Karl Helfferich.

Postal Affairs—Dr. Reinhold Kraetke.

Commerce—Herr Reinhold Sydow.

President of Imperial Railway Administration—Herr von Breitenbach.

Railways—Herr Wackerzapp.

Imperial Exchequer—Herr von Magdeburg.

Imperial Bank—Herr Havenstein.

Imperial Debt Commission—Herr Dr. Karl Helfferich.

The Prussian minister of war, Maj.-Gen. Wild von Hohenborn, while nominally having jurisdiction over Prussian army affairs only, represents the imperial government in the reichstag in military matters and is, for all practical purposes, German secretary of war. Of the various independent states of Germany only the kingdoms of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria and Wurttemberg have their own ministers of war.

Legislative authority is vested in a bundesrath, or senate, of 61 members, and a reichstag, or house, of 397 members. The latter are elected for five year terms on a popular franchise and the senators are appointed from the state governments for each session.

Area and Population—The area of the states in the empire is 208,780 square miles; area of dependencies about 1,027,820 square miles; grand total, 1,236,600 square miles.

The last federal census was taken Dec. 1, 1910. According to this the population of the empire was 64,925,993. The estimated population of the foreign dependencies is 13,946,200. State population in 1910:

Prussia	40,165,219	Saxe-Meiningen	278,762
Bavaria	6,887,291	Anhalt	331,128
Württemberg	2,437,574	Saxe-Coburg	
Baden	2,142,383	Gotha	257,177
Saxony	4,806,661	Saxe-Altenburg	216,128
Hesse	1,282,219	Lippe	150,937
Mecklenburg-		Schwarzburg-	
Schwerin	639,958	Rud	100,702
Oldenburg	483,042	Schwarzburg-	
Brunswick	494,333	Sond	89,917
Saxony	417,149	Reuss, junior	
Mecklenburg-		branch	152,752
Strelitz	106,442	Schaumburg-	
Hamburg	1,014,664	Lippe	46,652
Reuss, elder		Waldeck	61,707
Lubeck	116,599	Alsace-Lorraine	1,874,014
Bremen	295,715		
German cities having	more than 150,000 inhab-	Total	64,925,293
itants in 1910 included	the following:		
Berlin	2,071,257	Rixdorf	237,289
Hamburg	931,035	Stettin	236,113
Munich	596,467	Duisburg	229,433
Leipzig	589,850	Dortmund	214,226
Moscow	548,308	Kiel	211,627
Cologne	516,527	Mannheim	193,902
Breslau	512,105	Halle-on-Saale	180,843
Frankfurt am.M.	414,576	Strassburg	178,891
Duesseldorf	358,728	Schoeneberg	172,823
Nurnberg	333,142	Altona	172,628
Charlottenburg	305,978	Danzig	170,337
Hanover	302,375	Elberfeld	170,195
Essen	294,653	Gelsenkirchen	169,513
Chemnitz	287,807	Barmen	169,214
Stuttgart	286,218	Posen	156,691
Magdeburg	279,623	Aachen	156,143
Bremen	247,437	Cassel	153,196
Koenigsberg	245,994		

Exports and Imports—Total exports (first six months of 1914), \$1,246,240,000; total imports, \$1,346,570,000.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, Germany exported \$91,372,710 worth of merchandise to the United States and imported merchandise valued at \$28,863,354.

SOVEREIGNS OF STATES.

Anhalt—Duke, Frederick.	
Baden—Grand duke, Friedrich II.	
Bavaria—King, Ludwig III.	
Brunswick—Duke, Ernst August.	
Hesse—Grand duke, Ernst Ludwig.	
Lippe—Count, Leopold IV.	
Mecklenburg-Schwerin—Grand duke, Friedrich Franz IV.	
Mecklenburg-Strelitz—Grand duke, Adolph Friedrich VI.	
Oldenburg—Grand duke, Friedrich August.	
Prussia—King, Wilhelm II.	
Reuss, Elder Branch—Prince, Heinrich XXIV.	
Reuss, Younger Branch—Prince, Heinrich XXVII.	
Saxe-Altenburg—Duke, Ernst II.	
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—Duke, Charles Edward.	
Saxe-Meiningen—Duke, Bernhard.	
Saxony (grand duchy)—Grand duke, Wilhelm Ernst.	
Saxony—King, Friedrich August III.	
Schaumburg-Lippe—Prince, Adolf.	
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt—Prince, Gunther.	
Waldeck—Prince, Friedrich.	
Württemberg—King, Wilhelm II.	

GREECE.

Government—King, Constantine I.; heir-apparent, Prince George, duke of Sparta. **Cabinet:** President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Skouloudis. **Marine**—Admiral P. Countouriotis. **War**—Gen. Yanakitsas. **Worship and Instruction**—M. Micheldikis. **Interior**—M. Gounaris. **Finance**—Stephen Dragoumis. **Justice and Communications**—D. G. Rhalis. **National Economy**—M. Theotokis.

Legislative authority is vested in one chamber, the boule, consisting of 235 members, each of whom is elected for four years.

Area and Population—Total area, 41,933 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,821,300. Athens in 1907 had 167,479 inhabitants; Piræus, 73,579, and Patras, 37,724.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1913 amounted in value to \$23,784,000; imports, \$35,731,300. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$4,226,003; imports from the United States, \$23,499,646. The leading exports are currants, ores, olive oil and figs; imports, foodstuffs, textiles, coal and timber.

ITALY.

Government—King, Victor Emmanuel III.; heir to the crown, his son Humbert, prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 16, 1904.

President of Council, Minister of Interior and of Marine—Sig. Salandra.

Foreign Affairs—Sig. Sonnino.

Grace and Justice—Sig. Orlando.

Treasury—Sig. Carcano.

Finance—Sig. Daneo.

War—Gen. Zupelli.

Public Instruction—Sig. Grippo.

Public Works—Sig. Cluffelli.

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce—Sig. Cava-

sola.

Posts and Telegraphs—Sig. Ricelo.

Colonies—Sig. Martini.

Legislative authority vests in the king and parliament. The latter consists of a senate of 369 members (in 1912) and a chamber of deputies of 508 members.

Area and Population—The area of Italy is 110,632 square miles. According to the census of June 10, 1911, the total population was 34,671,377.

Population of the principal cities:

Naples	678,031	Florence	232,860
Milan	599,200	Catania	210,703
Rome	542,123	Bologna	172,628
Turin	427,106	Venice	160,719
Palermo	331,098	Messina	126,557
Genoa	272,221	Livorno	105,315

Exports and Imports—The value of merchandise exported in 1914 was \$443,580,000; imported, \$376,410,000. The total value of exports to the United States in 1915 was \$54,973,726; imports from the United States, \$184,819,633. Chief imports are cotton, cotton, grain, silk, wool, timber, machinery, sugar and oil; chief exports, silk, wine, oil, coral, sulphur, hemp and flax.

MONTENEGRO.

King, Nicholas I. Area, 5,603 square miles; population, 516,000; of the capital, Cetinje, 4,500. Total exports in 1910, \$498,200; imports, \$1,701,300. Montenegro has practically no trade with the United States. Chief exports are sumac, smoked sardines, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, olive oil, wine and tobacco. Imports include petroleum, salt, maize, cottons, hardware, sugar, coffee and rice.

NORWAY.

Government—King, Haakon VII.; crown prince, Olaf.

President of Council and Minister of Agriculture—Gunnar Knudsen.

Foreign Affairs—M. Ihlen.

Justice—Lars Abrahamsen.

Commerce—C. Fris-Petersen.

Labor—M. Urbye.

Finance—M. Blehr.

Education and Worship—A. O. Bryggessaa.

Defense—Gen. Holthofdt.

Legislative authority is vested in the storting, consisting of 123 members elected for three years through universal suffrage by men and women. The storting consists of two houses, the odels-thing and the lagthing. The former is made up of three-fourths of the members of the storting and the latter of one-fourth.

Area and Population—The total area of Norway is 124,130 square miles. Total population in December, 1910, 2,391,782. Christiania in 1910 had a population of 241,834 and Bergen 76,867.

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports in 1913 was \$138,108,400; exports, \$100,653,200. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$10,668,864; imports, \$39,074,701. The chief exports are timber and wood manufactures, wood pulp, malty food, paper and minerals; imports, breadstuffs, groceries, yarn, textiles, vessels and machinery.

PORTUGAL.

Government—President, Bernardino Machado. Cabinet:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Interior—(Vacancy).

Justice—Senhor Manuel Monteiro.
Public Works—Senhor Acheles Goncalves.

War—Gen. Pereira Est.

Marine—Senhor Peres Rodrigues.

Colonies—Senhor Couceiro Costa.

Instruction—Senhor Almeida Lima.

Legislative authority is vested in a national council of 164 members and an upper house of 71 members. The first elections were held May 28, 1911, and the assembly opened June 19. On the same day the republic was officially recognized by the United States.

Area and Population—Total area, including Azores and Madeira, 35,490 square miles. Area of possessions in Africa and Asia, 801,060 square miles. The population of the home country with the Azores and Madeira in 1911 was 5,967,985; of the colonies in Africa and Asia, 9,139,444. In 1910 Lisbon had a population of 356,000 and Oporto 167,955.

Imports and Exports—Total imports in 1912, \$82,969,400; total exports, \$38,615,900. Imports from the United States in 1915, \$5,080,037; exports to the United States, \$5,121,939. The chief imports are foodstuffs, cotton, sugar, fish, wool, leather, coal and coffee; chief exports, wine, sardines, copper ore, olives and figs.

ROUMANIA.

Government—King, Ferdinand.

Legislative authority is vested in a senate of 120 members elected for eight years and a chamber of deputies of 183 members elected for four years.

Area and Population—The total area is 53,689 square miles. The population in 1899 was 5,956,690; in 1914, 7,508,069. Population of the principal towns (in 1912): Bukharost, 338,109; Jassy, 75,882; Galatz, 71,719; Braila, 64,730.

Exports and Imports—The value of the exports in 1911 was \$138,344,000; of the imports, \$113,949,000. The chief exports are cereals and the leading imports are textiles. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$97,881; imports from, \$391,001.

RUSSIA.

Government—Czar, Nicholas II.; heir-apparent,

Grand Duke Alexis.

Premier—J. A. Goremykin.

Finance—M. Bark.

Foreign Affairs—M. Sazonoff.

Interior—Alexei K. Protopopov.

Instruction—Count Ignatieff.

Imperial House and Domains—Gen. W. Friedericksz.

Justice—M. Scheglovitoff.

Agriculture—(Vacancy).

Commerce—Prince Chakhovskoy.

Railways—(Vacancy).

Controller—M. Kharitonoff.

Procurement of the Holy Synod—Alexander Volzin.

War—Gen. Polivanoff.

Navy—Vice-Admiral Grigorovich.

Legislative authority is vested in the czar, duma and council of the empire.

Area and Population—Area, 8,764,586 square miles. Total population in 1913, 174,099,600. Population of the principal cities (1910):

Petrograd (1913)	2,073,890	Kiev	506,060
Moscow (1912)	1,773,938	Kharkov	248,281
Warsaw	872,478	Yekaterinobslav	217,848
Odessa	620,155	Saratov	217,418
Lodz	415,604	Vilna	192,746
Riga	370,000	Kazan	188,100

Imports and Exports—The total value of the imports in 1913 was \$658,350,000; of the exports,

\$791,600,000. The exports to the United States in 1915 amounted in value to \$2,512,331; imports from the United States, \$37,474,380. The chief exports are foodstuffs, timber, oil, furs and flax; imports, raw cotton, wool, metals, leather, hides, skins and machinery.

FINLAND.

Grand Duke—The emperor of Russia.

The grand duchy of Finland, though nominally autonomous, is now practically a province of Russia. It has a parliament of 200 members chosen by direct election. The right to vote is possessed by men and women alike after they reach their 24th year. The area of Finland is 125,689 square miles and the population Jan. 1, 1913, was 3,196,700.

SERBIA.

Government—King, Peter I. (Karageorgevitch); heir-apparent, Prince Alexander (second son). Legislative authority is vested in a single chamber, called "skupshchina," of 160 elected members.

Area and Population—Area, 33,891 square miles. Population in 1910, 2,911,701; in 1914, 4,547,990. The capital, Belgrade, had 90,890 inhabitants before the war with Austria. Nish, the war capital, had 24,949 inhabitants in 1911.

Exports and Imports—Total value of exports in 1912, \$18,595,000; imports, \$14,705,000. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$411,423; imports, \$909,195. The exports are mainly agricultural products and animals and the imports cotton and woolen goods and metals.

SPAIN.

Government—King, Alfonso XIII.; heir-apparent, Prince Alfonso. Cabinet:

Premier—Edouardo Dato.

Foreign Affairs—Marquis de Lema.

Interior—Senor Sanchez Guerra.

Finance—Don Gabino Bugallal.

War—Conde del Serrallo.

Marine—Admiral Miranda.

Public Works and Agriculture—Don Javier Ugarte.

Public Instruction—Senor Bergamin.

Justice—Marquis de Vadillo.

Area and Population—Total area, 194,783 square miles. Total population of Spain Jan. 1, 1914, 20,355,986. Population of large cities:

Madrid	599,807	Saragossa	105,788
Barcelona	587,411	Cartagena	96,983
Valencia	233,348	Bilbao	92,514
Seville	155,366	Granada	77,425
Malaga	133,045	Valladolid	67,742
Murcia	124,985	Cadiz	67,174

Imports and Exports—The exports of Spain in 1914 amounted to \$177,400,400; imports, \$209,402,200. Total exports to the United States in 1915, \$18,027,492; imports, \$38,112,969. Chief exports are wine, sugar, timber, animals, glassware and pottery; imports, cotton and cotton manufactures, machinery, drugs and chemical products.

SWEDEN.

Government—King, Gustaf V.; crown prince, Gustaf Adolf.

Minister of State and Minister of War—Dr. K. Hammarskjöld.

Foreign Affairs—K. A. Wallenberg.

Finance—M. Wennersten.

Marine—M. Brostrom.

Education—Dr. Westman.

Interior—O. F. von Sydow.

Agriculture—Baron Beck Friis.

Justice—Chief Justice Haselrot.

Legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, the first of which has a membership of 150 and the second 230. Members of the upper house are elected for nine years and those of the lower for three years. The first chamber is elected by municipal representatives. To be eligible one must own real estate worth at least 80,000 crowns or pay taxes on an income of at least 4,000 crowns. The second chamber constituents must have an income of at least 800 crowns or own real estate worth at least 1,000 crowns.

Area and Population—The total area of Sweden

is 172,876 square miles. The population Dec. 31, 1913, was 5,522,463. The population of the principal cities at the same time was:

Stockholm	382,085	Norkoping	46,180
Göteborg	178,030	Gaefle	35,736
Malmö	98,821	Helsingborg	34,742

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1913 were valued at \$233,077,500; exports, \$225,040,400. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$11,661,337; imports, \$78,273,818. The leading articles of export are timber and machinery; of import, textile goods and foodstuffs.

SWITZERLAND.

Government—President of federal council (1915), Dr. Giuseppe Motta.

Vice-President—M. Camille Decoppet.

Legislative authority is vested in a state and a national council, the former having 44 and the latter 167 members. The national councilors are elected directly by the people; the state councilors are elected in some cantons by the people and in others by the cantonal legislature. The chief executive authority is vested in the bundesrath, or federal council, one member of which is the chief of one of the federal departments. Its decrees are enacted as a body. Its members are elected president in rotation.

Switzerland owns its main railroads, its telegraph and telephone system and monopolizes the manufacture and sale of alcohol.

Area and Population—Total area, 15,976 square miles. The population, according to the census of July 1, 1912, was 3,831,220. Population of the largest cities:

Zürich (1912).....	205,000	Bern	85,264
Basel (1912).....	137,000	Lausanne	63,926
Geneva (1912).....	136,700	St. Gallen.....	37,657

Exports and Imports—Total exports in 1914, \$227,374,000; imports, \$292,327,700. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$19,335,483; imports, \$2,375,788. The articles chiefly exported are cottons, silks, clocks and watches; imported, foodstuffs, silk, minerals and metals, clothing and animals.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Government—Queen, Wilhelmina; prince consort, Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; heir, Princess Juliana. Cabinet:

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior—Mr. P. W. A. Cort van der Linden.

Foreign Affairs—Jonkheer Dr. J. Loudon.

Agriculture, Commerce, Industry and Labor—Mr. F. E. Posthumus.

War—Maj.-Gen. N. Bosboom.

Navy—Capt. S. S. Rambonnet.

Justice—Dr. B. Ort.

Finance—Dr. M. W. F. Treub.

Colonies—Mr. Th. B. Pleyte.

Legislative authority is vested in the states-general, composed of two chambers, the first having 50 members and the second 100. The latter are elected directly and the former by the provincial states.

Area and Population—The area of Holland, or the Netherlands, is 12,648 square miles. The total population Dec. 31, 1913, was 6,212,701. That of the chief cities Dec. 31, 1912, was:

Amsterdam	587,876	Groningen	78,276
Rotterdam	446,897	Haarlem	70,491
The Hague	294,698	Arnhem	64,634
Utrecht	122,853	Lelden	59,207

Imports and Exports—In 1913 Holland imported \$1,567,700,000 worth of merchandise and exported \$1,233,200,000. In 1915 the exports to the United States amounted to \$32,518,800 and the imports from the same country to \$143,267,019. Chief imports are iron and steel and their manufactures, textiles, coal, cereals and flour; exports, butter, sugar and cheese.

TURKEY.

Government—Sultan, Mehmed V. Cabinet: Grand Vizier and Minister for Foreign Affairs—

Prince Said Halim Pasha.

President Council of State—Halli Bey.

Sheik-ul-Islam—Hairi Bey.

Minister of the Interior—Talaat Bey.

Marine—Talaat Bey (acting).

Finance—Talaat Bey (acting).

Public Instruction—Shukri Bey.

Public Works—Abbas Halim Pasha.

War—Gen. Enver Pasha.

Posts and Telegraphs—Shukri Bey.

Commerce—Suleiman el Bustani.

A constitutional form of government was adopted July 24, 1908, with legislative authority vested in a parliament.

Area and Population—The area of Turkey in Europe is 8,644; of whole empire, 710,224 square miles. The total population of all parts of the empire is 21,273,000. Constantinople has about 1,203,000 inhabitants.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1912 amounted in value to \$172,871,605 and the imports to \$129,907,759. The exports to the United States in 1915 amounted to \$5,673,373 in value and the imports to \$640,201. The principal articles imported are cloth and clothing, sugar, coffee, flour, rice and manufactures of iron; exports, grapes, silk, grain, cocoons, wool, cotton, carpets, hides and skins.

ASIA.

AFGHANISTAN.

Ameer, Habibullah Khan; population, about 6,000,000; area, 250,000 square miles. No statistics as to imports and exports of Afghanistan are available. The chief productions are preserved fruits, spices, wool, silk, cattle and tobacco.

BOKHARA.

Ameer, Sayid Mir Allm Khan; heir, Sayid Mir Ibrahim. The area of Bokhara is about 83,000 square miles and the population 1,250,000. The products are corn, tobacco, fruit, silk and hemp. Since 1873 Bokhara has been a dependency of Russia.

CHINA.

Government—President, Yuan Shih-kai; vice-president, Li Yuan Hung. The president and vice-president are each elected for a term of five years. Legislative power is nominally vested in a single house assembly, but it is practically only an advisory body. The president possesses autocratic powers and China is a republic in name only.

Area and Population—Total area of China, with dependencies, 3,913,560 square miles; estimated population, 320,050,000.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1913 amounted to \$304,579,700 and the imports to \$430,591,515. During the fiscal year 1915 goods to the value of \$17,540,798 were imported from the United States. The total exports in the same period to the United States amounted to \$40,829,719. The articles imported from America consist mainly of flour, kerosene, sago, india rubber, shoes, ginseng, quicksilver, white shirting, drills and broadcloth. Among the leading exports are tea, furs, wool, mats, fans, essential oils, straw braid, silks, hair, hides and hemp.

JAPAN.

Government—Emperor, Yoshihito; crown prince, Hirohito. Cabinet:

Premier—Count Shigenobu Okuma.

Foreign Affairs—Baron Kikujiro Ishii.

Interior—Kitokuro Ichiki.

Finance—Tokitoshi Taketomi.

War—Lieut.-Gen. Ichinosuke Oka.

Navy—Vice-Admiral Tomasaburo Kato.

Justice—Yukio Ozaki.

Education—S. Takata.

Agriculture and Commerce—Hironaka Kono.

Communications—Katsundo Minoura.

Legislative authority is vested in the emperor and the imperial diet. This consists of the house of peers and the house of representatives, the former having 369 and the latter 379 members.

Area and Population—The total area of Japan is 260,738 square miles. The population according to the census of Dec. 31, 1914, was 53,696,853 exclusive of Formosa, the Pescadores and the south half of Sakhalin. The total population, including Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin, was

72,867,377 in 1914. Cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants are:

Tokyo (1912).....2,099,181	Kobe	378,197
Osaka	Nagasaki	176,480
Kyoto	Hiroshima	142,763
Yokohama	Kanafawa	110,994
Nagoya	Kure	100,679

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1914 amounted in value to \$297,367,500; exports, \$295,552,000. In 1915 the imports from the United States were valued at \$41,514,792 and the exports to the same country at \$98,882,638. The chief exports are raw silk, cotton, yarn, copper, coal and tea; imports, sugar, cotton, iron and steel, machinery, petroleum and wool.

CHOSEN (KOREA).

Formerly an empire, but now a Japanese colony. Estimated area, 86,000 square miles. Population in 1914, 15,508,872. Seoul, the capital, has 302,686 inhabitants.

KHIVA.

Khan, Seyid Asferlihan Khan; heir-apparent, Nasyr Tycuara; area, 24,000 square miles; population, 646,000. Products are cotton and silk. Khiva is a Russian vassal state.

PERSIA.

Shah or emperor, Sultan Ahmad Shah. Under the constitution granted in 1906 legislative authority was vested in a national council of 156 members and a senate of 60 members. The area of Persia is about 628,000 square miles and the population 9,500,000. Imports in 1913, \$56,757,500; exports, \$43,633,300. Imports from the United States in 1915, \$1,352,279; exports to, \$641,081. Teheran, the capital, has a population of about 280,000. Chief among the products are silk, fruits, wheat, barley and rice.

SIAM.

King, Chowfa Maha Vajirvudh. Area, 195,000 square miles; population (1910), 8,149,487. Bangkok, the capital, has 628,675 inhabitants. The imports in 1914 were \$34,811,600, and the exports \$44,291,600. Imports from the United States in 1915, \$619,707; exports to, \$242,391. Chief among the exports are rice, teak and marine products; imports, cotton goods and opium.

AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.

Emperor, Lidj Eyassu. Total area of Abyssinia 432,432 square miles; population, 8,000,000. The exports are coffee, hides and skins, gum, wax, gold and ivory.

ALGERIA.

Algeria is a colony of France. Governor-general, M. Lutaud. Area, 343,500 square miles; population in 1911, 5,231,850. Chief imports are cotton, skins and furs and wood work; exports, wine, sheep and cereals.

EGYPT.

Sultan, Hussein Kamil Pasha. Total area of Egypt, 350,000 square miles; area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 984,520 square miles. The population of Egypt proper in 1907 was 11,189,978; of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 3,000,000. Population of Cairo, 654,476; Alexandria, 322,246. Great Britain formally declared Egypt a protectorate of the empire Dec. 17, 1914. The total exports in 1914 were valued at \$152,301,400 and the imports at \$117,524,200. Imports from the United States in 1915, \$2,879,241; exports to, \$17,371,992. The exports consist chiefly of cereals, raw cotton and provisions; imports, wool, coal, textiles and metal manufactures.

BELGIAN KONGO.

Kongo was made a Belgian colony in 1908. The estimated area is 909,654 square miles and the negro population about 15,000,000. Europeans numbered 5,465 in January, 1912. Among the leading articles of export are ivory, rubber, cocoa, palm nuts, palm oil, coral gum and coffee. Total imports in 1912, \$23,146,300; exports, \$33,518,070. Exports to the United States (1915), \$130,524; imports, \$289,471.

LIBERIA.

President, Daniel F. Howard; vice-president, S. G. Harmon. Legislative power is vested in a

senate of nine members and a house of representatives of fourteen members. The total area of the republic is about 40,000 square miles and the population 2,120,000. The exports in 1913 were valued at \$1,112,187 and the imports at \$1,411,237. Imports from the United States in 1915, \$152,648; exports to, \$37,178. The chief exports are rubber, palm oil, cocoa, coffee, ivory, ginger and camwood. Imports are cottons, provisions, wood and iron manufactures and grain.

MOROCCO.

Sultan, Mulai Youssef. Morocco is a French protectorate. Area about 219,000 square miles; population, 5,000,000. Total imports in 1914, \$55,619,600; exports, \$3,677,200. Imports from the United States in 1915, \$69,732; exports to, \$149,776. The chief imports are cotton, sugar and tea; exports, eggs, almonds, goatskins, beans, peas, linseed, wool, wax and cattle.

TUNIS.

Bey, Sidi Mohammed Ben Nasr Bey; heir-presumptive, Sidi Mohammed Ben Mamoun Bey. Tunis is under the protectorate of France and that country is represented by a resident-general. Total area, 50,000 square miles; population in 1911, 1,780,527. Imports in 1913, \$28,850,900; exports, \$35,732,720. Chief exports are wheat, barley, olives and palms.

MEXICO.

Government—The republic of Mexico is divided into twenty-seven states, three territories and one federal district, each with a local government, but all subject to the federal constitution. Representatives are elected for two years each and are apportioned at the rate of one for each 40,000 inhabitants; the senators, of whom there are fifty-six, are elected by the people in the same manner as representatives. The president holds office four years and may be elected for several consecutive terms. (See "Revolutions in Mexico" in this volume.)

Area and Population—The total area, including islands, is 785,831 square miles. The population, according to the federal census of 1910, is 15,063,207. The population of leading cities of the republic follows: City of Mexico (capital), 470,659; Guadalajara, 118,799; Puebla, 101,214; Monterey, 81,006; San Luis Potosi, 82,946; Pachuca, 38,620; Aguascalientes, 44,800; Zacatecas, 25,905; Durango, 34,085; Toluca, 31,247; Leon, 63,263; Merida, 61,999; Queretaro, 35,011; Morelia, 39,116; Oaxaca, 37,469; Orizaba, 32,894; Chihuahua, 39,061; Vera Cruz, 29,164.

Commerce—The chief exports of Mexico are precious metals, coffee, tobacco, hemp, sisal, sugar, dyewoods and cabinet woods, cattle and hides and skins. In 1914 the total exports amounted to \$92,833,000; total imports for the same year were \$60,831,070. The trade of Mexico is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain. In 1915 the imports from the United States were \$34,164,447; exports to, \$77,611,691.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Dr. Victorino de la Plaza; capital, Buenos Aires. Area, 1,153,119 square miles. Population (1912), 7,467,878; Buenos Aires, 1,560,163 (Jan. 1, 1914). Total exports in 1914, \$347,254,000; imports, \$271,817,900. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$73,776,258; imports, \$32,549,606. Chief exports, sheep, wool, cattle, hides, frozen meats and wheat; imports, machinery, agricultural implements, railway cars, engines and supplies and manufactures of iron and steel.

BOLIVIA.

President, Gen. Ismael Montes; capital, Sucre. Area, 514,155 square miles. Population (1914), 2,520,540; LaPaz, 78,856; Chocachamba, 24,512; Sucre, 23,416. Total exports in 1913, \$39,823,900; imports, \$22,776,180; exports to the United States in 1915, \$200; imports, \$550,600. Chief exports, silver, tin, copper, coffee, rubber; imports, provisions, clothing, hardware, spirits, silks and woolsens.

BRAZIL.

President, Wenceslau Braz; capital, Rio de Janeiro. Area, 3,218,991 square miles. Population

(estimated 1913), 24,308,219; Rio de Janeiro (1911), 1,128,637; Sao Paulo (1911), 450,000; Bahia, 290,000; Pernambuco, 150,000. Exports (1914), \$232,555,000; imports, \$177,195,000. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$99,178,728; imports, \$25,629,555. Chief exports, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton and rubber; imports, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, furniture, mineral oils, breadstuffs and provisions.

CHILE.

President, Ramon Barros Luco; capital, Santiago. Area, 292,580 square miles. Population in 1912, 3,506,317; Santiago, 373,102; Valparaiso, 179,794; Concepcion, 65,302. Total exports in 1913, \$148,616,400; imports, \$123,569,100. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$27,689,799; imports, \$11,377,181. Chief exports, nitrate, wool, hides and leather; imports, sugar, coal, cotton goods, cashmeres, oil, galvanized iron.

COLOMBIA.

President, Dr. Jose Vicente Concha; capital, Bogota. Area, 440,846 square miles. Population in 1912, 5,472,604; Bogota, 121,257. Total exports (1913), \$34,315,800; total imports, \$27,987,400. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$18,953,023; imports, \$6,675,564. Chief exports, gold, silver and other minerals, coffee, cocoa, cattle, sugar, tobacco and rubber; imports, manufactures of iron and steel, cotton goods.

ECUADOR.

President, Gen. Leonidas Plaza; capital, Quito. Area, 116,000 square miles. Population, 1,500,000; Quito, 70,000; Guayaquil, 80,000. Total exports in 1913, \$15,654,800; imports, \$8,777,500. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$4,478,757; imports, \$2,845,913. Chief exports, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, rubber, cabinet woods, chemicals and minerals; imports, cotton, provisions, manufactures of iron and steel, clothing and mineral oil.

PARAGUAY.

President, Edouardo Schaerer; capital, Asuncion. Area, 171,770 square miles. Population (estimated 1912), 800,000; Asuncion (1912), 80,000. Total exports in 1913, \$5,630,900; imports, \$5,119,950. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$28,126; imports, \$49,205. Chief exports, mate (or Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, timber, oranges; imports, cotton goods, machinery and provisions.

PERU.

President, Don Jose Pardo; capital, Lima. Area, 722,461 square miles. Population estimated (1912) at 4,500,000; Lima, 143,500; Callao, 34,346. Total exports in 1913, \$45,688,850; imports, \$30,443,800. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$12,596,648; imports, \$5,873,474. Chief exports, cotton, coffee, sugar, cinchona, india rubber, dyes and medicinal plants; imports, woolens, cotton, machinery and manufactures of iron.

URUGUAY.

President, Dr. Feliciano Viera; capital, Montevideo. Area, 72,153 square miles. Population (1912), 1,225,914; Montevideo (1914), 377,994. Total exports in 1914, \$52,418,750; imports, \$37,234,800. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$10,492,649; imports, \$5,171,323. Chief exports, animal and agricultural products; imports, manufactured articles.

VENEZUELA.

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez; capital, Caracas. Area, 393,976 square miles. Population (1913), 2,755,685; Caracas, 75,000. Total exports in 1914, \$21,520,534; imports, \$13,987,465. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$13,227,238; imports, \$5,764,442. Chief exports, coffee, hides, cabinet woods, rubber and chemicals; imports, machinery, manufactures of iron and steel, provisions, furniture and mineral wools.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

COSTA RICA.

President, Don Alfredo Gonzalez; capital, San Jose. Area, 23,000 square miles. Population (1913), 410,981; San Jose, 33,900. Total exports (1913), \$10,620,500; imports, \$8,935,600. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$3,545,167; imports, \$2,413,818. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, woolens and worsteds.

GUATEMALA.

President, Manuel E. Cabrera; capital, Guate-

mala de Nueva. Area, 43,290 square miles. Population (1913), 2,119,165; of the capital, 90,000. Total exports (1913), \$14,449,900; imports, \$10,062,300. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$6,058,546; imports, \$2,769,270. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton and cereals.

HONDURAS.

President, Dr. Francisco Bertrand; capital, Tegucigalpa. Area, 44,275 square miles. Population (1910), 553,446; Tegucigalpa, 22,137. Total exports (1914), \$8,170,550; imports, \$5,273,450. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$2,593,524; imports, \$5,004,443. Chief exports, bananas, coffee, cattle, cocoanuts and wood; chief import, cotton.

NICARAGUA.

President, Senor Adolfo Diaz; capital, Managua. Area, 49,200 square miles. Population, 600,000; Managua, 34,872; Leon, 62,569. Total exports (1913), \$7,712,000; imports, \$5,770,000. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$2,201,910; imports, \$2,087,678. Chief exports, cattle and coffee; imports, flour, wine, beer, barbed wire, cotton goods, sewing machines, kerosene, calico and tallow.

PANAMA.

President, Dr. Belisario Parris; term expires Sept. 30, 1916. Independence of Panama declared Nov. 3, 1903; constitution adopted Feb. 13, 1904. Legislative power is vested in a national assembly composed of deputies elected by the people. The ratio of representation is one deputy for each 10,000 inhabitants. The term of office is four years. The area of the republic is 32,380 square miles and the population (1912), 336,742; city of Panama (1912), 58,106; Colon, 26,000. The exports to the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, amounted to \$4,388,136, and the imports to \$19,209,053. The chief articles of export are bananas, rubber, coffee and pearls.

SALVADOR.

President, Carlos Melendez; capital, San Salvador. Area, 7,225 square miles. Population (1914), 1,225,835; San Salvador, 66,800. Total exports (1914), \$9,716,945; imports, \$4,958,614. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$1,947,382; imports, \$2,101,966. Chief exports, coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco and balsams; imports, cotton, spirits, flour, iron goods, silk and yarn.

CUBA.

Government—President, Gen. Mario Menocal; vice-president, Enrique Jose Varona; terms expire May 20, 1917.

Under the constitution the legislative power is exercised by two elective bodies—the house of representatives and the senate, conjointly called congress. The senate is composed of four senators from each of the six provinces, elected for eight years by the provincial councilmen, and by a double number of electors, constituting together an electoral board.

The house of representatives is composed of one representative for each 25,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof over 12,500, elected for four years by direct vote. One-half of the members of the house are elected every two years. The salary of members of congress is \$3,600 a year.

Organization of the Republic—The organization of the republic of Cuba, begun in 1900, was practically completed on the 20th of May, 1902, when the military occupation of the island by the United States came to an end and Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma was inaugurated as first president.

Area and Population—The total area of Cuba is 44,164 square miles. The population in 1914 was 2,469,125.

Population of provinces (1914):

Havana	651,266	Matanzas	270,483
Santa Clara	567,277	Pinar del Rio	257,893
Oriente	567,639	Camaguey	154,567

Population of principal cities in 1914:

Havana	350,906	Halguin	65,232
Cienfuegos	80,305	Pinar del Rio	51,915
Camaguey	76,581	Santa Clara	54,885
Matanzas	55,931	Guantanamo	51,036
Manzanillo	59,544	Sancti Spiritus	55,407
Santiago	61,531		

About 70 per cent of the population is white. Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1913 amounted to \$133,000,000 and the exports to \$165,212,500. The imports from the United States in 1915 were valued at \$75,530,382 and the exports at \$185,707,901. The principal articles of export are sugar, tobacco and cigars, iron and manganese ore, fruit, coffee, cocoa, molasses and sponges; of import, animals, breadstuffs, coal and coke, iron and steel, wood, liquor, cotton, chemicals and vegetables.

HAITI.

President, M. D'Artigunair. The area of Haiti is 10,204 square miles and the population about

2,500,000. Coffee, cocoa and logwood are the leading articles sold. Total exports (1912), \$17,285,485; imports (1913), \$8,087,945. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$1,542,336; imports, \$3,184,618.

SANTO DOMINGO.

President, Juan Isidro Jimenez. The republic has an area of 19,325 square miles and a population (1913) of 708,000. Santo Domingo, the capital, has 22,000 inhabitants. In 1913 the exports amounted to \$10,470,900 and the chief articles shipped were coffee, cocoa and mahogany; imports, \$9,272,000. Exports to the United States in 1915, \$9,326,397; imports, \$5,680,299.

NONCONTIGUOUS POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Philippine islands were ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898. Maj.-Gen. Merritt was the first military governor. He was succeeded in August, 1899, by Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, who in turn was followed in May, 1900, by Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur. The last named remained in office until July 4, 1901, when the military authority was transferred to Gen. A. R. Chaffee. By order of the president Gen. Chaffee was relieved of his duties as military governor July 4, 1902, and the office terminated. The Philippine commission was at the same time made the superior authority. Sept. 2 the islands were divided into three military departments, to be known as the department of Luzon, the department of Visayas and the department of Mindanao.

July 1, 1902, congress passed an act providing temporarily for the government of the Philippines, providing for the election by popular vote, two years after a census of the islands had been taken and published, of delegates to an assembly consisting of not more than 100 members nor less than fifty, apportioned among the provinces as nearly as possible according to population. This assembly should, together with the Philippine commission appointed by the president of the United States, exercise the legislative power heretofore exercised by the commission alone, the members of the commission acting as an upper house and the elected assemblymen as a lower house. The members of the assembly were to hold office two years and annual sessions of the legislature not exceeding ninety days in length were to be held.

The first election was held July 30, 1907, when eighty members of the legislature were chosen, the total vote being 87,893. The first session was formally opened Oct. 16 by William H. Taft, United States secretary of war, the first civil governor of the islands after they came into American possession. Sergio Osmena was elected president.

Officials and Salaries—The Philippine commission consisted in September, 1915, of Francis B. Harrison of New York, Henderson S. Martin of Kansas, Clinton L. Riggs of Maryland, Winfred T. Denison of New York, Rafael Palma, Victorino Mapa, Jaime C. de Veyra, Vicente Ilustre and Vicente Sison of the Philippines. The officers in 1915 were:

Governor-General—Francis Burton Harrison.

Vice-Governor—Henderson S. Martin.

Secretary Interior Department—Winfred T. Denison.

Secretary Finance and Justice—Victorino Mapa.

Secretary Public Instruction—Henderson S. Martin.

Secretary of Commerce and Police—Clinton L. Riggs.

Executive Secretary—(Vacancy.)

Auditor—Clifford H. French.

Treasurer—Jeremiah L. Manning.

Director of Education—Frank L. Crone.

Director of Posts—Robert M. Shearer.

Attorney-General—Ramon Avancena.

Chief Justice Supreme Court—Cayetano S. Arellano.

The governor receives \$18,000 a year (\$13,500 as governor-general) and the other American commissioners receive \$13,950 each (\$9,450 being for their services as heads of departments). The commissioners not heads of departments get \$6,750

each. The salaries of other leading officials are: Executive secretary, \$6,750; secretary to the governor-general, \$5,000; second, third and fourth executive secretaries, \$4,000 each; auditor, \$6,000; collector of customs, \$5,400; attorney-general, \$5,500; chief justice Supreme court, \$10,000; associate justices, \$10,000; director of education, \$5,400; director of posts, \$5,400; treasurer, \$6,000; director of public work, \$6,500; director of lands, \$5,400; director of science, \$5,400; director of forestry, \$3,800; collector of internal revenue, \$5,400; director of agriculture, \$5,000; purchasing agent, \$5,000; director of printing, \$4,500.

Area and Population—The total land and water area of the Philippine archipelago is 332,968 square miles; land area, 115,026; population (estimated 1912), 8,460,052. The population of Manila in 1910 was 234,409. The population of the principal islands in 1903 was: Bobol, 243,148; Cebu, 592,247; Jolo, 44,718; Leyte, 357,641; Luzon, 3,798,507; Marinduque, 50,601; Mindanao, 499,634. Of whom 252,940 are uncivilized; Negros, 460,776 (21,217 uncivilized); Panay, 743,646 (14,933 uncivilized); Samar, 222,690.

Products and Climate—The chief products are hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco leaf, copra, cigars and indigo. Between 600,000 and 700,000 bales of hemp are exported annually.

The climate of the Philippine islands is considered excellent for the tropics. The mean temperature in Manila ranges from 77 in January to 83 in May. June, July, August and September are the rainy months. March, April and May the hot and dry, and October, November, December, January and February the temperate and dry.

Trade with the United States—The shipments of merchandise from the United States to the Philippines in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, amounted in value to \$24,691,611, as compared with \$27,268,064 in 1914. The principal articles sent were: Breadstuffs, \$1,931,785; cotton manufactures, \$7,868,489; iron and steel manufactures, \$3,409,848; mineral oils, \$1,580,449. The imports into the United States amounted in value to \$24,020,169, as compared with \$18,162,312 in 1914. The principal articles imported were: Unmanufactured manila, \$9,161,729; sugar, \$7,512,126; tobacco, \$1,318,062; fruits and nuts, \$2,145,743; vegetable oils, \$2,913,652.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the Philippine islands in the fiscal year 1914 amounted to \$56,011,570; total exports, \$51,238,048.

ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico, according to the decision of the United States Supreme court in the insular cases May 27, 1901, is a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States, but not a part of the United States within the revenue clause of the constitution. The island was ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898, and was under military rule until the Foraker law went into effect May 1, 1900. In accordance with the third section of that act, the legislative assembly of Porto Rico having put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of government, President McKinley on the 25th of July, 1901—the anniversary of the landing of American troops on the island in 1898—proclaimed free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Government—Civil government, under the provisions of the Foraker act, was established May 1, 1900. The upper house consists of eleven

members, six of whom are "cabinet" officers appointed by the president; the lower house is made up of thirty-five delegates elected by the people every two years. The governor, who is appointed by the president, has practically the same duties as the governor of any other territory of the United States. The present officers are: Governor, Arthur Yager; secretary, Martin Travieso; treasurer, Allan H. Richardson; commissioner of education, Paul G. Miller; attorney-general, Howard L. Kern; auditor, J. W. Bonner; commissioner of interior, Manuel Domenech; director of labor, charities and correction, Manuel Camunas; United States district judge, Peter J. Hamilton; resident commissioner in the United States, Luis Munoz Rivera.

Area and Population—The area of Porto Rico is 3,435 square miles and the population in 1910 was 1,118,012, of which 65.5 per cent was white, 30 per cent mulatto and 4.5 per cent black. The cities having more than 5,000 inhabitants in 1910 were: San Juan, 48,716; Ponce, 35,005; Mayaguez, 15,563; Arecibo, 9,612; Aguadilla, 6,125; Yauco, 6,589; Caguas, 10,354; Guayama, 8,321.

Commerce—For the year ended June 30, 1915, the total domestic exports from Porto Rico to foreign countries were \$700,118, and to the United States, \$42,308,350. Foreign imports amounted to \$2,954,465 and imports from the United States amounted to \$30,149,761. Of the exports Spain took \$1,875,806; Cuba, \$2,736,940; France, \$815,282; Germany, \$21,369; Austria-Hungary, \$1,630.

The leading articles of export are coffee, oranges, brown sugar and tobacco.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Annexed to the United States July 7, 1898.

Created a territory June 14, 1900.

Governor—E. Pinkney.

Secretary—Wade W. Thayer.

Population—According to the federal census of 1910 the total population of the territory was 191,909. In 1912 it was estimated at 200,065. The only large city is Honolulu, which in 1910 had a population of 52,183.

Commerce with the United States—The total value of the shipments of merchandise from Hawaii to the United States for the twelve months ended June 30, 1915, was \$61,831,351. Brown sugar was the principal item, amounting to 1,253,668,612 pounds, valued at \$1,368,355. The other articles of importance were: Coffee, \$486,054; fruits and nuts, \$6,189,203; rice, \$131,597. The total value of the shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii was \$20,295,329. The principal articles were: Iron, steel and machinery, \$1,535,256; oils, \$2,200,749; breadstuffs, \$2,519,104; tobacco, \$743,902; lumber and manufactures of wood, \$1,525,418; wines and liquors, \$682,616; meat and dairy products, \$1,168,735; cotton goods, \$1,253,162.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Acquired by the United States Feb. 26, 1904.

Area, 474 square miles.

Population (July 10, 1915), 29,926.

Governor—George W. Goethals.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

Acquired by the United States January, 1900.

Area, including Manua and several other small islands, 77 square miles.

Population, about 7,200.

Merchandise shipped from the United States (1915),

\$273,072; to the United States (1914), \$71,417.

Pagopago harbor acquired by United States in 1872.

GUAM.

Ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898.

Area, 210 square miles.

Population, about 12,250.

Merchandise shipped from United States (1914), \$213.

First American Governor—Capt. R. P. Leary, U. S. N.

Governor (1915)—Capt. William J. Maxwell.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Purchased from Russia in March, 1867.

Organized as a noncontiguous possession July 27, 1868.

Made a civil and judicial district June 6, 1900.

Organized as territory of Alaska by act of Aug. 24, 1912.

Capital—Juneau.

Governor—J. E. A. Strong.

Secretary—William L. Distin.

Treasurer—W. G. Smith.

Area and Population—Area, 590,884 square miles (land and water); population in 1910, 64,356, of which 25,331 were Indians.

Legislature—Senate has eight members, or two from each judicial district; house has sixteen members, or four from each judicial district; term of senators, four years; term of representatives, two years; compensation paid by government, \$15 a day to each member during attendance at sessions and mileage at the rate of 15 cents a mile; sessions biennial, beginning on first Monday in March of odd numbered years; limit of regular sessions, sixty days, and of special sessions, fifteen days; delegate to congress elected on Tuesday following first Monday of November every second year, beginning with 1914.

Commerce—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the mainland of the United States to Alaska in the year ended June 30, 1915, was \$20,792,829. The principal articles were: Breadstuffs, \$790,412; manufactures of cotton, \$784,004; manufactures of iron and steel, \$4,825,753; meat and dairy products, \$2,432,918; wines and liquors, \$555,144; tobacco, \$536,034; vegetables, \$546,311; wood and manufactures of, \$1,067,336; tin, manufactures of, \$1,239,179; oils, \$847,052. Total value of shipments of domestic merchandise from Alaska to the mainland, \$27,039,470. The main articles were: Copper ore, \$5,182,004; canned salmon, \$17,590,317; other fish, \$1,608,752; furs, \$679,850.

Gold Shipments (1915)—From Alaska to the mainland, \$15,348,666; from the mainland to Alaska, \$971,789 in coin. The total gold and silver shipments, including foreign, to the United States were \$20,035,894.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN WASHINGTON.

The Smithsonian Institution was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian building, was erected in Washington, D. C., on land given by the United States. The institution is legally an establishment having as its members the president and vice-president of the United States, the chief justice and the president's cabinet. It is governed by a board of regents consisting of the vice-president, the chief justice, three members of the United States senate, three members of the house of representatives and six citizens appointed by

joint resolution of congress. It is under the immediate direction of the secretary of the Smithsonian institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the institution's activities. The institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, providing for lectures, initiating scientific projects and publishing scientific papers. It has administrative charge of the national museum, the national gallery of art, the international exchange service, the national zoological park, the astrophysical observatory and the regional bureau for the international catalogue of scientific literature. The institution's original endowment of \$541,000 has been increased by gifts and accumulated interest. The secretary of the institution is Charles D. Walcott.

JAPANESE-CHINESE RELATIONS.

Early in January, 1915, the Japanese government decided that the time was opportune for determining the empire's future relations with the Chinese republic. Accordingly Eiki Hiroki, the Japanese minister in Peking, presented to the Chinese foreign minister, Lu Cheng Hsiang, the following demands with the request that they should not be made public:

GROUP 1.

Designed to preserve peace in the far east and to strengthen the friendly relations of the two countries.

Article 1. China shall recognize the transfer of all the rights in Shantung acquired and enjoyed by Germany in accordance with treaty stipulations or other rights with reference to China, regarding which Japan expects to come to an agreement with Germany eventually.

Art. 2. China shall not lease to other countries any territory or island on the coast of Shantung.

Art. 3. China shall grant to Japan the right to construct a railway from Yental or Lungkow to connect with the Kiaochau-Tsinan line.

Art. 4. China shall open without delay the principal important cities of Shantung to trade.

GROUP 2.

Designed to secure to Japan a position of special interest in south Manchuria and east Mongolia.

Article 1. The lease of Port Arthur and Dairen, together with the south Manchurian railway and the Mukden-Antung railway, shall be extended to ninety-nine years.

Art. 2. Japanese subjects shall have the right to rent and purchase land in south Manchuria and east Mongolia for uses connected with manufacture or agriculture.

Art. 3. Japanese subjects shall have the right to go freely to south Manchuria and east Mongolia for purposes of residence and trade.

Art. 4. The right to open and operate mines in south Manchuria and east Mongolia shall be granted to Japanese subjects.

Art. 5. China shall obtain the consent of the Japanese government to the actions of the two following kinds:

(a) Permitting citizens or subjects of other countries to build railroads in south Manchuria or east Mongolia, or negotiating for loans.

(b) Hypothecating the various revenues of south Manchuria and east Mongolia as security for foreign loans.

Art. 6. China shall consult Japan before employing advisers or instructors for conducting the administrative, financial or military affairs of south Manchuria and east Mongolia.

Art. 7. Japan shall have control of the Kirin-Changchun railway for ninety-nine years.

GROUP 3.

Article 1. China and Japan shall agree to act jointly, not independently, in the contemplated formation of the Han-Yeh-Ping company.

Art. 2. Without joint consent foreigners shall not be permitted to open and operate mines in the neighborhood of the Han-Yeh-Ping company's property and anything affecting the company directly or indirectly shall be decided jointly.

GROUP 4.

Designed to protect effectively the territorial integrity of China.

Article 1. China shall not alienate or lease to other countries any port, harbor or island on the coast of China.

GROUP 5.

Article 1. The central government of China shall employ influential Japanese subjects as advisers for conducting administrative, financial and military affairs.

Art. 2. Japanese hospitals, missions and schools established in the interior shall have the right to hold land in China.

Art. 3. China and Japan shall jointly police the important places in China or employ a majority of Japanese in the police department of China.

Art. 4. China shall purchase from Japan at least half the arms and ammunition used in the

whole country or establish jointly in Japan factories for the manufacture of arms.

Art. 5. China shall permit Japan to build railroads connecting Wuchang with Kiukiang and Nanchang, Nanchang with Hangchow and Nanchang with Chiaochoan (Swatow).

Art. 6. In case the province of Fukien requires foreign capital for railway construction, mining, harbor improvements and shipbuilding, Japan shall be first considered.

Art. 7. Japan shall have the right to propagate religious doctrines in China.

The presentation of these demands, the substance of which quickly became known to the public, caused excitement and anger in China, but the republic being without any effective army or navy was compelled to enter upon negotiations with Japan. These were protracted owing to the unwillingness of the Chinese to accept some of the most humiliating of the demands and to the determination of the Japanese to force an agreement upon substantially all of the articles as presented. China appealed to the representatives of Great Britain, Russia and the United States for protection, but received little satisfaction. The United States contented itself with letting it be understood that it had no thought of surrendering any of its treaty rights with China or to permit any infringement upon the open door principle to which all the nations were committed. Japan finally made some concessions in its demands and then on May 7 presented an ultimatum giving China until May 9 to accept the revised demands. In the meantime military and naval preparations were openly made by the Tokyo authorities and it was understood that in case Japan's demands were rejected force would be used. China accepted the terms of the ultimatum within the time specified and May 25 treaties were signed dealing with matters relating to Shantung, south Manchuria and eastern inner Mongolia. Following are the important points in the agreement reached: In group 1 articles 1 and 2 stand as in the original demands. Article 3 provides that China shall construct a railway from Chifu or Lungkow to join the Kiaochau-Chinanfu railway with Japanese capital. Article 4 provides that China must open numerous treaty ports in Shantung after a consultation with Japan.

In group 2 article 1 stands as in the original. Article 2 provides that the Japanese shall be permitted to lease land in south Manchuria, temporarily or perpetually, for trading, industrial and agricultural purposes. By the first clause of article 3 the Japanese shall be permitted freely to reside, travel, trade and engage in industrial pursuits in Manchuria. The second clause provides that the Japanese will submit only to police and taxation regulations approved by Japan. Civil and criminal cases shall be tried by the authorities representing the same nationality as the defendant; land disputes between Japanese and Chinese shall be tried by the joint Chinese and Japanese authorities according to the Chinese laws and customs.

Article 4 provides that Japanese subjects shall be given the right to work in nine mining areas. Article 5 gives Japan the option of constructing any of the Manchurian railways which China may wish to build in the future, and also an option on Chinese loans, with Manchurian taxes as security.

Article 6 gives preference to the appointment of Japanese political financial and military advisers. Article 7, which relates to the control and administration of the Kirin-Changchun railway, stands virtually as in the original demands. Article 8 continues in force former Sino-Japanese treaties regarding Manchuria, except where the present treaty otherwise provides.

Inner Mongolian group—Article 1—Japan must be consulted before any foreign loan can be secured by the Mongolian taxes. Article 2—Japan must be consulted before any foreign loan can be contracted for railway construction in the province. Article 3—Treaty ports must be opened, subject to consultation with Japan. Ar-

ticle 4—The Japanese jointly with the Chinese may undertake agricultural and incidental industrial enterprises.

Group 3, relating to the Han-Yeh-Ping company—China consents to the company becoming a jointly owned Sino-Japanese concern, and engages not to attempt to thwart the consummation of this plan.

Group 4 (known as the special group)—China engages to proclaim that hereafter she will neither cede nor lease any coastal territory to any power.

Group 5 (general group)—Articles 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 are regarded as unfinished business, China pledging herself to a discussion of these at some

future date. Article 6 has been displaced by pledges that China shall undertake no military or naval preparations nor authorize foreigners to undertake such preparations on the Fukien coast in the future.

Identical notes from the United States to Japan and China were delivered about May 15 to the foreign offices in Tokyo and Peking notifying them that the American government could not recognize any agreement or undertaking impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the republic of China or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the open door policy.

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Name.	Reg. L'th. B'th Ton'ze Ft. Ft.	Name.	Reg. L'th. B'th Ton'ze Ft. Ft.	Name.	Reg. L'th. B'th Ton'ze Ft. Ft.
Vaterland	54,282 920 100	Canada	14,000 500 60	Duca di Genova	12,000 476 64
Imperator	52,000 898 97	Atona	14,000 485 60	Cameronian	12,000 540 60
Europa	50,000 911 96	Verona	14,000 485 60	Frederick VIII.	12,000 540 62
Britannic	50,000 900 94	Taormina	14,000 485 60	Kristianiafjord	12,000 530 61
Aquiltania	47,000 901 92	Sant Anna	14,000 500 60	Bergensfjord	12,000 530 61
Olympic	45,000 890 92	Mongolia	13,639 600 65	Medic	11,985 550 63
Columbus	35,000 696 76	Carpathia	13,603 540 63	Persic	11,973 550 63
Mauretania	32,000 790 83	Cretic	13,507 582 60	Zeeland	11,905 561 60
George Washington ..	25,570 722 78	Patricia	13,424 560 62	Haverford	11,635 581 59
K. Aug. Victoria	24,681 677 77	Minneapolis	13,401 600 66	St. Louis	11,629 585 63
Adriatic	24,541 726 75	Minnewaska	13,401 600 66	St. Paul	11,621 585 63
Rotterdam	24,170 668 77	Minnetonka	13,398 600 66	Merion	11,621 530 59
Baltic	23,876 726 75	Pennsylvania	13,333 559 62	Bremen	11,570 550 60
France	23,666 726 75	Andania	13,300 540 64	Batavia	11,490 501 62
Amerika	22,622 687 74	Alaunia	13,300 540 64	Corsican	11,436 500 61
Cedric	21,935 680 75	Pretoria	13,234 561 62	Romanic	11,394 550 59
Celtic	20,904 680 75	Graf Waldersee	13,193 561 62	La Savole	11,168 563 60
Minnesota	20,718 622 73	Grosser Kurfurst	13,102 560 62	La Lorraine	11,146 563 60
Caronia	19,594 650 72	Cymric	13,096 585 64	Chicago	11,103 526 57
Carmania	19,524 650 72	Oceania	13,000 477 56	Barbarossa	10,794 526 60
Kronp. Cecilie	19,503 706 72	Kenilworth Castle ..	12,975 570 65	New York	10,798 517 63
Aeneas	19,500 500 60	Lucania	12,952 601 65	Philadelphia	10,786 527 63
Kaiser Wilhelm II ..	19,361 684 72	Campania	12,950 650 72	Virginian	10,754 520 60
Lapland	18,694 620 70	Finland	12,760 578 60	Scotian	10,750 540 60
President Lincoln	18,168 618 68	Kronland	12,760 560 60	Koenigin Luise	10,711 523 60
President Grant	18,072 618 68	Walmer Castle	12,546 570 64	Friedr'h der Grosse ..	10,695 523 60
Prætor	18,000 625 72	Noordam	12,534 550 62	Koenig Albert	10,643 499 60
Berlin	17,324 612 63	Ryndam	12,527 550 62	Victorian	10,629 520 60
Pr. Fr. Wilhelm	17,084 613 63	Potsdam	12,522 550 62	Slavonia	10,606 510 59
Cleveland	17,000 608 65	Suevic	12,500 550 63	Tunisian	10,576 500 59
Cincinnati	17,000 608 65	Runic	12,482 550 63	Hamburg	10,531 499 60
New Amsterdam	16,697 600 69	Saxon	12,385 570 64	Marmora	10,509 530 60
Deutschland	16,502 661 67	Moltke	12,335 525 62	Stetendam	10,491 515 60
Megantic	15,877 565 67	Buecher	12,334 525 62	Devonian	10,418 552 59
Republic	15,378 570 68	Jonic	12,292 500 63	Winnifredian	10,405 552 53
Kronprinz Wilhelm ..	14,968 537 68	Corinth	12,231 500 63	Utkona	10,405 500 57
Laurentic	14,892 565 67	Canopic	12,097 594 59	Bavaria	10,387 501 59
La Provence	14,744 602 65	Vaderland	12,018 560 60	Majestic	10,147 565 58
Neslor	14,500 500 66	America	12,000 506 56	Amazon	10,100 513 60
Saxonia	14,231 580 64	Duca degli Abruzzi ..	12,000 476 54	United States	10,091 515 58
Empress of Britain ..	14,189 549 65	Duca d'Aosta	12,000 476 54	Helig Olav	10,085 500 58
Ivernla	14,058 582 65				

EXPENSES OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

In a speech on the ship purchase bill in the United States senate Jan. 22, 1915, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge gave some interesting figures on the cost of running the largest Atlantic liners. The statistics were for German vessels alone, but they would apply to other ships of the same size. The figures in each case are for one round trip between the United States and Europe.

Ship.	Tons.	Expense.
Vaterland	54,282	\$200,000
Kronprinzessin Cecilie ..	19,503	125,000
Kaiser Wilhelm II	19,361	125,000
George Washington	25,570	125,000
Amerika	22,622	110,000
Cincinnati	16,339	100,000
President Lincoln	18,168	100,000

LORIMER ELECTION CASE CHRONOLOGY.

William Lorimer chosen United States senator by Illinois legislature May 26, 1909.
Validity of election challenged in United States senate Jan. 9, 1911.
Beveridge resolution declaring Lorimer not legally elected defeated in senate by a vote of 46 to 40 March 1, 1911.
Senate committee in Illinois legislature reports, after investigation, that in its opinion the election of Lorimer would not have occurred but for bribery and corruption and that a new investigation by the United States senate is demanded. Report made May 17, 1911.
United States senate by a vote of 48 to 20 decides, June 1, 1911, to reopen Lorimer investigation.

Senate investigation ended Feb. 9, 1912.
Majority and minority reports submitted by investigating committee to senate May 20, 1912; majority report finds that the election was not brought about by corrupt means; minority report declares that at least ten of the Lorimer votes were corruptly cast.
Resolution offered by Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee (May 20) declaring that corrupt methods and practices were employed in the election of William Lorimer to the senate of the United States from the state of Illinois, and that his election therefore was invalid.
Lea resolution adopted by United States senate by a vote of 55 to 23, July 14, 1912.

United States Diplomatic and Consular Service.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE (DEC. 1, 1915).

Explanation—A. E. and P., ambassador extra-ordinary and plenipotentiary; E. E. and M. P., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary;		M. R., minister resident; M. R. and C.-G., minister resident and consul-general. Appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate.	
Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from. Salary.
Argentina Republic.....	Fredk. J. Stimson, Mass., A. E. & P.....	Buenos Aires.....	Maryland..\$17,500
	G. L. Lorillard, Sec. of Leg.....	Buenos Aires.....	Rhode Island.. 2,625
Austria-Hungary.....	Frederic C. Penfield, A. E. & P.....	Vienna.....	Pennsylvania.. 17,500
	U. Grant-Smith, Sec. of Emb.....	Vienna.....	Pennsylvania.. 3,000
	Sheldon L. Crosby, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Vienna.....	New York..... 2,000
	Stephen V. Graham, Nav. Att.....	Vienna.....	Navy.....
	Capt. A. L. Briggs, Mil. Att.....	Vienna.....	Army.....
Belgium.....	Brand Whitlock, E. E. & M. P.....	Brussels.....	Ohio..... 12,000
	Hugh S. Gibson, Sec. of Leg.....	Brussels.....	California..... 2,625
Bolivia.....	John D. O'Rear, E. E. & M. P.....	LaPaz.....	Missouri..... 10,000
	Perry Belden, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	LaPaz.....	New York..... 2,000
Brazil.....	Edwin V. Morgan, A. E. & P.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	New York..... 17,500
	Louis A. Sussdorff, Jr., 3d Sec. of Emb.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	New York..... 1,200
Bulgaria.....	Charles J. Vopicka, E. E. & M. P.....	Bukharest.....	Illinois..... 10,000
	Craig W. Wadsworth, Sec. of Leg.....	Bukharest.....	Pennsylvania.. 2,625
Chile.....	Henry P. Fletcher, A. E. & P.....	Santiago.....	Pennsylvania.. 17,500
	George T. Summerlin, Sec. of Leg.....	Santiago.....	Louisiana..... 3,000
China.....	Paul S. Reinsch, E. E. & M. P.....	Pekin.....	Wisconsin..... 12,000
	John Van A. Macmurray, Sec. of Leg.....	Pekin.....	District of Columbia.. 2,625
	Francis White, 3d Sec. of Leg.....	Pekin.....	Maryland..... 1,200
	Lieut. Chas. T. Hutchins, Nav. Att.....	Pekin.....	Navy.....
	Capt. Issac Newell, Mil. Att.....	Pekin.....	Army.....
Colombia.....	Thaddeus A. Thomson, E. E. & M. P.....	Bogota.....	Texas..... 12,000
	Charles B. Curtis, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Bogota.....	New York..... 2,000
Costa Rica.....	Edward J. Hale, E. E. & M. P.....	San Jose.....	North Carolina.. 10,000
	F. M. Endicott, Sec. of Leg.....	San Jose.....	Massachusetts.. 2,000
Cuba.....	William E. Gonzales, E. E. & M. P.....	Havana.....	South Carolina.. 12,000
	Gustav Scholle, Sec. of Leg.....	Havana.....	Minnesota..... 2,625
	Glenn Stewart, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Havana.....	Pennsylvania.. 1,800
Denmark.....	Maurice F. Egan, E. E. & M. P.....	Copenhagen, Dist. of Columbia.....	10,000
	Alexander R. Magruder, Sec. of Leg.....	Copenhagen.....	Maryland..... 2,000
Dominican Republic.....	Wm. W. Russell, M. R. & C.-G.....	Santo Domingo, Dist. Columbia.....	10,000
Ecuador.....	Charles S. Hartman, E. E. & M. P.....	Quito.....	Montana..... 10,000
France.....	William G. Sharp, A. E. & P.....	Paris.....	Ohio..... 17,500
	R. W. Bliss, Sec. of Emb.....	Paris.....	New York..... 3,000
	A. H. Frazier, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Paris.....	Pennsylvania.. 2,000
	Henry R. Carey, 3d Sec. of Emb.....	Paris.....	Massachusetts.. 1,500
	Lieut. Com. Wm. R. Sargis, Nav. Att.....	Paris.....	Navy.....
	Maj. Spencer Cosby, Mil. Att.....	Paris.....	Army.....
Germany.....	James W. Gerard, A. E. & P.....	Berlin.....	New York..... 17,500
	Joseph C. Grew, Sec. of Emb.....	Berlin.....	Massachusetts.. 3,000
	R. B. Harvey, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Berlin.....	Maryland..... 2,000
	A. B. Ruddock, 3d Sec. of Emb.....	Berlin.....	Illinois..... 2,000
	Com. W. R. Gherardi, Nav. Att.....	Berlin.....	Navy.....
	Lieut.-Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Mil. Att.....	Berlin.....	Army.....
Great Britain.....	Walter Hines Page, A. E. & P.....	London.....	New York..... 17,500
	I. B. Laughlin, Sec. of Emb.....	London.....	Pennsylvania.. 3,000
	John H. Stabler, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	London.....	Maryland..... 2,625
	Edward Bell, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	London.....	Nevada..... 2,000
	E. G. Greene, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	London.....	Massachusetts.. 2,000
	Alex C. Kirk, 3d Sec. of Emb.....	London.....	Illinois..... 1,500
	L. Lanier Winslow, 3d Sec. of Emb.....	London.....	New York..... 1,200
	Com. P. Symington, Nav. Att.....	London.....	Navy.....
	Lieut.-Col. George O. Squier, Mil. Att.....	London.....	Army.....
Greece.....	Garett Drovers, E. E. & M. P.....	Athens.....	Massachusetts.. 10,000
	Sheldon Whitehouse, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Athens.....	New York..... 2,000
Guatemala.....	William H. Leavelle, E. E. & M. P.....	Guatemala.....	Mississippi..... 10,000
	W. D. Robbins, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Guatemala.....	Massachusetts.. 2,000
Haiti.....	Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, E. E. & M. P.....	Port au Prince.....	Louisiana..... 10,000
Honduras.....	John Ewing, E. E. & M. P.....	Tegucigalpa.....	Louisiana..... 10,000
Italy.....	Thomas Nelson Page, A. E. & M. P.....	Rome.....	Virginia..... 17,500
	Peter A. Jay, Sec. of Emb.....	Rome.....	Rhode Island.. 3,000
	N. Richardson, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Rome.....	Mississippi..... 2,000
	Ralph W. Hills, 3d Sec. of Emb.....	Rome.....	Dist. Columbia.. 1,500
	Lieut. Com. Charles R. Train, Nav. Att.....	Rome.....	Navy.....
	Lieut. George M. Dunn, Mil. Att.....	Rome.....	Army.....
Japan.....	George W. Guthrie, A. E. & P.....	Tokyo.....	Pennsylvania.. 17,500
	Post Wheeler, Sec. of Emb.....	Tokyo.....	Washington..... 3,000
	Sumner Welles, 3d Sec. of Emb.....	Tokyo.....	New York..... 1,200
	Lieut. Com. F. I. Horne, Nav. Att.....	Tokyo.....	Navy.....
	Col. James A. Irons, Mil. Att.....	Tokyo.....	Army.....
Liberia.....	George W. Buckner, M. R. & C.-G.....	Monrovia.....	Indiana..... 5,000
	Richard C. Bundy, Sec. of Leg.....	Monrovia.....	Ohio..... 2,000
Luxemburg.....	Henry van Dyke, E. E. & M. P.....	The Hague.....	New Jersey..... 12,000
Mexico.....	(Vacancy) A. E. & P.....	Mexico.....	17,500
Montenegro.....	Garett Drovers, E. E. & M. P.....	Athens.....	Massachusetts.. 10,000
Morocco.....	(Vacancy) E. E. & M. P.....	Tangier.....	10,000
Netherlands.....	Henry van Dyke, E. E. & M. P.....	The Hague.....	New Jersey..... 12,000
	Marshall Langhorne, Sec. of Leg.....	The Hague.....	Virginia..... 3,000
	Com. W. R. Gherardi, Nav. Att.....	The Hague.....	Navy.....
	Capt. Arthur Paillon, Mil. Att.....	The Hague.....	Army.....

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Nicaragua.....	Benjamin L. Jefferson, E. E. & M. P.	Managua.....	Colorado.....	\$10,000
Norway.....	Albert G. Schmedeman, E. E. & M. P.	Christiania.....	Wisconsin.....	10,000
Panama.....	William J. Price, E. E. & M. P.	Panama.....	Kentucky.....	10,000
Paraguay.....	Willing Spencer, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Panama.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,000
Persia.....	Daniel H. Mooney, E. E. & M. P.	Asuncion.....	Ohio.....	10,000
Peru.....	John L. Caldwell, E. E. & M. P.	Teheran.....	Kansas.....	10,000
Portugal.....	Benton McMillin, E. E. & M. P.	Lima.....	Tennessee.....	10,000
Roumania and Serbia.....	F. O. de Billier, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Lima.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	2,000
Russia.....	Thomas H. Birch, E. E. & M. P.	Lisbon.....	New Jersey.....	10,000
Salvador.....	James G. Bailey, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Lisbon.....	Kentucky.....	2,000
Serbia (see Roumania).....	Charles J. Vopicka, E. E. & M. P.	Bukharest.....	Illinois.....	10,000
Siam.....	C. W. Wadsworth, Sec. of Leg.	Bukharest.....	New York.....	2,625
Spain.....	George T. Marve, A. E. & P.	Petrograd.....	California.....	17,500
Sweden.....	Charles S. Wilson, Sec. of Emb.	Petrograd.....	Maine.....	3,000
Switzerland.....	William P. Cresson, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Petrograd.....	Nevada.....	2,000
Turkey.....	F. A. Sterling, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Petrograd.....	Texas.....	2,000
Uruguay.....	John C. White, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Petrograd.....	Maryland.....	2,000
Venezuela.....	Capt. N. A. McCully, Nav.	Petrograd.....	Navy.....	10,000
	1st Lieut. Sherman Miles, Mil. Att.	Petrograd.....	Mexico.....	10,000
	Boaz W. Long, E. E. & M. P.	San Salvador.....	Arkansas.....	10,000
	H. F. Tennant, Sec. of Leg.	San Salvador.....	New York.....	2,000
	Wm. H. Hornbrook, E. E. & M. P.	Bangkok.....	Oregon.....	10,000
	Frank D. Arnold, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Bangkok.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,000
	Leng Hui, Int.	Bangkok.....		500
	Joseph E. Willard, A. E. & P.	Madrid.....	Virginia.....	17,500
	Fred M. Dearing, Sec. of Emb.	Madrid.....	Missouri.....	3,000
	Thomas Hinckley, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Madrid.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	2,000
	Ira Nelson Morris, E. E. & M. P.	Stockholm.....	Illinois.....	10,000
	J. Caffery, Sec. of Leg.	Stockholm.....	Louisiana.....	2,000
	Capt. James Totten, Mil. Att.	Stockholm.....	Army.....	10,000
	Leasant A. Stovall, E. E. & M. P.	Bern.....	Georgia.....	2,000
	Charles Campbell, Jr., 2d Sec. of Emb.	Bern.....	Virginia.....	2,000
	Henry Morcantbau, A. E. & P.	Constantinople.....	New York.....	17,500
	Hoffman Philip, Sec. of Emb.	Constantinople.....	New York.....	2,625
	Robert E. Jeffery, E. E. & M. P.	Montevideo.....	Arkansas.....	10,000
	Preston McGoodwin, E. E. & M. P.	Caracas.....	Oklahoma.....	10,000

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

Abbreviations: C.-G., consul-general; C., consul; V.-C., vice-consul; C. A., commercial agent.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Stuart J. Fuller, Wis.	\$5,000	Nanking—J. Paul Jameson, Pa., C.	\$3,500
Charles C. Eberhart, Kas.	5,000	Shanghai—Thomas Sammons, Wash., C.-G.	8,000
Nathaniel B. Stewart, Ga.	5,000	Swatow—George C. Hanson, Conn., C.	2,500
Ralph J. Totten, Tenn.	5,000	Tientsin—Fred D. Fisher, Ore., C.-G.	5,500

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Aires—Wm. H. Robertson, Va., C.-G.	8,000
Rosario—William Dawson, Jr., C.	3,500

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Budapest—William Coffin, Ky., C.-G.	4,500
Carlsbad—Wallace J. Young, Ill., C.	3,000
Fiume—Benjamin F. Chase, Pa., C.	3,500
Prague—Charles L. Hoover, Mo., C.	3,500
Reichenberg—Nicholas R. Snyder, Pa., C.	4,000
Trieste—Ralph C. Busser, Pa., C.	3,000
Vienna—Albert Halstead, D. C., C.-G.	6,000

BELGIUM.

Antwerp—H. W. Diederich, D. C., C.-G.	5,500
Brussels—Ethebert Watts, Pa., C.-G.	5,500
Ghent—Henry A. Johnson, D. C., C.	3,000
Liege—Alexander Heingartner, O., C.	3,000

BRAZIL.

Bahia—Robert Frazer, Jr., Pa., C.	4,000
Para—George H. Pickens, O., C.	4,000
Pernambuco—A. T. Haeblerle, Mo., C.	4,000
Rio de Janeiro—Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, N. Y., C.-G.	8,000
Santos—Charles L. Latham, N. C., C.	4,000
Sao Paulo—Maddin Summers, Tenn., C.	5,000

BULGARIA.

Sofia—Dominic I. Murphy, D. C., C.-G.	5,500
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CHILE.

Antofagasta—Thos. W. Voetter, N. M., C.	4,000
Punta Arenas—David J. D. Myers, Ga., C.	3,000
Valparaiso—Leon J. Keena, Mich.	5,500

CHINA.

Amoy—Lester Maynard, Cal., C.	4,500
Antung—John K. Davis, O., C.	2,500
Canton—Fleming D. Cheshire, N. Y., C.-G.	5,500
Changsha—N. T. Johnson, Okla., C.	3,500
Chfoo—John F. Jewell, Ill., C.-G.	4,500
Chungking—Myrl S. Myers, Pa., C.	3,500
Fuchau—Albert W. Pontius, Minn., C.	4,500
Hankow—Edwin S. Cunningham, Tenn., C.-G.	4,500
Harbin—Charles K. Moser, Va., C.	4,000
Mukden—P. S. Heintzleman, Pa., C.-G.	4,500

Barraquilla—Isaac A. Manning, Ore., C.	3,500
Cartagena—Ross Hazletine, Ind., C.	3,000

COSTA RICA.

Port Limon—Chester Donaldson, N. Y., C.	3,000
San Jose—Samuel T. Lee, Mich., C.	3,500

CUBA.

Cienfuegos—Richard M. Bartleman, Mass., C.	4,500
Havana—James L. Rodgers, O., C.-G.	8,000
Santiago—P. M. Griffith, O., C.	4,500

DENMARK AND DOMINIONS.

Copenhagen—E. D. Winslow, Ill., C.-G.	4,500
St. Thomas—C. H. Payne, W. Va., C.	3,000

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Puerto Plata—Frank A. Henry, Del., C.	2,000
Santo Domingo—R. H. Williams, Tenn., V.C.	

ECUADOR.

Guayaquil—Frederic W. Goding, Ill., C.-G.	4,500
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FRANCE AND DOMINIONS.

Algiers—Dean B. Mason, O., C.	10,000
Bordeaux—George A. Bucklin, Jr., Okla., C.	4,000
Calais—James B. Milner, Ind., C.	3,000
Goree-Dakar—Wm. J. Derby, Tenn., C.	3,000
Grenoble—Thomas D. Davis, Okla., C.	2,000
Guadeloupe—(Vacancy), C.	2,000
Havre—John B. Osborne, Pa., C.	5,000
La Rochelle—Kenneth S. Patton, Va., C.	2,500
Limoges—Engene I. Desile, Mass., C.	2,500
Lyon—John Edward Jones, D. C., C.-G.	5,500
Marseilles—Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C.-G.	5,500
Martinique—Thomas R. Wallace, Iowa, C.	2,500
Nantes—Clarence Carrigan, Cal., C.	3,000
Nice—W. D. Hunter, Minn., C.	2,500
Paris—A. M. Thackeray, Pa., C.-G.	10,000
Reims—William Bardel, N. Y., C.	3,500
Roubaix—(Vacancy), C.	2,500
Rouen—Albro L. Burnell, Me., C.	2,000
Saigon—Lawrence P. Briggs, Mich., C.	2,000
St. Etienne—William H. Hunt, N. Y., C.	2,500
St. Pierre, St. P.—John C. Watson, Ky., C.	2,500
Tahiti—Thomas B. L. Layton, La., C.	2,000
Tamatave—James G. Carter, Ga., C.	2,500
Tunis—James B. Young, Pa., C.	

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Aix la Chapelle—Henry C. A. Damm, Tenn., C.	\$3,000
Apia—Mason Mitchell, N. Y., C.	3,500
Barmen—George E. Eager, Ill., C.	3,500
Berlin—Julius G. Lay, D. C., C.-G.	8,000
Bremen—William T. Fee, O., C.	5,000
Breslau—Harry G. Seltzer, Pa., C.	2,500
Bruswick—T. J. Albert, Md., C.	2,500
Chemnitz—John O. Wood, Hawaii, C.	2,500
Coburg—William J. Pike, Pa., C.-G.	4,500
Cologne—(Vacancy), C.	3,500
Dresden—Leo A. Bergholz, N. Y., C.-G.	4,500
Erfurt—Graham H. Kemper, Ky., C.	2,500
Frankfurt-on-Main—Heaton W. Harris, O., C.-G.	5,500
Hamburg—Harry H. Morgan, La., C.-G.	8,900
Hanover—(Vacancy), C.	3,500
Kehl—Milo A. Jewett, Mass., C.	3,500
Leipzig—William P. Kent, Va., C.	4,000
Magdeburg—A. W. Donegan, Ala., C.	3,000
Mannheim—William C. Teichmann, Mo., C.	3,500
Munich—(Vacancy), C.	4,500
Nuremberg—Charles S. Winans, Mich., C.	4,000
Planen—Michael J. Hendrick, N. Y., C.	4,000
Stettin—Theodore Jaeckel, N. Y., C.	2,500
Stuttgart—Edward Higgins, Mass., C.	4,000
Tsingtao—Wyllis R. Peck, Cal., C.	4,000

GREAT BRITAIN.

Aden—William J. Grace, N. Y., C.	2,500
Auckland—Alfred A. Winslow, Ind., C.-G.	4,500
Barbados—Chester W. Martin, Mich., C.	3,000
Belfast—Hunter Sharp, N. C., C.	5,000
Belize—William L. Avery, Mont., C.	2,500
Birmingham—Samuel M. Taylor, O., C.	4,500
Bombay—Carl F. Deichman, Mo., C.	4,000
Bradford—A. E. Ingram, Cal., C.	4,500
Bristol—John S. Armstrong, Jr., N. C., C.	2,000
Calcutta—James A. Smith, Vt., C.-G.	8,000
Calgary—Samuel C. Reat, Ill., C.	3,000
Campbellton—T. Botkin, Utah, C.	2,000
Cape Town—Geo. H. Murphy, N. O., C.-G.	8,000
Cardiff—Loren A. Lathrop, Cal., C.	3,000
Charlottetown—(Vacancy), C.	2,000
Colombo—Walter A. Leonard, Ill., C.	3,000
Cork—Wesley Frost, Ky., C.	3,000
Cornwall—Giles R. Taggart, N. J., C.	2,000
Dawson—George C. Cole, W. Va., C.	5,000
Dublin—Edward L. Adams, N. Y., C.	4,000
Dundee—E. H. Dennison, O., C.	4,000
Dunfermline—Howard D. Van Sant, N. J., C.	3,500
Durban—William W. Masterson, Ky., C.	3,500
Edinburgh—Rufus Fleming, O., C.	3,500
Fernie—Thomas D. Bowman, Mo., C.	2,000
Fort Erie—George S. Messersmith, Del., C.	2,000
Fort William—Henry B. Starrett, Fla., C.	2,500
Georgetown—Geo. E. Chamberlin, N. Y., C.	3,500
Gibraltar—R. L. Sprague, Mass., C.	2,500
Glasgow—John N. McCunn, Wis., C.	4,500
Halifax—Evan E. Young, D. C., C.-G.	4,500
Hamilton, Ber.—Carl R. Loop, Ind., C.	2,500
Hamilton, Ont.—Jose de Olivares, Mo., C.	3,000
Hobart—William A. Bickers, Va., C.	2,000
Hongkong—George E. Anderson, Ill., C.-G.	8,000
Huddersfield—Franklin D. Hale, Vt., C.	3,000
Hull—Charles M. Hathaway, Jr., Pa., C.	2,500
Johannesburg—Edwin N. Guasalus, O., C.	9,000
Karachi—James Oliver Lalng, Kas., C.	3,000
Kingston, Jamaica—J. C. Monaghan, N. J., C.	4,500
Kingston, Ont.—F. S. J. Johnson, N. J., C.	2,500
Leeds—H. M. Byington, Conn., C.	3,000
Liverpool—H. L. Washington, D. C., C.	8,000
London—Robert P. Skinner, O., C.-G.	12,500
Madras—Lucien Memminger, Fla., C.	3,000
Malta—Wilbur Keblinger, W. Va., C.	2,500
Manchester—Ross E. Holaday, O., C.	6,000
Melbourne—W. C. Magelssen, Minn., C.-G.	4,000
Mombasa—Perry C. Hays, Mont., C.	3,000
Moncton—Charles Forman, La., C.	2,000
Montreal—William H. Bradley, Ill., C.-G.	6,000
Nassau—William F. Doty, N. J., C.	3,000
Newcastle, N. S. W.—L. N. Sullivan, Pa., C.	3,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne—W. C. Hamm, Pa., C.	3,000
Niagara Falls—James H. Goodier, N. Y., C.	2,000
Nottingham—Calvin M. Hitch, Ga., C.	4,000
Orillia—Milton B. Kirk, Ill., C.	2,500
Ottawa—John G. Foster, Vt., C.-G.	6,000
Plymouth—J. G. Stephens, Ind., C.	2,500
Port Antonio—Arthur J. Clare, D. C., C.	3,000
Port Elizabeth—E. A. Wakefield, Me., C.	3,500
Prescott—Frank C. Denison, Vt., C.	2,500

Prince Rupert—George C. Cole, W. Va., C.	\$3,000
Quebec—Gebhard Willrich, Wis., C.	3,500
Rangoon—M. K. Moorhead, Pa., C.	3,500
Regina—John A. Gore, Miss., C.	2,000
Riverside—John Fowler, Mass., C.	3,500
St. John, N. B.—Henry S. Culver, O., C.	3,500
St. John's, N. F.—J. S. Benedict, N. Y., C.	2,500
St. Stephen—(Vacancy), C.	2,000
Sandakan—George M. Hanson, Utah, C.	3,000
Sarnia—Fred C. Slater, Kas., C.	2,500
Sault Ste. Marie—Geo. W. Shotts, Mich., C.	2,500
Sheffield—John M. Savage, N. J., C.	3,000
Sherbrooke—Charles N. Daniels, Conn., C.	3,500
Singapore—John P. Bray, N. D., C.-G.	6,000
Southampton—Albert W. Swalm, Iowa, C.	4,500
Stoke-on-Trent—R. S. S. Bergh, N. D., C.	3,000
Swansea—C. L. Livingston, Pa., C.	3,000
Sydney, N. S. W.—Chas. M. Freeman, N. H., C.	3,000
Sydney, N. S. W.—J. I. Brittain, O., C.-G.	4,500
Toronto—Julius D. Dreher, S. C., C.	5,000
Trinidad—Andrew J. McConico, Miss., C.	3,000
Vancouver—Robert E. Mansfield, Ind., C.-G.	4,500
Victoria—Robert B. Mosher, D. C., C.	4,000
Windsor, Ont.—H. A. Conant, Mich., C.	2,500
Winnipeg—Frederick M. Ryder, Conn., C.-G.	4,500
Yarmouth—Henry H. Balch, Ala., C.	2,500

GREECE.

Athens—Alexander W. Weddell, Va., C.-G.	4,500
Patras—Arthur B. Cooke, S. C., C.	3,000
Saloniki—John E. Kehl, O., C.	4,000

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala—Stuart K. Lupton, Tenn., C.-G.	3,500
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HAITI.

Cape Haitien—L. W. Livingston, Fla., C.	2,000
Port au Prince—John B. Terres, N. Y., C.	3,000

HONDURAS.

Celiba—Walter F. Boyle, Ga., C.	2,000
Puerto Cortes—John A. Gamon, Ill., C.	2,500
Tegucigalpa—Ezra M. Lawton, O., C.	2,500

ITALY.

Catania—Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C.	3,000
Florence—F. T. F. Dumont, Pa., C.	3,000
Genoa—David F. Wilber, N. Y., C.-G.	4,500
Leghorn—Roger C. Tredwell, Ind., C.	3,000
Milan—John H. Grout, Mass., C.	4,000
Naples—Jay White, Mich., C.	4,000
Palermo—Samuel H. Shuk, Ind., C.	3,000
Rome—William F. Kelley, Neb., C.	4,000
Tripoli—W. R. Dorsey, Md., C.	3,000
Turin—Charles B. Perry, Neb., C.	2,500
Venice—B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., Tex., C.	2,500

JAPAN.

Dairen—A. A. Williamson, D. C., C.	3,500
Kobe—George N. West, D. C., C.	5,000
Nagasaki—E. Carlton Baker, Cal., C.	3,500
Seoul—Ransford S. Miller, N. Y., C.-G.	5,500
Tripoli—W. R. Dorsey, Md., C.	3,000
Yokohama—George H. Seidmore, Wis., C.-G.	8,000

KONGO.

Boma—(Vacancy), C.-G.	4,500
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LIBERIA.

Monrovia—George W. Buckner, Ind., C.-G.	5,000
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MEXICO.

Acapulco—C. S. Edwards, Minn., C.	3,000
Aguaascalientes—Gaston Schmutz, La., C.	2,500
Alahuahua—Marion Letcher, Ga., C.	3,500
Ciudad Juarez—P. D. Edwards, S. D., C.	2,500
Durango—(Vacancy), C.	2,000
Ensenada—Claude E. Guyant, Ill., C.	3,000
Frontera—A. J. Lespinasse, N. Y., C.	3,000
Guadalajara—(Vacancy), C.	3,500
Hermosillo—Louis Hostetter, Neb., C.	2,000
Manzanillo—(Vacancy), C.	2,000
Matamoros—J. H. Johnson, Tex., C.	2,500
Mazatlan—William E. Alger, Mass., C.	2,500
Mexico—Arnold Shanklin, Mo., C.-G.	6,000
Monterey—P. C. Hanna, Iowa, C.-G.	4,500
Nogales—Frederick Simpich, Wash., C.	3,500
Nuevo Laredo—A. B. Garrett, W. Va., C.	2,500
Piedras Negras—(Vacancy), C.	2,500
Progreso—(Vacancy), C.	3,000
Salina Cruz—(Vacancy), C.	2,000
Saltillo—John R. Stillman, Tex., C.	2,000
San Luis Potosi—W. L. Bonney, Ill., C.	2,500
Tampico—(Vacancy), C.	3,000
Tapachula—(Vacancy), C.	2,000
Vera Cruz—William W. Canada, Ind., C.	4,500

MOROCCO.

Tangier—Maxwell Blake, Mo., C.-G.	3,500
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NETHERLANDS.

Amsterdam—Frank W. Mahin, Iowa, C.....	\$5,000
Batavia—B. S. Ralston, Me., C.....	3,000
Curacao—Henry C. Von Struve, Tex., C.....	2,500
Rotterdam—Soren Listoe, Minn., C-G.....	5,500

NICARAGUA.

Bluefields—Cornelius Ferris, Jr., Col., C.....	3,500
Corinto—Harold D. Chum, N. Y., C.....	3,000

NORWAY.

Bergen—B. M. Rasmussen, Iowa, C.....	2,500
Christiania—Frank Dillingham, Cal., C-G.....	4,500
Stavanger—Maurice P. Dunlap, Minn., C.....	2,000

PANAMA.

Colon—William H. Gale, N. Y., C.....	4,000
Panama—A. G. Snyder, W. Va., C-G.....	5,500

PARAGUAY.

Asuncion—Samuel H. Wiley, N. C., C.....	2,500
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PERSIA.

Tabriz—Gordon Paddock, N. Y., C.....	3,000
Teheran—Ralph H. Bader, Va., V-C.....	2,000

PERU.

Callao—William W. Handley, N. Y., C.....	5,500
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PORTUGAL.

Lisbon—Will L. Lowrie, Ill., C-G.....	4,500
Lourenco Marques—G. A. Chamberlain, N. M., C.....	5,000
St. Michaels—Walter H. Schultz, Okla., C.....	3,000

RUSSIA.

Batum—Felix W. Smith, N. Y., C.....	2,500
Moscow—J. H. Snodgrass, W. Va., C-G.....	3,500
Odessa—John A. Ray, Tex., C.....	3,500
Petrograd—North Winslip, Ga., C.....	3,500
Riga—Douglas Jenkins, S. C., C.....	3,500
Vladivostok—John K. Caldwell, O., C.....	3,500
Warsaw—Hernando de Soto, Cal., C.....	4,000

SALVADOR.

San Salvador—H. F. Tennant, N. Y., C-G.....	
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SERBIA.

Belgrade—Lewis W. Haskell, Ark., C.....	3,500
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SIAM.

Bangkok—Carl C. Hansen, Cal., V-C.....	
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SPAIN.

Barcelona—Carl Bailey Hurst, D. C., C-G.....	\$5,500
Jeres de la Frontera—P. H. Foster, Tex., C.....	2,500
Madrid—Robertson Honey, N. Y., C.....	2,500
Malaga—Percival Gossett, D. C., C.....	3,000
Seville—Wilbur T. Gracey, Mass., C.....	3,000
Tenerife—George K. Stiles, Md., C.....	2,500
Valencia—Claude I. Dawson, S. C., C.....	3,000

SWEDEN.

Gothenburg—Emil Sauer, Tex., C.....	3,000
Stockholm—Ernest L. Harris, Ill., C-G.....	4,500

SWITZERLAND.

Basel—Philip Holland, Tenn., C.....	3,500
Bern—Max J. Baehr, Neb., C.....	3,500
Geneva—(Vacancy), C.....	3,500
St. Gall—George N. Ilft, Idaho, C.....	4,500
Zurich—Francis B. Keene, Wis., C-G.....	4,500

TURKEY.

Aleppo—J. B. Jackson, O., C.....	3,000
Alexandria—Arthur Garreis, Mo., C.....	4,500
Bagdad—Charles F. Brissel, N. J., C.....	3,000
Beirut—W. S. Hollis, Mass., C-G.....	4,500
Cairo—Olney Arnold, R. I., C-G.....	6,500
Constantinople—G. B. Ravndal, S. D., C-G.....	8,000
Diabekir—Leslie A. Davis, N. Y., C.....	3,000
Jerusalem—Otis A. Glazebrook, N. J., C.....	3,500
Mersina—Edward I. Nathan, Pa., C.....	3,000
Smyrna—George Horton, Ill., C.....	4,500
Trebizond—Oscar S. Helzer, Ia., C.....	2,500

URUGUAY.

Montevideo—Herman L. Spahr, S. C., C.....	3,500
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VENEZUELA.

La Guaira—Homer Brett, Miss., C.....	3,000
Maracaibo—George K. Donald, Ala., C.....	2,500
Puerto Cabello—Herbert R. Wright, Ia., C.....	2,000

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Argentine Republic—Senor Don Romulo S. Naon, A. E. and P.	Honduras—Dr. Alberto Membreno, E. E. & M. P. Senor Don R. Camilo Diaz, secretary.
Mr. Federico M. Quintana, counselor.	Italy—Count Vincenzo Macchidi Cellere, A. E. and P. Mr. Giuseppe Brambilla, counselor.
Austria-Hungary—(Vacancy).	Japan—Viscount Suteimi Chinda, A. E. and P. Mr. Yagoro Miura, counselor.
Baron Erich Zwiedinek, counselor and charge d'affaires.	Mexico—(Ambassador absent).
Belgium—Mr. E. Havenith, E. E. and M. P. Mr. Charles Symon, counselor of legation.	Netherlands—Chevalier W. L. F. C. van Rappard, E. E. and M. P. Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort, secretary.
Bolivia—Senor Don I. Calderon, E. E. and M. P. Brazil—Mr. Domicio da Gama, A. E. and M. P. Mr. Alberto de I. Moreira, first secretary.	Nicaragua—Senor Gen. Don Emiliano Chamorro, E. E. and M. P. Senor Dr. Don Joaquin Cuadra Zavala, secretary.
Bulgaria—Stephan Panaretoff, E. E. and M. P. Dr. George N. Poullieff, secretary.	Norway—Mr. H. H. Bryn, E. E. and M. P. Mr. William M. Johannessen, secretary.
Chile—Senor Don Eduardo S. Mujila, A. E. and P. Senor Don Enrique Cuevas, counselor.	Panama—Senor Don Eusebio A. Morales, E. E. and M. P. Senor Don J. E. Lefevre, secretary.
China—Dr. Wellington Woo, E. E. and M. P. Mr. Yung Kwal, counselor.	Paraguay—Mr. Hector Velasquez.
Colombia—Senor Don Julio Betancourt, E. E. and M. P. Senor Don Roberto Ancizar, secretary.	Persia—Mehdi Khan, E. E. and M. P. Mirza Ali Kuli Kahn, counselor.
Costa Rica—Senor Don Manuel Castro Quesada, E. E. and M. P. Senor Don J. Rafael Oreamuno, secretary.	Peru—Mr. Federico Alfonso Pezet, E. E. & M. P. Mr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander, secretary.
Cuba—Dr. C. M. de Cespedes, E. E. and M. P. Dr. Toaquin R. Torralbas, secretary.	Portugal—Viscount de Alte, E. E. and M. P. Russia—Mr. George Bakhtietieff, A. E. and P. Mr. A. Scherbatsky, counselor.
Denmark—Mr. Constantin Brun, E. E. and M. P. Dominican Republic—Senor Dr. A. Perez Perdomo, E. E. and M. P. Senor Dr. Luis Galvan, secretary.	Salvador—Senor Dr. Don Rafael Zaldivar, E. E. and M. P. Senor Dr. Don Carlos A. Meza, secretary.
Ecuador—Senor Dr. Don Gonzalo Cordova, E. E. and M. P. France—Mr. J. J. Jusserand, A. E. and P. Mr. Clauss, counselor.	Siam—Prince Phya Prabha Paravongse, E. E. and M. P. Mr. Edward H. Loftus, secretary.
Germany—Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, A. E. and P. Mr. H. von Haimhausen, counselor.	Spain—Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, A. E. and P. Senor Don Manuel Walls y Merino, counselor.
Great Britain—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, A. E. and P. Mr. Colville Barclay, counselor of embassy.	Sweden—Mr. W. A. F. Ekengren, E. E. & M. P. Count Claes Bonde, counselor of legation.
Greece—Mr. Alexander C. Vouras, charge d'affaires.	Switzerland—Dr. Paul Ritter, E. E. and M. P. Dr. Charles P. Hubscher, secretary of legation.
Guatemala—Senor Don Joaquin Mendez, E. E. and M. P. Senor Don Francisco Sanchez Latour, secretary.	Turkey—A. Rustem Bey, E. E. and M. P. Abdul Hak Hussein Bey, first secretary and charge d'affaires.
Haiti—M. Solon Menos, E. E. and M. P. Mr. Maurice Menoz, secretary.	Uruguay—Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena, E. E. and M. P. Dr. Alfredo de Castro, secretary.
	Venezuela—Senor Dr. Santos A. Dominici, E. E. and M. P. Senor Don Luis Churion, secretary.

The Navy of the United States.

Corrected to Nov. 1, 1915.

ACTIVE LIST.

ADMIRAL.

George Dewey, president general board.

REAR-ADMIRALS.

Thomas B. Howard, president examining and retiring boards.

Austin M. Knight, commandant naval station, Newport, and superintendent 2d naval district.

Bradley A. Fiske, naval war college.

James M. Helm, commanding Atlantic reserve fleet.

Cameron McR. Winslow,* commanding Pacific fleet.

Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant navy yard, New York.

Frank F. Fletcher,* commanding U. S. Atlantic fleet.

Frank E. Beatty, commandant navy yard, Norfolk.

Wythe M. Parks, general inspector machinery for navy.

William B. Caperton, commanding cruiser squadron.

Walter F. Worthington, inspection duty (bureau of steam engineering and ordnance).

Clifford J. Boush, commandant naval station, Honolulu.

Henry T. Mayo,† commanding 1st division Atlantic fleet.

Benjamin Tappan, commandant naval stations, Olongapo and Cavite.

Charles F. Pond, commandant navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Walter McLean, commanding 4th division Atlantic fleet.

DeWitt Coffman, commanding 3d division Atlantic fleet.

Reynold T. Hall, inspection duty (bureau of steam engineering).

William F. Fullam, commanding Pacific reserve fleet.

Albert G. Winterhalter,* commanding Asiatic fleet.

Augustus F. Fachteler, commanding 2d division Atlantic fleet.

Albert Gleeves, waiting orders.

Herbert O. Dunn, court-martial duty.

Albert W. Grant, commanding submarine flotilla.

*Rank of admiral. †Rank of vice-admiral.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

Rank of captain.

William R. DuBose, examining board.

James D. Gatewood, commanding naval medical school and hospital, Washington, D. C.

Oliver Diehl, in command naval hospital, Philadelphia.

Philip Leach, naval hospital, New York.

Lloyd W. Curtis, hospital, Newport, R. I.

Francis S. Nash, naval examining board, navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Francis W. F. Wieber, commanding naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

Andrew R. Wentworth, commanding naval hospital, Puget sound, Washington.

T. A. Berryhill, commanding naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois.

James G. Field, commanding naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.

George Pickrell, hospital, Norfolk.

Albert M. D. McCormick, naval academy.

George B. Wilson, naval hospital, Boston.

Charles F. Stokes, naval hospital, Philadelphia.

Edward R. Stitt, naval medical school, Washington, D. C.

Manley F. Gates, naval hospital, Mare Island, California.

Charles H. T. Lowndes, commanding naval dispensary, Washington.

PAY CORPS.

PAY DIRECTORS.

With rank of captain.

John R. Martin, naval academy.

Charles M. Ray, navy pay office, Seattle.

Charles S. Williams, provisions and clothing depot, navy yard, New York.

Thomas J. Cowie, naval war college.

John S. Carpenter, navy pay office, Boston, Mass.

Livingston Hunt, navy pay office, Newport, R. I.

Samuel L. Heap, navy yard, Philadelphia.

Thomas S. Jewett, navy pay office, New York.

Frank T. Arms, navy yard, Mare Island.

Thomas H. Hicks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Ziba W. Reynolds, general inspector pay corps.

Eugene D. Ryan, navy yard, Philadelphia.

Samuel McGowan, paymaster-general of U. S. navy.

CAPTAINS.

William S. Benson, chief of naval operations, Philadelphia, and superintendent 3d naval district.

Thomas S. Rodgers, commanding New York.

James H. Glennon, commandant navy yard, Washington.

William E. Rush, commandant navy yard, Boston.

Harry S. Knapp, general and joint boards.

William L. Rodgers, general board.

Harry McL. P. Huse, chief of staff, Atlantic fleet.

Roy C. Smith, supervisor, New York harbor.

George W. McElroy, inspection duty.

Robert S. Griffin, engineer-in-chief and chief bureau steam engineering with rank of rear-admiral.

Frank W. Bartlett, inspection duty.

George R. Clark, examining and retiring board.

George E. Burd, industrial manager navy yard, New York.

James H. Oliver, director of navy intelligence.

John Hood, commanding Texas.

Edward E. Hayden, commandant naval station, Key West, and superintendent 7th naval dist.

Benjamin C. Bryan, commandant navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Clarence A. Carr, inspection duty (bureau steam engineering).

William A. Gill, commanding Delaware.

Harold P. Norton, naval examining board.

Frank M. Bennett, commandant navy yard, Mare Island.

Thomas Snowden, commanding Wyoming.

Albert P. Niblack, commanding Michigan.

Edward Simpson, naval war college.

Thomas W. Kinkaid, inspection duty.

William S. Sims, commanding torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet.

William J. Maxwell, governor of island and commandant naval station, Guam.

William S. Smith, engineer officer navy yard, Philadelphia.

Hugh Rodman, waiting orders.

John A. Hoogewerf, superintendent naval observatory.

Edward E. Capehart, sick leave.

Henry B. Wilson, president board inspection and survey for ships.

Gustav Kaemmerlin, inspection duty.

Kenneth McAlpine, inspection duty (bureau steam engineering).

Emil Thiess, board of inspection and survey.

Spencer S. Wood, general board.

William B. Fletcher, naval war college.

Marbury Johnston, commandant navy yard, New Orleans.

Edward A. Anderson, commanding New Hampshire.

Joseph L. Jayne, commanding New Jersey.

William L. Howard, naval war college (long course).

Robert B. Higgins, inspector of machinery.

Charles W. Dyson, bureau of steam engineering.

Alexander S. Halsted, commanding Utah.

Harry A. Field, naval war college.

Clarence S. Williams, naval war college.

Roger Welles, commanding training station, Newport and Boxer.

John D. McDonald, naval war college.

Hillary P. Jones, commanding Florida.
 William R. Shoemaker, commanding Arkansas.
 Charles P. Plunkett, director of target practice.
 Volney O. Chase, office naval operations.
 George W. Kline, examining and retiring boards.
 Joseph Strauss, chief of bureau of ordnance, with rank of rear admiral.
 Robert L. Russell, commanding South Carolina.
 Edward W. Eherle, superintendent naval academy.
 William W. Gilmer, naval war college.
 Robert E. Coontz, commandant navy yard, Puget sound.
 William H. G. Bullard, superintendent naval radio service.
 Joseph W. Oman, commanding Georgia.
 Philip Andrews, commandant training station, San Francisco.
 George F. Cooper, commanding Louisiana.
 Josiah S. McKean, office naval operations.
 Benton C. Decker, commanding Tennessee.
 Mark L. Bristol, charge naval aviation.
 Newton A. McCully, naval attache, Petrograd.
 Henry F. Bryan, commanding Kansas.
 Andrew T. Long, supervisor of naval auxiliaries.
 Edward H. Durell, commanding Connecticut.

Archibald H. Scales, commanding the receiving ship at Norfolk.
 Victor Blue, chief of bureau of navigation, with rank of rear-admiral.
 Thomas Washington, hydrographer.
 Guy H. Burrage, commanding Nebraska.
 Ashley H. Robertson, commanding San Diego.
 Carlo B. Brittain, assistant to bureau of navigation.
 Casey B. Morgan, commanding Minnesota.
 William M. Cross, commanding Rhode Island.
 Lloyd H. Chandler, general board.
 Samuel S. Robison, assistant to bureau of steam engineering.
 Charles F. Hughes, member general board.
 Edward L. Beach, commanding receiving ship at New York.
 Herman O. Stickney, naval war college.
 Henry A. Wiley, board of inspection for ships.
 Frederic B. Bassett, charge naval militia affairs.
 Richard H. Jackson, commanding Virginia.
 Nathan C. Twining, naval war college.
 Benjamin F. Hutchinson, naval war college.
 Thomas P. Magruder, naval war college.
 Sumner E. W. Kittelle, commanding Maryland.
 William V. Pratt, commanding Birmingham.

LIST OF SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

NOTE—Abbreviations: T. S., twin screw; Tr. S., triple screw; S., screw. Where size of guns is expressed in inches, only main battery is given. Where size is expressed in pounds and under four inches vessels have only a secondary battery.

THE FLEET.

NAME.	Displacement.	Length.	Beam.	Maximum draft.	Speed (trial).	Propulsion.	Maximum coal supply.	Steaming radius at 10 knots.	Battery, guns.
	Tons.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Knots.	T. S.	Pons.	Knots.	
FIRST-CLASS BATTLE SHIPS.									
Alabama.....	11,552	363	0	72	23	6	1,275	4,591	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Arkansas.....	26,000	554	0	93	28	6	1,924	.....	12 12-in., 21 5-in., 4 3-pdr
Connecticut.....	16,000	450	0	76	10	24	2,275	5,000	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Delaware.....	20,000	510	0	85	2	26	2,500	.....	10 12-in., 14 5-in.
Florida.....	21,825	510	0	85	2	28	2,500	.....	10 12-in., 16 5-in.
Georgia.....	14,948	435	0	76	23	9	1,325	3,800	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
Illinois.....	11,552	363	0	72	23	6	1,275	4,250	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Indiana.....	10,288	348	0	69	3	24	1,500	4,600	4 13-in., 8 8-in.
Iowa.....	11,346	360	0	72	2	24	1,650	4,500	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 10 4-in.
Kansas.....	16,000	450	0	76	10	24	2,350	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Kearsarge.....	11,520	368	0	72	2	23	1,500	5,316	4 13-in., 4 8-in., 18 5-in.
Kentucky.....	11,520	368	0	72	2	23	1,500	5,390	4 13-in., 4 8-in., 18 5-in.
Louisiana.....	16,000	450	0	76	10	24	2,400	5,000	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Maine.....	12,500	388	0	72	2	23	1,875	4,925	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Massachusetts.....	10,288	348	0	69	3	24	1,475	4,500	4 13-in., 8 8-in.
Michigan.....	16,000	450	0	80	24	6	2,200	.....	8 12-in., 22 3-in.
Minnesota.....	16,000	450	0	76	10	24	2,400	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Missouri.....	12,500	388	0	72	2	23	1,825	4,900	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Nebraska.....	14,948	435	0	76	2	23	1,775	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
New Hampshire.....	16,000	450	0	76	10	24	2,325	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
New Jersey.....	14,948	435	0	76	2	23	2,000	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
New York.....	27,000	565	0	95	3	28	.....	.....	10 14-in., 25 5-in.
North Dakota.....	20,000	510	0	85	2	26	2,500	.....	10 12-in., 14 5-in.
Ohio.....	12,500	388	0	72	2	23	2,150	4,900	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Oklahoma.....	16,000	575	0	98	2	26	*2,000	.....	10 14-in., 21 5-in.
Oregon.....	10,288	348	0	69	3	24	1,450	5,300	4 13-in., 8 8-in.
Rhode Island.....	14,948	435	0	76	2	23	2,000	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
South Carolina.....	16,000	450	0	80	2	24	2,200	.....	8 12-in., 22 3-in.
Texas.....	27,000	565	0	95	3	28	.....	.....	10 14-in., 21 5-in.
Utah.....	21,825	510	0	88	2	28	2,500	.....	10 12-in., 16 5-in.
Vermont.....	16,000	450	0	76	10	24	2,425	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Virginia.....	14,948	435	0	76	2	23	1,900	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
Wisconsin.....	11,552	363	0	72	2	23	1,250	4,200	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Wyoming.....	26,000	554	0	93	2	28	1,924	.....	12 12-in., 21 5-in., 4 3-pdr
ARMORED CRUISERS.									
Brooklyn.....	9,215	400	6	64	8	24	1,850	5,000	8 8-inch, 12 5-inch.
Colorado.....	13,680	502	0	69	6	24	1,825	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Maryland.....	13,680	502	0	69	6	24	1,350	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Montana.....	14,500	502	0	72	10	25	1,350	.....	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
North Carolina.....	14,500	502	0	72	10	25	1,950	.....	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
Pittsburgh.....	13,680	502	0	69	6	24	1,825	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
San Diego.....	13,680	502	0	69	6	24	2,075	.....	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Saratoga.....	8,150	380	6	60	10	23	1,325	4,800	4 8-inch, 10 5-inch.
South Dakota.....	13,680	502	0	69	6	24	2,075	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
Tennessee.....	14,500	502	0	72	10	25	1,975	.....	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
Washington.....	14,500	502	0	72	10	25	1,950	.....	4 10-inch, 16 6-inch.
West Virginia.....	13,680	502	0	69	6	24	1,950	5,000	4 8-inch, 14 6-inch.
PROTECTED CRUISERS.									
Albaty.....	3,430	346	0	43	9	16	750	4,372	10 5-inch.
Baltimore.....	4,413	327	6	48	7	19	1,075	5,300	2 8-inch.
Boston.....	3,000	277	5	42	2	16	428	.....	4 6-inch, 3 6-in., 14-in.

*Tons fuel oil.

LIST OF SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Displace- ment.	Length.	Beam.	Maximum draft.	Speed (trial).	Propul- sion.	Maximum coal supply.	Steaming radius at 10 knots.		Battery, guns.		
								Tons.	Knots.			
Charleston.	9,700	424	0	66	0	22	6	22.04	T.S.	1,700	.....	14 6-inch.
Chattanooga.	3,300	292	0	44	0	15	9	16.65	T.S.	675	6,925	10 5-inch.
Chicago.	4,500	325	0	48	2	19	0	18.00	T.S.	850	3,806	14 5-inch.
Cincinnati.	3,183	300	0	42	0	13	0	19.91	T.S.	575	4,560	11 5-inch.
Cleveland.	3,200	292	0	44	0	15	9	16.45	T.S.	675	6,925	10 5-inch.
Columbia.	7,350	411	7	58	2	22	6	22.80	Tr. g.	1,525	6,300	3 6-inch.
Denver.	3,200	292	0	44	0	15	9	16.75	T.S.	675	6,925	10 5-inch.
Des Moines.	3,200	292	0	44	0	15	9	16.65	T.S.	700	6,925	10 5-inch.
Galveston.	3,200	292	0	44	0	15	9	16.41	T.S.	700	6,925	10 5-inch.
Milwaukee.	9,700	424	0	66	0	22	6	22.22	T.S.	1,650	.....	14 6-inch.
Minneapolis.	7,350	411	7	58	2	22	6	23.07	Tr. g.	1,400	6,300	3 6-inch, 8 4-inch.
New Orleans.	5,430	346	0	43	9	16	10	20.00	T.S.	750	4,682	10 5-inch.
Olympia.	5,855	340	0	53	0	21	6	21.69	T.S.	1,075	4,200	4 8-inch, 10 5-inch.
Raleigh.	3,183	300	0	42	0	18	0	21.12	T.S.	575	4,560	11 5-inch.
San Francisco.	4,083	310	0	49	2	18	9	19.52	T.S.	625	4,000	8 5-inch.
St. Louis.	9,700	424	0	66	0	22	6	22.13	T.S.	1,650	.....	14 6-inch.
Tacoma.	3,200	292	0	44	0	15	9	16.58	T.S.	675	5,000	10 5-inch.
Topeka.	2,255	251	0	35	0	17	8	16.00	T.S.	394	3,800	.....
UNPROTECTED SCOUT CRUISERS												
Birmingham.	3,750	420	0	47	1	16	9	24.33	T.S.	1,250	.....	2 5-inch, 6 3-inch.
Chester.	3,750	420	0	47	1	16	9	26.52	Turb.	1,250	.....	2 5-inch, 6 3-inch.
Salem.	3,750	420	0	47	1	16	9	25.95	Turb.	1,250	.....	2 5-inch, 6 3-inch.
UNPROTECTED CRUISERS.												
Marblehead.	2,072	257	0	37	0	14	6	18.44	T.S.	346	3,126	10 5-inch.
Montgomery.	2,072	257	0	37	0	14	6	19.06	T.S.	280	3,126	26-pounder.
TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.												
Aylwin.	1,036	300	0	30	4	9	5	29.60				Tor. tubes. Guns.
Bainbridge.	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.45	T.S.	169	.....	4 18-inch. 44-inch.
Balch.	1,036	300	0	30	4	9	5	29.62				2 18-in. 2 3-in. 5 6-pdr.
Barry.	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.13	T.S.	169	.....	4 18-inch. 4 4-inch.
Benham.	742	289	0	26 1/2		8	4	30.48	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 2 3-in. 5 6-pdr.
Beale.	742	289	0	26 1/2		8	4	29.65	Turb.	65674	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Benham.	1,036	300	0	30	4	9	5	29.59				4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Burrows.	742	289	0	26 1/2		8	4	30.67	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Cassin.	1,020	300	0	30	4	9	3	30.14				4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Chauncey.	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.64	T.S.	169	3,024	2 18-in. 2 3-in.
Cummings.	1,020	300	0	30	4	9	3	30.57				4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Cushing.	1,050	300	0	30	4	9	6	29.00	Turb.	.....		4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Dale.	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.00	T.S.	174	1,044	2 18-in. 2 3-in.
Decatur.	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.00	T.S.	174	1,044	2 18-in. 2 3-in. 5 6-pdr.
Downes.	1,072	300	0	30	6	9	7	29.00	Turb.	.....		4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Drayton.	742	289	0	26 1/2		8	4	30.83	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Duncan.	1,014	300	0	30	4	9	3	29.14				4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Ericsson.	1,030	300	0	30	6	9	9	29.00	Turb.	.....		4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Fanning.	742	289	0	26 1/2		8	4	29.99	Turb.	65674	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Flusser.	700	289	0	26	0	8	0	30.41	T.S.	295	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Henley.	742	289	0	26 1/2		8	4	30.41				3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Hopkins.	408	238	0	23 1/2		6	0	29.02	T.S.	143	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in.
Hull.	408	238	0	23 1/2		6	0	28.04	T.S.	143	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in.
Jarvis.	742	289	0	26 1/2		8	4	30.01				3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Jenkins.	742	289	0	26 1/2		8	4	31.27	Turb.	65674	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Jouett.	742	289	0	26 1/2		8	4	32.27	Turb.	65674	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Lamson.	700	289	0	26	0	8	0	28.61	T.S.	285	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Lawrence.	400	240	7	22	3	6	2	28.41	T.S.	108	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in. 5 6-pdr.
Macdonough.	400	240	7	22	3	6	2	28.03	T.S.	108	1,920	7 6-pdr.
Maynard.	742	289	0	26 1/2		8	4	30.22				3 18-in. 5 3-in.
McCall.	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	30.66	Turb.	70575	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
McDougal.	1,020	300	0	30	6	9	3	29.00				4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Monaghan.	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	29.50	Turb.	70074	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in. 5 6-pdr.
Nicholson.	1,050	300	0	30	4	9	6	29.00	Turb.	.....		4 18-in. 4 4-in.
O'Brien.	1,050	300	0	30	4	9	6	29.00	Turb.	.....		4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Parker.	1,036	300	0	26 1/2		8	4	29.69				4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Patterson.	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	29.69	Turb.	71457	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in. 5 6-pdr.
Paulding.	742	289	0	26	1	8	4	32.80	T.S.	298	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Paul Jones.	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.91	T.S.	168	1,500	2 18-in. 2 3-in. 5 6-pdr.
Perkins.	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	29.76	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Perry.	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.32	T.S.	168	1,500	2 18-in. 2 3-in. 5 6-pdr.
Preble.	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	28.06	T.S.	172	1,500	2 18-in. 2 3-in. 5 6-pdr.
Preston.	700	289	0	26	0	8	0	29.18	T.S.	298	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Reid.	700	289	0	26	0	8	0	31.82	T.S.	298	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Roe.	742	289	0	26	1	8	4	29.60	T.S.	298	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Smith.	700	289	0	26	0	8	0	28.35	T.S.	298	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Sterett.	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	30.37	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Stewart.	420	245	0	23	1	6	6	29.69	T.S.	172	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in. 5 6-pdr.
Terry.	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	30.24	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Tripple.	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	30.89	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Truxton.	453	248	0	22	3	6	0	29.58	T.S.	166	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in. 5 6-pdr.
Wadsworth.	1,040	310	0	29	10	9	4	30.00	Turb.	.....		4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Walke.	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	29.78	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Warrington.	742	289	0	26	2	8	4	30.12	T.S.	210	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.
Whipple.	433	248	0	22	3	6	0	28.24	T.S.	166	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in. 5 6-pdr.
Winslow.	1,050	300	0	30	4	9	6	29.00	Turb.	.....		4 18-in. 4 4-in.
Worden.	433	248	0	22	3	6	0	29.86	T.S.	166	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in. 5 6-pdr.

*Gallons of oil fuel.

LIST OF SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—CONTINUED.
COAST DEFENSE VESSELS.

NAME.	Displacement.	Length.	Beam.	Maximum draft.	Speed (trial).	Propulsion.	Maximum coal supply.	Steaming radius at 10 knots.	Battery, guns.
MONITORS.									
Tons.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Knots.		Tons.	Knots.		
Amphitrite.....	3,990	259 3	55 4	14 6	10.50	T. S.	271	1,370	4 10-in.
Cheyenne.....	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	11.80	T. S.	*39	1,680	2 12-in.
Miantonomoh.....	3,990	260 3	55 4	14 6	10.50	T. S.	250	1,378	4 10-in.
Monadnock.....	3,990	258 6	55 5	14 6	11.60	T. S.	386	2,179	4 10-in.
Monterey.....	4,084	256 0	59 0	14 10	13.60	T. S.	206	1,430	2 12-in., 2 10-in.
Ozark.....	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	12.08	T. S.	344	1,636	2 12-in.
Tallahassee.....	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	12.40	T. S.	355	1,680	2 12-in.
Terror.....	3,990	258 8	55 6	14 8	10.50	T. S.	276	1,300	4 10-in.
Tonopah.....	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	13.04	T. S.	358	1,680	2 12-in.
TORPEDO BOATS.									
Bagley.....	175	157 0	17 7	4 11	29.15	T. S.	43	3,000	3 18-inch
Bailey.....	280	205 0	19 3	6 10	30.20	T. S.	99	.....	2 18-inch
Barney.....	175	157 0	17 7	4 11	29.04	T. S.	43	3,000	3 18-inch
Biddle.....	175	157 0	17 7	4 11	28.87	T. S.	43	.....	3 18-inch
Blakely.....	196	175 1	17 9	5 17	25.58	T. S.	72	.....	2 18-inch
Dahlgren.....	146	147 0	16 4	4 7	30.00	T. S.	32	.....	3 18-inch
DeLong.....	196	175 1	17 9	5 11	25.52	T. S.	72	.....	2 18-inch
DuPont.....	165	175 0	17 8	4 8	28.58	T. S.	76	.....	3 18-inch
Farragut.....	279	213 0	20 8	6 0	30.13	T. S.	95	.....	2 18-inch
Foote.....	142	160 0	16 1	5 0	24.53	T. S.	41	1,235	3 18-inch
Fox.....	154	146 0	15 4	5 10	23.13	T. S.	40	.....	3 18-inch
Goldborough.....	255	198 0	20 7	6 10	27.40	T. S.	89	.....	2 18-inch
Mackenzie.....	65	99 3	12 9	4 3	20.11	S.	15	.....	2 18-inch
Morris.....	105	138 3	15 9	4 1	24.49	T. S.	26	.....	3 18-inch
Rodgers.....	120	160 0	16 1	5 0	24.49	T. S.	44	1,200	3 18-inch
Shubrick.....	200	175 0	17 6	5 2	26.07	T. S.	82	1,755	3 18-inch
Somers.....	150	149 4	17 6	5 0	15.00	T. S.	37	.....	2 18-inch
Thornton.....	200	175 0	17 6	5 2	24.88	T. S.	85	1,755	3 18-inch
Tingey.....	165	175 0	17 6	4 8	24.94	T. S.	73	.....	3 18-inch
GUNBOATS.									
Alert.....	1,110	177 4	32 0	13 0	10.00	S.	197	3,742	46-pounder.
Annapolis.....	1,010	168 0	36 0	12 0	13.17	S.	250	5,245	64-in., 6 under 4-in.
Callao.....	243	115 8	17 10	6 6	16.03	T. S.	33	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Castine.....	1,177	224 0	32 1	12 0	16.03	T. S.	210	3,480	24-inch.
Concord.....	1,710	230 0	36 0	14 0	16.80	S.	.....	.....	36-inch, 1 14-inch.
Don Juan de Austria.....	1,486	240 0	32 0	14 3	15.50	S.	255	.....	46-pounder.
Dubuque.....	1,130	210 0	32 0	12 6	12.20	S.	204	2,250	24-in., 10 under 4-in.
Elcano.....	1,085	174 0	35 0	12 3	12.90	T. S.	246	.....	64-inch.
Helena.....	620	157 11	26 0	10 0	11.00	T. S.	94	.....	44-inch.
Isla de Luzon.....	1,392	250 9	39 8	9 0	15.50	T. S.	300	2,370	84-inch.
Machias.....	1,030	192 8	31 0	11 6	11.23	T. S.	159	2,000	44-in., 8 under 4-in.
Marietta.....	1,177	240 0	32 1	12 0	15.46	T. S.	261	3,480	84-in., 8 under 4-in.
Monacacy.....	128	174 0	34 0	12 0	13.02	T. S.	229	3,529	64-inch.
Nashville.....	190	160 0	24 6	2 5	13.25	S.	368	.....	26-pounder.
Newport.....	1,371	220 0	38 1	11 0	16.39	S.	224	4,904	84-inch.
Paducah.....	1,010	168 0	36 0	12 0	12.29	S.	224	4,904	64-inch.
Palos.....	1,085	174 0	35 0	12 3	12.85	T. S.	246	.....	64-inch.
Pampanga.....	190	160 0	24 6	2 5	13.25	S.	.....	.....	26-pounder.
Petrel.....	243	115 3	17 10	6 6	10.00	T. S.	33	.....	8 under 4-inch.
Princeton.....	590	181 4	31 0	11 6	11.40	S.	193	3,254	44-in., 4 under 4-in.
Quiros.....	1,010	168 0	36 0	12 0	10.64	S.	226	4,904	64-inch.
Ranger.....	350	137 9	22 9	7 9	11.00	S.	78	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Sacramento.....	1,261	177 4	32 0	13 0	10.00	S.	178	.....	.....
Samar.....	1,425	210 0	40 10	11 6	12.78	T. S.	33	1,000	6 under 4-inch.
Sandoval.....	243	115 3	17 10	6 6	10.50	S.	16	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Vicksburg.....	104	100 0	15 6	5 4	8.00	S.	243	4,904	64-in., 6 under 4-in.
Villalobos.....	1,010	168 0	36 0	12 0	12.71	S.	65	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Wheeling.....	370	148 0	23 0	7 6	11.00	S.	230	3,874	64-in., 6 under 4-in.
Wilmington.....	1,392	250 9	39 8	9 0	15.08	T. S.	300	2,370	84-in., 4 under 4-in.
Yorktown.....	1,710	230 0	36 0	14 0	16.14	S.	341	3,443	65-in., 8 under 4-in.
WOODEN CRUISERS.									
Hartford.....	2,790	226 0	43 10	18 2	12.00	S.	262	.....	26-pounder.
ARMED TRANSPORTS.									
Buffalo.....	6,000	391 1	48 3	19 5	14.50	S.	1,375	7,800	64-in., 4 3-pounder.
Panther.....	3,380	304 8	40 8	15 9	13.50	S.	675	4,800	26-pounder.
Prairie.....	6,620	391 6	48 3	20 9	14.50	S.	1,300	8,200	10 3-inch.
TRANSPORTS.									
General Alava.....	1,115	212 6	29 9	11 0	10.50	S.	240	2,200	26-pounder.
Hancock.....	8,900	.....	45 4	24 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	63-in., 2 3-pdr.
SUPPLY SHIPS.									
Arethusa.....	6,159	332 0	42 2	21 0	.....	.....	6,400	.....	.....
Celtic.....	6,750	369 8	44 7	24 9	10.50	S.	739	6,503	26-pounder.
Culgoa.....	6,000	334 4	43 0	21 9	13.25	S.	957	8,880	26-pounder.
Glacier.....	8,325	353 0	46 1	25 4	12.30	S.	917	5,790	13-pounder.
Rainbow.....	4,360	326 0	41 0	17 2	12.00	S.	1,139	4,872	66-pounder, 6 1-pdr.
Supply.....	4,325	342 7	43 0	19 5	9.96	S.	1,029	8,160	66-pounder, 4 1-pdr.
HOSPITAL SHIPS.									
Relief.....	3,300	299 2	46 0	15 10	.....	S.	607	.....	.....
Solace.....	5,700	361 2	44 0	22 0	15.00	S.	1,000	7,000	36-pounder.
TENDERS TO TORPEDO VESSELS.									
Dixie.....	6,114	391 6	48 3	19 11	14.50	S.	1,075	7,000	10 3-inch.
Fulton.....	1,408	216 0	35 0	13 0	12.25	T. S.	.....	.....	10 3-in., 2 6-pounder.

*Also 60,816 gallons of oil fuel.

LIST OF SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Displace- ment.	Length.		Beam.		Maximum draft.	Speed, (trial).	Propul- sion.	Maximum coal supply.	Steaming radius at 10 knots.	Battery, guns.	
		Tons.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.							Knots.
Iris.....	6,100	310	0	39	0	24	0	10.00	S.	500	3,100	
Melville.....	7,150	400	0	54	5	20	0	15.00	Turb	168		8 5-in., 2 3-pounder, 4 6-pounder.
Mohican.....	1,800	216	0	37	0	16	6	10.65	S.			
Severn.....	1,175	175	0	37	0	16	6		S.			
CONVERTED YACHTS.												
Alleen.....	192	120	0	20	0	8	0	14.00	S.	45		3 under 4-inch.
Dorothea.....	594	182	4	23	5	11	5	14.00	S.	78		2 under 4-inch.
Eagle.....	434	135	6	24	0	11	6	12.50	S.	65		2 under 4-inch.
Elfrida.....	164	101	6	18	0	7	9	10.50	S.	23		1 under 4-inch.
Gloucester.....	786	204	0	27	2	12	0	17.00	S.	120		7 under 4-inch.
Hawk.....	375	145	0	22	0	11	6	14.50	S.	70		3 under 4-inch.
Huntress.....	82	97	0	16	0	7	8	14.00	S.	17		2 under 4-inch.
Mayflower.....	2,690	273	0	36	0	17	4	16.80	T.S.	525		6 under 4-inch.
Oneida.....	150	110	11	18	6	7	6	12.00	T.S.	20		
Scorpion.....	775	212	9	28	1	11	0	17.85	T.S.	133		4 under 4-inch.
Stranger.....	369	164	7	23	9	9	3	14.00	S.	50		2 under 4-inch.
Sylph.....	152	123	8	20	0	7	6	15.00	S.	47		1 under 4-inch.
Sylvia.....	302	130	0	18	6	10	0	9.00	S.	60		
Vixen.....	806	182	3	28	0	12	8	16.00	S.	190		6 under 4-inch.
Wasp.....	630	190	0	23	0	12	0	16.50	S.	79		2 under 4-inch.
Yankee.....	975	185	0	27	6	13	10	14.00	S.	170		2 under 4-inch.
SPECIAL CLASS.												
Vesuvius.....	930	252	4	26	6	10	7	21.65	T.S.	132	1,500	1 3-pounder.
COLLIERS.												
Abarenda.....	6,705	325	6	42	0	23	6	9.00	9.50	813	3,400	4 3-pounder, 4 Colts
Ajax.....	9,250	387	6	46	6	25	3	10.00	11.00	500	5,000	1 6-pounder.
Brutus.....	6,600	332	6	41	6	23	6	10.00		547	4,000	1 6-pounder.
Cæsar.....	5,920	322	1	43	11	21	6	10.00	11.00	761	8,156	1 6-pounder.
Cyclops.....	19,380	542	0	65	0	27	8	14.61		2,043	10,457	
Hannibal.....	4,000	275	0	39	3	19	0	9.00	10.00	480	2,300	1 6-pounder.
Hector.....	11,230	408	0	53	0	24	8	12.87		818	7,200	
Jason.....	19,132	536	0	65	0	27	8	14.32		2,000	10,500	
Jupiter.....	19,300	542	0	65	0	27	8	14.36		2,043	10,457	
Justin.....	3,300	257	6	39	0	21	6	9.98	10.90	167	2,900	1 6-pounder.
Lebanon.....	3,285	258	0	37	6	19	0	10.00	12.50	188	1,800	
Leonidas.....	4,242	273	11	39	3	19	7	8.50	9.50	206	2,200	1 6-pounder.
Kanawa.....	14,500	475	7	56	0	33	11	26.20	14.00	1,569	*7,554	
Mars.....	11,200	408	0	53	0	24	6	12.65		877	8,017	
Nanshan.....	4,950	300	0	39	0	21	3	10.50	11.00	490	2,900	1 6-pounder.
Neptune.....	19,300	542	0	65	0	27	8	12.93		2,043	10,457	
Nereus.....	19,000	522	0	62	0	27	8	14.58		2,000	10,500	
Nero.....	6,380	312	0	41	0	23	1	9.00		300	3,500	1 6-pounder.
Orion.....	19,132	536	0	65	0	27	8	14.00		2,000	10,500	
Pompey.....	3,085	245	0	33	6	16	10	10.50	13.00	200	1,400	
Prometheus.....	12,585	465	9	60	1	26	0	16.00		1,576	6,410	4 3-inch.
Proteus.....	19,000	522	0	62	0	27	8	14.00		2,000	10,500	
Saturn.....	4,842	297	1	40	5	22	8	11.00		335	2,400	1 6-pounder.
Sterling.....	5,663	284	0	37	0	22	8	11.00	11.00	469	2,672	1 6-pounder.
Vestal.....	12,585	465	9	60	1	26	0	16.00		1,576	6,410	4 3-inch.
Vulcan.....	11,230	408	0	53	0	24	0	12.82		877	8,017	

*Tons fuel oil.

SAILING SHIPS.

NAME.	Displace- ment.	Length.		Beam.		Draft.	Speed.	Propul- sion.	Description.	Battery, guns.
	Tons.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Knots.				
Boxer.....	346	108	0	29	9	2	.....	Sl.	Brig.....	
Constellation.....	1,970	176	0	42	0	20	0	Sl.	Ship.....	4 under 4-inch.
Cumberland.....	1,800	176	5	45	8	16	5	Sl.	Bark.....	4 6-pounder.
Intrepid.....	1,800	176	5	45	8	16	5	Sl.	Bark.....	6 under 4-inch.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND AUTHORIZED.

Arizona.....	31,400	600	0	97	0	28	10	21.00	Turb	1st-class battle ship	12 14-inch, 22 5-inch.
California.....	32,000	600	0	97	4½	30	0	21.00	Turb	1st-class battle ship	12 14-inch, 22 5-inch.
Idaho.....	32,000	600	0	97	4½	30	0	21.00	Turb	1st-class battle ship	12 14-inch, 22 5-inch.
Mississippi.....	32,000	600	0	97	4½	30	0	21.00	Turb	1st-class battle ship	12 14-inch, 22 5-inch.
Nevada.....	27,500	575	0	95	2	28	6	20.50	Turb	1st-class battle ship	10 14-inch, 22 5-inch.
No. 43.....	32,000	624	0	98	6	30	6	20.50	Turb	1st-class battle ship	12 14-inch, 22 5-inch.
No. 44.....	32,000	624	0	98	6	30	6	20.50	Turb	1st-class battle ship	12 14-inch, 22 5-inch.
Pennsylvania.....	31,400	600	0	97	0	28	10	.....	Turb	1st-class battle ship	12 14-inch, 22 5-inch.

In addition to the above there are 17 destroyers, 39 submarines, 2 fuel ships, 1 tender to torpedo vessels, 1 transport and 1 supply ship under construction.

TUGS.

There are attached to the different navy yards and stations 43 tugs, ranging from 100 to 1,120 tons displacement and from 70 to 2,000 horse power.

UNSERVICEABLE FOR WAR PURPOSES.

The Philadelphia, Reina Mercedes, Richmond, Southey, Adams, Topeka, Constitution, Essex, Gopher, Granite State, Lancaster, Yantic, Boxer, Constellation, Wolverine are no longer fit for sea service. Some are loaned to the naval militia of different states as practice ships.

YEARLY NAVAL PAY.

Officers.	Shore.	Sea.	Officers.	Shore.	Sea.
Admirals	\$13,500	\$14,850	Chaplains	3,000	3,300
Vice-admirals	9,000	9,000	After 5 years	3,300	3,630
Rear-admirals—First nine	8,000	8,800	After 10 years	3,600	3,960
Second nine	6,000	6,600	After 15 years	3,900	4,290
Chiefs of bureaus	6,000	6,000	After 20 years	4,000	4,400
Captains	4,000	4,400	Professors of mathematics	2,400	2,640
After 5 years	4,400	4,840	to	4,000	4,400
After 10 years	4,800	5,280	to	4,000	4,400
After 15 years	5,000	5,500	to	2,000	2,200
Commanders	3,500	3,850	to	4,000	4,400
After 5 years	3,850	4,235	to	1,700	1,870
After 10 years	4,200	4,620	to	4,000	4,400
After 15 years	4,500	4,950	Civil engineers	4,000	4,400
Lieutenant-commanders	3,000	3,300	Surgeons ranking below lieutenant commander		
After 5 years	3,300	3,630	receive from \$2,000 to \$3,360 a year while on		
After 10 years	3,600	3,960	shore duty and from \$2,200 to \$3,696 while at sea.		
After 15 years	3,900	4,290	Paymasters below rank of lieutenant commander,		
After 20 years	4,000	4,400	and assistant paymasters, get from \$1,700 to		
Lieutenants	2,400	2,640	\$3,360 ashore and from \$1,870 to \$3,696 at sea.		
After 5 years	2,640	2,904	In addition to their regular pay officers of the		
After 10 years	2,880	3,168	navy are given certain allowances, according to		
After 15 years	3,120	3,432	their rank, where quarters in kind are not fur-		
After 20 years	3,360	3,696	nished. These for the higher officers are as		
Lieutenants, junior grade	2,000	2,200	follows:		
After 5 years	2,200	2,420	COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.		
After 10 years	2,400	2,640	Rank.		
After 15 years	2,600	2,860	Admiral	Per annum.	
After 20 years	2,800	3,080	Senior rear-admiral	\$1,500	
Ensigns	1,870	2,057	Junior rear-admiral	1,296	
After 5 years	2,040	2,244	Captain	1,152	
After 10 years	2,210	2,431	Commander	1,098	
After 15 years	2,380	2,618	Lieutenant-commander	720	
After 20 years	2,560	2,816	Lieutenant	576	
Midshipmen—at academy	600	600	Lieutenant, junior grade	432	
Chief boatswains	1,700	1,870	ALLOWANCE FOR HEAT AND LIGHT.		
Chief gunners	1,700	1,870	Admiral	None	
Chief carpenters	1,700	1,870	Senior rear-admiral	\$376.32	
Chief sailmakers	1,700	1,870	Junior rear-admiral	343.84	
Chief machinists	1,700	1,870	Captain	311.36	
Chief pharmacists	1,700	1,870	Commander	278.88	
After 5 years	1,870	2,057	Lieutenant-commander	246.40	
After 10 years	2,040	2,244	Lieutenant	213.92	
After 15 years	2,210	2,431	Lieutenant, junior grade	173.44	
After 20 years	2,380	2,618	PETTY OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.		
Medical directors	4,000	4,400	Chief petty officers of the seaman branch get		
After 5 years	4,400	4,840	from \$55 to \$71.50 a month; those of the artificer		
After 10 years	4,800	5,280	branch (millwrights, electricians, etc.), from \$55		
After 15 years	5,000	5,500	to \$77; those of the special branch, from \$66 to		
After 20 years	5,200	5,720	\$77. Petty officers of the first class get from		
Medical inspectors	3,500	3,850	\$39.60 to \$71.50; those of the second class from		
After 5 years	3,850	4,235	\$23.05 to \$44 and those of the third class \$33 a		
After 10 years	4,200	4,620	month.		
After 15 years	4,500	4,950	First class seamen get \$26.40 a month, ordinary		
After 20 years	4,800	5,280	seamen \$20.90 and apprentice seamen \$17. Sea-		
Surgeons	3,000	3,300	men gunners get \$28.60, first class firemen, \$38.50,		
After 5 years	3,300	3,630	and shipwrights \$27.50. Seamen serving as mu-		
After 10 years	3,600	3,960	sicians, cooks, bakers, etc., get from \$22 to		
After 15 years	3,900	4,290	\$38.50 a month.		
After 20 years	4,000	4,400	MARINE CORPS.		
Pay directors	4,000	4,400	Officers of the United States marine corps re-		
After 5 years	4,400	4,840	ceive infantry army pay and allowances. The		
After 10 years	4,800	5,280	major-general commandant gets \$8,000 a year,		
After 15 years	5,000	5,500	colonels from \$4,000 to \$5,000, according to length		
After 20 years	5,200	5,720	of service, lieutenant-colonels from \$3,500 to		
Pay inspectors	3,850	4,235	\$4,500, majors from \$3,000 to \$4,000 and captains		
After 5 years	4,200	4,620	from \$2,400 to \$3,360. Privates are paid from \$15		
After 10 years	4,500	4,950	to \$25 a month, according to enlistment periods		
After 15 years	4,800	5,280	served.		
After 20 years	5,000	5,500			
Paymasters	3,000	3,300			
After 5 years	3,300	3,630			
After 10 years	3,600	3,960			
After 15 years	3,900	4,290			
After 20 years	4,000	4,400			

NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

Organized Oct. 7, 1915.

Named by eleven American engineering and scientific societies at the request of Secretary Josephus Daniels to make available the latent inventive genius of the United States to improve the navy. Thomas A. Edison had previously been selected by the secretary to become chairman of the board. At its first business meeting held in Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, the following officers were chosen:

Chairman—Thomas A. Edison, Orange, N. J.
 First Vice-Chairman—Peter Cooper Hewitt, New York, N. Y.
 Second Vice-Chairman—William L. Saunders, Plainfield, N. J.
 Secretary—Thomas Robbins, Stamford, Conn.

Assistant to Chairman—M. R. Hutchinson, Orange, N. J.

Engineering and scientific societies and members selected by each:

American Chemical Society—W. R. Whitney, L. H. Baekeland.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers—Frank Julian Sprague, Benjamin G. Lamme.

American Mathematical Society—Robert S. Woodward, Arthur G. Webster.

American Society of Civil Engineers—Andrew M. Hunt, Alfred Craven.

American Aeronautical Society—Matthew B. Sellers, Hudson Maxim.

Inventors' Guild—Peter Cooper Hewitt, Thomas Robins.
 American Society of Automobile Engineers—Howard E. Coffin, Andrew L. Riker.
 American Institute of Mining Engineers—William I. Saunders, Benjamin B. Thayer.

American Electro-Chemical Society—Joseph W. Richards, Lawrence Addicks.
 American Society of Mechanical Engineers—William LeRoy Emmet, Spencer Miller.
 American Society of Aeronautic Engineers—Henry A. W. Wood, Elmer A. Spencer.

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

[Data chiefly from the Statesman's Year-Book and Brassey's Naval Annual for 1915.]

Country.	Army.		Navy.		Total of armed forces.	Annual cost of army and navy. £
	Peace footing.	War footing.	Ships.	Men.		
Abyssinia	250,000	.....	.....	.....	250,000	.....
Afghanistan	60,000	.....	.....	.....	60,000	.....
Argentine Republic	24,000	.....	39	5,000	29,000	\$13,067,680
Australian Commonwealth	2,989	182,038	11	8,544	11,533	90,345,025
Austria-Hungary	424,318	.....	93	17,920	442,238	55,792,104
Belgium	47,603	.....	.....	.....	47,603	20,219,391
Bolivia	3,153	.....	.....	.....	3,153	2,389,600
Brazil	25,000	45,000	36	8,800	33,800	50,535,497
Bulgaria	59,900	290,000	.....	.....	59,900	10,600,000
Canada*	73,900	.....	.....	.....	73,900	9,114,533
Chile	27,200	.....	31	6,084	27,181	6,100,000
China	500,000	.....	6	.....	500,000	.....
Colombia	6,000	.....	11	.....	6,000	.....
Costa Rica	38,946	52,208	2	.....	38,946	.....
Cuba	10,456	.....	2	.....	10,456	.....
Denmark	13,720	50,000	36	.....	13,720	4,347,788
Ecuador	7,810	.....	2	.....	7,810	.....
Egypt	17,000	.....	.....	.....	17,000	4,724,500
France	645,644	440	25,500	671,144	322,762,703	.....
Germany	790,985	323	73,000	863,985	243,328,975	.....
Great Britain	181,100	803,037	733	138,096	319,196	244,046,500
Greece	60,000	300,000	39	.....	60,000	15,464,857
Guatemala	85,535	126,110	.....	.....	85,535	.....
Haiti	5,000	.....	4	.....	5,000	.....
Honduras	55,284	.....	.....	.....	55,284	.....
Italy	305,033	2,000,000	213	39,927	344,960	149,723,096
Japan	250,000	570,000	152	49,562	399,562	58,214,870
Mexico	29,543	.....	7	.....	29,543	27,582,714
Montenegro	30,000	30,000	.....	.....	30,000	955,000
Nepal	122,955	60,000	.....	.....	122,955	.....
Netherlands	4,000	40,000	10	9,450	32,405	21,450,141
Nicaragua	80,000	110,000	64	1,328	81,328	7,020,600
Norway†	300	.....	2	50	300	.....
Panama	2,600	.....	3	.....	2,600	.....
Paraguay	60,000	110,000	8	.....	60,000	.....
Persia	6,500	.....	8	.....	6,500	.....
Portugal	30,000	300,000	28	6,107	36,107	14,346,750
Roumania	130,138	290,000	25	.....	130,138	19,624,494
Russia	1,200,000	269	53,500	1,253,000	434,769,390	.....
Salvador	16,144	85,870	1	.....	16,144	.....
Santo Domingo	790	.....	1	.....	790	.....
Serbia	361,747	.....	.....	361,747	10,864,200	.....
Siam	12,000	.....	21	5,000	17,000	.....
Spain	152,000	300,000	29	.....	152,000	46,084,830
Sweden	75,255	485,000	86	4,987	8,242	22,737,525
Switzerland	214,022	.....	.....	214,022	7,200,775	.....
Turkey	210,000	.....	39	30,929	240,929	.....
United States‡	97,989	336	66,273	164,262	313,204,990	.....
Uruguay	10,400	50,000	2	.....	10,400	4,695,162
Venezuela	9,400	.....	6	400	9,800	.....

*Active militia. †Troops of the line. ‡In 1915. §Warships of all kinds, including torpedo boats, submarines, guard boats, etc. ¶Figures are chiefly for 1914-1915. A few are estimates. ¶Ex-
 tended in 1914.

NOTE—The figures for the principal belligerent nations in Europe are for the year immediately preceding the war. See account of war given in this volume for latest statistics.

WARSHIP TONNAGE OF PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS.

Number and displacement of warships, built and building, of 1,500 or more tons, and of torpedo craft of more than fifty tons. From table prepared by the office of naval intelligence, United States navy department, July 1, 1914. It will be noted that this was before the war in Europe began.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Dreadnaughts (built).....	20	423,350
Dreadnaughts (building).....	16	421,750
Predreadnaughts.....	40	589,385
Battle cruisers (built).....	9	187,800
Battle cruisers (building).....	1	28,500
Armored cruisers.....	34	406,800
Other cruisers (built).....	74	382,815

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Other cruisers (building).....	17	67,000
Destroyers (built).....	167	125,850
Destroyers (building).....	21	21,770
Torpedo boats.....	49	11,488
Submarines (built).....	75	30,362
Submarines (building).....	22	17,286
Total.....	545	2,714,106

GERMANY.

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Dreadnaughts (built).....	13	285,770
Dreadnaughts (building).....	7	187,164
Predreadnaughts.....	20	242,800
Coast defense vessels.....	2	8,168
Battle cruisers (built).....	4	88,749
Battle cruisers (building).....	4	112,000

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Armored cruisers.....	9	94,245
Other cruisers (built).....	41	150,747
Other cruisers (building).....	5	26,900
Destroyers (built).....	130	67,094
Destroyers (building).....	24	14,400
Submarines (built).....	27	14,140
Submarines (building).....	13	18,400
Total	304	1,306,577

UNITED STATES.

Dreadnaughts (built).....	8	189,650
Dreadnaughts (building).....	4	117,800
Predreadnaughts	22	309,282
Coast defense vessels.....	4	12,900
Armored cruisers.....	11	149,295
Other cruisers.....	14	66,410
Destroyers (built).....	51	35,068
Destroyers (building).....	11	11,956
Torpedo boats.....	13	2,528
Submarines (built).....	30	.....
Submarines (building).....	19	.....
Total	187	894,889

FRANCE.

Dreadnaughts (built).....	4	92,368
Dreadnaughts (building).....	8	193,656
Predreadnaughts	18	262,675
Coast defense vessels.....	1	8,900
Armored cruisers.....	20	201,724
Other cruisers.....	9	46,095
Destroyers (built).....	84	35,812
Destroyers (building).....	3	2,653
Torpedo boats.....	135	13,426
Submarines (built).....	64	27,940
Submarines (building).....	22	14,766
Total	368	899,915

JAPAN.

Dreadnaughts (built).....	2	41,600
Dreadnaughts (building).....	4	122,400
Predreadnaughts	13	191,380
Coast defense vessels.....	2	9,086
Battle cruisers (built).....	2	55,000
Battle cruisers (building).....	2	55,000
Armored cruisers.....	13	138,483
Other cruisers.....	13	57,015
Destroyers (built).....	50	20,487
Destroyers (building).....	2	1,676
Torpedo boats.....	27	3,017
Submarines (built).....	13	2,672
Submarines (building).....	2	1,200
Total	145	699,916

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Dreadnaughts (building).....	7	159,409
Predreadnaughts	7	98,750
Coast defense vessels.....	2	10,380
Battle cruisers (building).....	4	128,000
Armored cruisers.....	6	63,500
Other cruisers (built).....	9	52,845
Other cruisers (building).....	8	53,600
Destroyers (built).....	91	36,748
Destroyers (building).....	44	53,664
Torpedo boats.....	14	2,132
Submarines (built).....	30	6,506
Submarines (building).....	19	13,284
Total	241	678,818

ITALY.

Dreadnaughts (built).....	3	62,644
Dreadnaughts (building).....	7	187,150
Predreadnaughts	8	96,100
Armored cruisers.....	9	74,020
Other cruisers (built).....	5	18,830
Other cruisers (building).....	2	4,888
Destroyers (built).....	26	16,807
Destroyers (building).....	15	14,203
Torpedo boats (built).....	68	11,584
Torpedo boats (building).....	2	272
Submarines (built).....	19	5,475
Submarines (building).....	8	5,842
Total	183	497,815

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dreadnaughts (built).....	3	60,030
Dreadnaughts (building).....	4	93,510
Coast defense vessels.....	5	41,700
Predreadnaughts	6	74,613
Armored cruisers.....	2	13,380
Other cruisers (built).....	5	13,815
Other cruisers (building).....	5	21,216
Destroyers.....	18	9,450
Torpedo boats (built).....	39	6,852
Torpedo boats (building).....	24	5,886
Submarines (built).....	6	1,686
Submarines (building).....	6	5,370
Total	124	347,508

RELATIVE ORDER OF WARSHIP TONNAGE.

TONNAGE COMPLETED, 1914.

Great Britain.....	2,157,850	Japan.....	519,640
Germany.....	951,713	Italy.....	285,460
United States.....	765,133	Russia.....	270,861
France.....	688,840	Austria-Hungary.....	221,526

FIGHTING FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

[Completed warships of the leading naval powers, Apr. 7, 1915, based on table in the Naval Pocket Book.]

	Modern battle ships.	Older battle ships.	Armored cruisers.	Protected cruisers.	Scouts.	Torpedo gunboats.	Destroyers.	Smaller destroyers.	Torpedo boats.	Smaller torpedo boats.	Submarines.	Total.
Argentina.....	2	2	4	3	.....	2	4	3	2	10	.....	32
Austria-Hungary.....	9	8	3	3	4	.....	6	12	42	20	9	123
Brazil.....	2	2	.....	5	.....	4	10	.....	5	.....	3	31
Chile.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	.....	6	6	1	.....	21
China.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	4	8	.....	.....	21
Denmark.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	10	15	11	54
France.....	24	3	22	15	.....	4	21	65	23	299	76	552
Germany.....	41	15	9	28	.....	.....	108	49	47	.....	33	330
Great Britain.....	85	.....	44	59	13	15	161	78	60	38	88	659
Greece.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	.....	36
Holland.....	.....	9	.....	6	.....	.....	8	.....	38	20	8	89
Italy.....	13	4	10	13	3	10	10	22	70	29	20	204
Japan.....	21	3	9	18	2	1	.....	50	25	33	13	173
Norway.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	12	25	4	51
Portugal.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	12
Russia.....	14	3	5	7	.....	.....	32	70	32	10	37	210
Spain.....	2	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	7	25	4	.....	62
Sweden.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	23	24	7	86
Turkey.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	6	10	.....	.....	28
United States.....	33	.....	15	13	3	.....	34	20	18	3	38	177

Army of the United States.

Corrected to Oct. 20, 1915.

GENERAL OFFICERS AND OFFICERS OF STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Leonard Wood. Arthur Murray.
J. Franklin Bell. Frederick Funston.
Thomas H. Barry. Hugh L. Scott.
William H. Carter. George W. Goethals.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Tasker H. Bliss. Thomas F. Davis.
Albert L. Mills. Charles J. Bailey.
John J. Pershing. George Bell, Jr.
Montgomery M. Macomb. Henry A. Greene.
Robert K. Evans. William A. Mann.
Clarence R. Edwards. Frederick S. Strong.
James Parker. Harry F. Hodges.
Hunter Liggett. William L. Sibert.
John P. Wisser.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Albert L. Mills. Tasker H. Bliss.
Erasmus M. Weaver.

COLONELS.

Edwin F. Glenn, infantry.
Charles G. Treat, field artillery.
Eben Swift, cavalry.
Chase W. Kennedy, infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Ernest Hinds. William F. Martin.
William H. Johnston. Benjamin A. Poore.
George H. Cameron. Robert E. L. Michle.

MAJORS.

Edward N. Jones, Jr. Arthur S. Conklin.
William D. Connor. William H. Hay.
Monroe McFarland. P. D. Lockridge.
Harry R. Lee. Robert E. Callan.
Abraham G. Lott. Andrew Moses.
William S. Graves. Ralph H. Van Deman.

CAPTAINS.

S. J. B. Schindel. Henry C. Smither.
Powell Clayton, Jr. Tenney Ross.
Frank S. Cocheu. William T. Merry.
Dennis E. Nolan. Dan T. Moore.
Abraham G. Lott. Charles E. Kilbourne.
William Mitchell. Douglas MacArthur.

DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS.

The Eastern Department—Embracing the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, the post of Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, the coast defenses of New Orleans and Galveston, the Panama Canal Zone and the island of Porto Rico with the islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters, Governor's island, New York; commander, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

First Division—Headquarters, Governor's island, New York; commander, (vacancy). First brigade: Headquarters, Albany, N. Y.

The Central Department—Embracing the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming (except Yellowstone park), Colorado and the post at Fort Missoula, Montana; headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; commander, Col. D. A. Frederick.

Second Division—Headquarters, Texas City, Tex.; commander, Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

The Southern Department—Embracing the states of Texas (except the coast defenses of Galveston), Louisiana (except the coast defenses of New Orleans), Arkansas (except the post of Fort Logan H. Roots), Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona; headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; commander, Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston.

The Western Department—Embracing the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana (except the post of Fort Missoula), so much of Wyo-

ming as includes Yellowstone park, California, Nevada, Utah and Alaska; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; commander, Maj.-Gen. A. Murray.

Third Division—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; commander, Maj.-Gen. A. Murray.

The Philippine Department—Embracing all the islands of the Philippine archipelago; headquarters, Manila, P. I.; commander, Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

The Hawaiian Department—Embracing the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies; headquarters, Honolulu; commander, Maj.-Gen. William H. Carter.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

The Adjutant-General—With rank of brigadier-general: Henry P. McCain.

Adjutant-Generals—With rank of colonel: Henry O. S. Heistand, William A. Simpson, Henry P. McCain, Benjamin Alvord, Eugene F. Ladd, John D. Barrette. With rank of lieutenant-colonel: Peyton C. March, Archibald Campbell, John W. Heard, Leon S. Roudiez, William M. Wright, George W. Read, James H. McRae. With rank of major: Peter C. Harris, William C. Bennett, Joseph P. Tracy, George T. Patterson, Henry G. Larnard, Adrian S. Fleming, Francis J. Koester, Truman O. Murphy, John L. Hines, John S. Switzer.

Inspector-General—With rank of brigadier-general: Ernest A. Garlington.

Inspector-Generals—With rank of colonel: John L. Chamberlain, George K. Hunter, David C. Shanks. With rank of lieutenant-colonel: Delamere Skerrett, John B. McDonald, Frederick R. Day, Andre W. Brewster. With rank of major: William S. McNair, William O. Johnson, John M. Jenkins, Ernest B. Gose, Alonzo Gray, John S. Winn, William P. Jackson, Jacob C. Johnson, William H. Simons.

Judge-Advocate General—With rank of brigadier-general: Enoch H. Crowder.

Judge-Advocates—With rank of colonel: John A. Hull, George M. Dunn. With rank of lieutenant-colonel: Frank L. Dodds, Lewis E. Goodier, Henry M. Morrow. With rank of major: Walter A. Bethel, B. Winship, Beverly A. Read, Edward A. Kreger, Samuel T. Ansell, Herbert A. White.

Quartermaster Corps—Chief of corps, with rank of major-general: James B. Aleshire.

Brigadier-Generals—Henry G. Sharpe, Carroll A. Devol.

Colonels—Abiel L. Smith, Harry L. Rogers, John E. Bingham, George W. Little, George A. Bingham, Hamilton S. Wallace, David L. Brainerd, Thomas Cruse, Daniel E. McCarthy, George B. Davis, John T. Knight, George F. Downey, John M. Carson, Jr., John E. Baxter.

Surgeon-General—With rank of brigadier-general: William C. Gorgas.

Assistant Surgeon-Generals—With rank of colonel: Louis Brechemin, Charles Richard, R. G. Ebert, W. H. Arthur, George E. Bushnell, H. P. Birmingham, William Stephenson, John L. Phillips, Guy L. Edie, William D. Crosby, Charles M. Gandy, Walter D. McCaw, Jefferson R. Kean, Henry I. Raymond.

Chief of Engineers—With rank of brigadier-general: Dan C. Kingman. Colonels: William M. Black, F. V. Abbot, Curtis McD. Townsend, John Mills, John Biddle, James G. Warren, Edward Burr, Lansing H. Beach, George A. Zinn, William C. Langfelt, James C. Sanford, Harlan Taylor, Joseph E. Kuhn, William E. Craighill, Henry C. Newcomer. Lieutenant-colonels: Patrick M. Mason, Charles H. Riche, Thomas H. Rees, Charles L. Potter, Francis R. Shunk, Henry Jervey, Charles H. McKinstry, William V. Judson, E. E. Winslow, Clement A. F. Flagler, Chester Harding, William W. Harts, Edgar Chadwin, Charles Keller, Herbert

Deakayne, Charles S. Bromwell, Spencer Cosby, James F. McIndoe, Jay J. Morrow, James B. Cavanaugh, James P. Jerey, George P. Howell. Chief of Ordnance—With rank of brigadier-general: William C. Crowder. Colonels: Orin B. Mitcham, J. W. Benet, William W. Gibson, Edwin B. Babbitt, John T. Thompson, Charles B. Wheeler, William S. Peirce. Chief Signal Officer—With rank of brigadier-general: George P. Scriven. Signal Officer—With rank of colonel: William A. Glassford. Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs—With rank of brigadier-general: Frank McIntyre. Colonel: Charles C. Walcutt, Jr. Major: Irvin L. Hunt. Aviation Section—With rank of lieutenant-colonel: Samuel Reber. With rank of captain: Arthur S. Covan, Benj. D. Foulis, Townsend F. Dodd, William L. Patterson, V. E. Clark.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

CAVALRY.

- Colonel, Frederick S. Foltz; Lieutenant-colonel, William S. Scott; majors, E. S. Wright, William T. Littebrant, James G. Harbord.
- Colonel, Joseph T. Dickman; Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, William C. Rivers, William F. Clark, Charles W. Fenton.
- Colonel, Augustus P. Blacksom; Lieutenant-colonel, Guy Carleton; majors, Jesse McL. Carter, Francis H. Beach, John D. L. Carter, Malvern-Hill Barnum.
- Colonel, George H. Sands; Lieutenant-colonel, William W. Forsyth; majors, Guy H. Preston, Ralph Harrison, John O'Shea.
- Colonel, Wilber E. Wilder; Lieutenant-colonel, Daniel L. Tate; majors, N. F. McClure, S. R. H. Tompkins, William J. Glasgow.
- Colonel, Joseph A. Gaston; Lieutenant-colonel, Thomas B. Dugan; majors, M. C. Butler, Jr., James J. Hornbrook, Edward D. Anderson.
- Colonel, C. H. Murray; Lieutenant-colonel, Farrand Sayre; majors, Arthur Thayer, Charles J. Symmonds, Elmer Lindsley.
- Colonel, Charles W. Taylor; Lieutenant-colonel, Robert D. Walsh; majors, George T. Langhorne, George O. Cress, Louis C. Scherer, William T. Johnston.
- Colonel, John F. Guilfoyle; Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Alexander L. Dade, George P. White.
- Colonel, William C. Brown; Lieutenant-colonel De Rosey C. Cabell; majors, George L. Byram, Elwood W. Evans, Robert J. Fleming.
- Colonel, James Lockett; Lieutenant-colonel, Henry T. Allen; majors, Robert L. Howze, Melvin W. Rowell, Samuel D. Rockenbach.
- Colonel, Horatio G. Sickel; Lieutenant-colonel, John C. Waterman; majors, S. H. Elliott, Edw. Anderson.
- Colonel, Herbert J. Sloeum; Lieutenant-colonel, Tyree R. Rivers; majors, James A. Ryan, Ervin L. Phillips, Frank Tompkins.
- Colonel, Frederick W. Sibley; Lieutenant-colonel, Robert A. Brown; majors, Thomas Q. Donaldson, Oren B. Meyer.
- Colonel, William A. Shank; Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Francis C. Marshall, Frank M. Caldwell, Samuel G. Jones.

INFANTRY.

- Colonel, Daniel L. Howell; Lieutenant-colonel, Waldo E. Ayer; majors, Julius A. Penn, Charles E. Teyman.
- Colonel, Francis H. French; Lieutenant-colonel, Benjamin W. Atkinson; majors, Michael J. Lenihan, William R. Dashiell, Herbert O. Williams.
- Colonel, Robert L. Hirst; Lieutenant-colonel, Walter H. Gordon; majors, James E. Normoyle, Lutz Wahl, Isaac Erwin.
- Colonel, Everard E. Hatch; Lieutenant-colonel, John P. Finley; majors, Frederic D. Evans, Paul A. Wolf, Charles G. French.
- Colonel, Charles G. Morton; Lieutenant-colonel, S. L. Faison; majors, John K. Miller, William D. Davis.
- Colonel, John F. Morrison; Lieutenant-colonel, Ernest E. Smith; majors, Edson A. Lewis, M. Crowley, Frank A. Wilcox.

- Colonel, Frank B. Jones; Lieutenant-colonel, Tredwell W. Moore; majors, Charles Miller, Hanson E. Ely, Edward Sigerfoos.
- Colonel, William H. Allaire; Lieutenant-colonel, James M. Arrasmith; majors, William K. Jones, Willis Uline, John H. Parker.
- Colonel, Charles J. Crane; Lieutenant-colonel, Beaumont B. Buck; majors, E. V. Bookmiller, Isaac C. Jenks, George McD. Weeks.
- Colonel, Samuel W. Miller; Lieutenant-colonel, Daniel B. Devore; majors, Charles Gerhardt, Le Roy S. Upton, Douglas Settle.
- Colonel, Abner L. Pickering; Lieutenant-colonel, Armand I. Lasseigne; majors, Frederic H. Sargent, John B. Bennet, William M. Morrow.
- Colonel, William H. Sage; Lieutenant-colonel, James H. Frier; majors, Lewis S. Sorley, Peter C. Marquart, Samuel V. Ham.
- Colonel, Francis J. Kernan; Lieutenant-colonel, Benjamin C. Morse; majors, Ross L. Bush, Harrison J. Price, William Newman.
- Colonel, Richard H. Wilson; Lieutenant-colonel, Maury Nichols; majors, F. H. Albright, James W. McAndrew, Marcus B. Stokes.
- Colonel, John C. F. Tillson; Lieutenant-colonel, Samuel E. Smiley; majors, Fred W. Sladen, Charles C. Clark, Palmer E. Pierce.
- Colonel, Omar Bundy; Lieutenant-colonel, Frank L. Winn; majors, Charles S. Farnsworth, James T. Moore, George H. McMaster.
- Colonel, Henry C. Hodges, Jr.; Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Robert Alexander, George C. Saffarans, Benjamin F. Hardaway.
- Colonel, James S. Rogers; Lieutenant-colonel, Alfred Hasbrouck; majors, Charles H. Martin, Mark L. Hersey, Ferdinand W. Kobbe.
- Colonel, Millard F. Waltz; Lieutenant-colonel, Almon L. Farmerter; majors, Edward M. Lewis, Samuel Burkhardt, Jr.
- Colonel, Harry C. Hale; Lieutenant-colonel, Frederick Perkins; majors, William R. Sample, George D. Moore, Thomas F. Schley.
- Colonel, George S. Young; Lieutenant-colonel, David J. Baker, Jr.; majors, James T. Dean, Wilson Chase, William Brooke.
- Colonel, Charles M. Truitt; Lieutenant-colonel, Robert H. Noble; majors, Arthur Johnson, William T. Wilder, John Howard.
- Colonel, Walter K. Wright; Lieutenant-colonel, Clarence E. Dentier; majors, Charles B. Hagadorn, Henry J. Hunt.
- Colonel, Charles W. Penrose; Lieutenant-colonel, Charles C. Ballou; majors, Sydney A. Cloman, John McA. Palmer, John E. Woodward.
- Colonel, L. W. V. Kennon; Lieutenant-colonel, Carl Reichmann; majors, Vernon L. Caldwell, Edmund L. Butts.
- Colonel, Robert L. Ballard; Lieutenant-colonel (vacancy); majors, Lucius L. Durfee, Melville S. Jarvis, Joseph Frazier.
- Colonel, Charles H. Barth; Lieutenant-colonel, Charles H. Muir; majors, Earl C. Carnahan, Eli A. Helmick.
- Colonel, Edward H. Plummer; Lieutenant-colonel, Elmore P. Taggart; majors, Joseph D. Leitch, James R. Lindsay, Harry A. Smith.
- Colonel, John S. Mallory; Lieutenant-colonel, Evan M. Johnson; majors, Edward R. Chrisman, Peter Murray, John J. Bradley.
- Colonel, Edwin A. Root; Lieutenant-colonel, Joseph P. O'Neill; majors, Harry H. Bandholz, Henry T. Ferguson, Hansford L. Threikeld.

Porto Rico Regiment—Lieutenant-colonel, William P. Burnham; majors, Benjamin T. Simmons, Fred R. Brown.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

- Colonel, Samuel D. Sturgis; Lieutenant-colonel, John E. McMahon.
- Colonel, Edward A. Millar; Lieutenant-colonel, William Lassiter.
- Colonel, George W. Van Deusen; Lieutenant-colonel, Charles T. Mencher.
- Colonel, Lucien G. Berry; Lieutenant-colonel, George Le R. Erwin.
- Colonel, Granzer Adams; Lieutenant-colonel, Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr.
- Colonel, Edwin St. J. Grable; Lieutenant-colonel, William L. Kenly.

TABLE OF ARMY PAY.

OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE—ACT MAY 11, 1908.

Pay of After After After After					
grade, 5 yrs. 10 yrs. 15 yrs. 20 yrs.					
Grade.	Yearly.	M'hly.	M'hly.	M'hly.	M'hly.
Lt.-gen.	\$11,000	\$916.67	.....	.....	.....
Maj.-gen.	8,000	666.67	.....	.....	.....
Brig.-Gen.	6,000	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Colonel.	4,000	333.33	\$366.67	\$400.00	\$416.67
Lieut.-col.	3,500	291.67	320.83	350.00	375.00
Major.	3,000	250.00	275.00	300.00	325.00
Captain.	2,400	200.00	220.00	240.00	260.00
1st lieut.	2,000	166.67	183.33	200.00	216.67
2d lieut.	1,700	141.67	155.83	170.00	183.33

In case any officer below the grade of major required to be mounted provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he shall re-

ceive an addition to his pay of \$150 per annum if he provides one mount and \$200 per annum if he provides two mounts.

RETIRED OFFICERS—ACT MAY 11, 1908.

Pay of After After After After					
grade, 5 yrs. 10 yrs. 15 yrs. 20 yrs.					
Grade.	Yearly.	M'hly.	M'hly.	M'hly.	M'hly.
Lt.-gen.	\$8,250	\$687.50	.....	.....	.....
Maj.-gen.	6,000	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Brig.-gen.	4,500	375.00	.....	.....	.....
Colonel.	3,000	250.00	\$275.00	\$300.00	\$312.50
Lieut.-col.	2,625	218.75	240.62	262.50	281.25
Major.	2,250	187.50	206.25	225.00	243.75
Captain.	1,800	150.00	165.00	180.00	195.00
1st lieut.	1,500	125.00	137.50	150.00	162.50
2d lieut.	1,275	106.25	116.87	127.50	138.12

MONTHLY PAY OF ENLISTED MEN—ACT MAY 11, 1908.

Grade.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Master electrician, signal corps, coast artillery; chief musician.	\$75	\$79	\$83	\$87	\$91	\$95	\$99
Engineer, coast artillery.	75	69	73	77	81	85	89
Sergeant, first class, hospital corps.	50	54	58	62	66	70	74
First sergeant, all arms.	45	49	53	57	61	65	69
Battalion sergeant-major, field artillery, infantry; squadron sergeant-major, cavalry; junior sergeant-major, coast artillery; battalion quartermaster-sergeant, field artillery; master gunner, coast artillery; principal musician, bands.	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
Electrician sergeant, second class, coast artillery; sergeant engineers, ordnance, signal corps; sergeant, bands; quartermaster sergeant, engineers; drum major, bands; color sergeant, cavalry, field artillery, infantry.	36	40	44	48	52	56	60
Sergeant, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, infantry; sergeant, hospital corps; corporal, bands; quartermaster sergeant, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, infantry; stable sergeant, field artillery; cook, all arms.	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
Corporal, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, hospital corps; chief mechanic, field artillery; mechanic, coast artillery; private, bands.	24	27	30	33	36	39	42
Corporal, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, infantry; mechanic, field artillery; farrier, blacksmith, saddler, wagoner, cavalry; artificer, infantry.	21	24	27	30	33	36	39
Private, first class, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, hospital corps.	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
Private, hospital corps.	16	19	22	23	24	25	26
Trumpeter, cavalry; musician, infantry, field artillery, coast artillery, engineers; private, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, infantry, signal corps; private, second class, engineers, ordnance.	15	18	21	22	23	24	25

The rates of pay to retired enlisted men are based upon length of service and their pay at the time of retirement. Thus a private of the first class gets \$15.75 a month if he is retired after his second enlistment and \$27 a month after his seventh enlistment. A retired master signal electrician, the highest paid of enlisted men, gets from \$59.25 to \$74.25 a month.

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

	Major-gen-erals.	Brigadier-gen-erals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Chaplains.	Total commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
General officers.	8	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Adjutant-general's department.	1	5	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
Inspector-general's department.	1	3	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Ju. ge-advocate general's department.	1	2	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Quartermaster corps.	1	2	12	18	48	102	.....	.....	.....	183	*406
Medical department.	1	14	24	105	239	1211	.....	.....	.....	1594	+
Corps of engineers.	.....	1	15	22	51	60	56	43	1	249	1,942
Ordnance department.	.....	1	6	9	19	25	25	.....	.....	85	745
Signal corps.	.....	1	1	2	6	24	72	.....	.....	106	1,472
Bureau of insular affairs.	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Fifteen regiments of cavalry.	.....	15	15	42	225	225	225	35	.....	765	14,148
Six regiments of field artillery.	.....	6	6	12	66	78	78	6	.....	265	5,541
Coast artillery corps.	.....	1	14	14	42	210	210	210	14	715	19,019
Thirty regiments of infantry.	.....	30	30	30	90	450	450	450	30	1,590	35,339
Porto Rico regiment of infantry.	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	10	1	.....	32	599
Military academy.	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	632
Detached officers.	.....	8	9	27	82	74	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Additional officers.	.....	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Recruiting parties, recruit depots and unassigned recruits.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,125
Service school detachments.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	740
United States disciplinary barracks guards.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
With disciplinary organizations.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
Mounted orderlies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Indian scouts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Total regular army.	10	27	163	167	472	1,494	1,411	1,016	67	4,827	87,247
Additional force—Philippine scouts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	65	65	.....	182	5,733
Grand total.	10	27	163	167	472	1,546	1,476	1,081	67	5,009	92,980

*Under the act of congress approved Aug. 24, 1912, the 6,000 authorized enlisted men of the quartermaster corps are not to be counted as part of the strength of the army.

†Includes 91 first lieutenants of the medical reserve corps on active duty and 60 dental surgeons.

‡Under the act of congress approved March 1, 1887 (24 stat. L., 435), the enlisted men of the medical department (hospital corps) are not to be counted as part of the strength of the army. The authorized strength of the hospital corps is 4,012 enlisted men.

REGULAR ARMY AND MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organized strength, 1910-1914. [From reports of the war department.]

STATE OR TER.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.
Regular army.....	4,273	70,886	4,281	73,454	4,470	81,331	4,605	81,787	4,701	87,781
Phil. scouts.....	166	5,386	179	5,401	180	5,480	180	5,403	182	5,086
MILITIA.										
Alabama.....	216	3,011	206	2,914	213	3,212	178	2,391	163	2,609
Arizona.....	56	692	59	631	51	491	45	477	45	645
Arkansas.....	139	1,126	127	1,258	139	1,328	111	1,248	109	1,402
California.....	205	2,789	219	3,000	234	3,191	252	3,390	252	3,604
Colorado.....	97	1,063	109	1,234	110	1,408	137	1,809	122	1,935
Connecticut.....	194	2,308	191	2,182	188	2,585	184	2,457	177	2,511
Delaware.....	42	337	40	337	34	339	41	411	41	465
Dist. of Columbia.....	120	1,525	123	1,314	134	1,896	139	1,507	124	1,721
Florida.....	97	1,125	102	1,007	100	1,145	93	1,127	73	1,075
Georgia.....	222	2,695	222	2,396	237	2,676	223	2,675	225	2,490
Hawaii.....	47	561	46	507	47	569	39	426	56	858
Idaho.....	62	642	62	627	57	799	50	790	58	839
Illinois.....	507	5,828	521	5,774	521	5,586	506	5,408	508	5,447
Indiana.....	219	2,061	193	2,198	192	2,200	179	2,297	169	2,109
Iowa.....	178	2,984	221	2,880	215	2,325	213	2,768	217	3,014
Kansas.....	134	1,539	139	1,966	138	1,741	130	1,694	132	1,720
Kentucky.....	161	1,956	143	1,768	145	1,580	170	1,843	164	2,210
Louisiana.....	125	1,670	122	1,869	119	1,860	60	1,082	65	1,009
Maine.....	108	1,253	108	1,252	106	1,356	109	1,339	108	1,404
Maryland.....	160	1,878	152	1,662	160	1,706	173	1,739	157	1,986
Massachusetts.....	444	5,404	446	5,413	443	5,421	452	5,341	424	5,369
Michigan.....	206	2,510	207	2,489	215	2,596	199	2,551	189	2,478
Minnesota.....	204	2,545	199	2,406	210	2,655	218	2,724	220	3,245
Mississippi.....	135	1,372	125	1,316	108	1,188	116	1,357	94	980
Missouri.....	258	2,675	243	2,462	262	2,995	256	3,320	244	3,840
Montana.....	64	694	64	698	61	728	53	557	40	636
Nebraska.....	126	1,021	122	1,208	118	1,171	134	1,038	132	1,384
New Hampshire.....	92	1,184	92	1,182	92	1,171	94	1,164	90	1,280
New Jersey.....	362	3,793	367	3,716	345	3,394	330	4,052	304	4,014
New Mexico.....	57	887	56	793	64	700	49	599	57	910
New York.....	992	14,244	963	13,688	920	14,477	1,056	14,901	974	15,591
North Carolina.....	237	2,063	238	1,965	220	2,208	251	2,317	209	2,367
Ohio.....	65	683	57	599	53	614	52	577	60	679
Okla.....	505	5,005	513	5,465	518	5,462	559	5,619	551	5,637
Oklahoma.....	59	901	60	955	59	939	56	896	47	1,330
Oregon.....	104	1,415	107	1,291	102	1,362	109	1,358	100	1,401
Pennsylvania.....	738	9,683	755	9,862	743	9,705	768	9,766	745	10,190
Rhode Island.....	107	1,027	109	1,189	100	1,257	106	1,252	96	1,303
South Carolina.....	184	1,772	192	1,710	177	1,792	154	1,755	156	1,794
South Dakota.....	80	714	84	802	83	787	71	608	68	873
Tennessee.....	125	1,515	127	1,886	128	1,735	127	1,707	117	1,798
Texas.....	216	2,573	215	1,886	171	2,575	174	2,387	132	2,781
Utah.....	40	530	39	525	34	339	32	323	29	419
Vermont.....	62	769	57	732	71	810	72	773	75	817
Virginia.....	189	2,231	180	2,017	190	2,237	207	2,492	206	2,606
Washington.....	88	1,242	86	1,178	87	1,205	91	1,147	88	1,312
West Virginia.....	98	1,346	103	1,238	100	1,218	100	1,283	104	1,517
Wisconsin.....	197	2,836	198	2,809	197	2,892	195	2,768	193	2,931
Wyoming.....	52	598	49	592	53	591	48	640	54	760
Total.....	9,155	110,505	9,172	108,816	9,142	112,710	9,130	111,672	8,792	119,251

NAVY AND NAVAL MILITIA.

STATE OR TER.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.
Navy.....	2,921	45,076	3,059	46,759	3,114	46,651	3,505	48,008	3,711	52,667
Marine corps.....	334	9,152	330	9,454	319	9,567	330	9,757	341	9,888
NAVAL MILITIA.										
California.....	50	575	53	600	58	606	61	634	61	634
Connecticut.....	22	233	28	230	21	221	21	202	22	252
Dist. of Columbia.....	14	143	13	147	12	131	12	159	13	208
Florida.....	14	134	16	134	14	134	16	133	16	73
Georgia.....	.....	60	.....	60	Disbanded	Disbanded	Disbanded	Disbanded	Disbanded	Disbanded
Illinois.....	49	225	44	526	50	587	40	515	45	549
Indiana.....	21	186	14	184	14	216	17	292	Disbanded	Disbanded
Louisiana.....	49	553	51	598	46	544	27	346	26	380
Maine.....	7	125	7	108	9	104	6	120	10	175
Maryland.....	21	272	21	183	16	141	15	139	18	132
Massachusetts.....	44	499	41	523	42	541	42	640	45	603
Michigan.....	41	236	57	291	41	454	40	502	43	427
Minnesota.....	11	123	14	201	12	186	17	222	17	174
Missouri.....	18	196	17	231	16	210	15	211	19	184
New Jersey.....	25	325	33	293	29	377	30	335	29	361
New York.....	52	768	62	789	72	1,036	80	1,209	81	1,351
North Carolina.....	46	300	44	320	44	265	42	271	43	332
Ohio.....	16	234	17	207	23	319	23	285	18	229
Oregon.....	.....	25	.....	23	21	214	23	236	14	228
Pennsylvania.....	8	112	11	178	13	213	17	208	12	180
Rhode Island.....	15	185	15	173	13	162	16	193	14	182
South Carolina.....	26	187	20	187	18	179	18	146	14	103
Washington.....	.....	12	.....	112	13	193	21	283	17	305
Wisconsin.....	.....	61	.....	74	10	112	13	145	13	114
Total nav. militia	540	5,961	602	6,592	615	7,185	615	7,446	596	7,132

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y.

The United States military academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of cadets for the military service of the United States. When any cadet has completed the course of



four years satisfactorily he is eligible for promotion and commission as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps in the army in which there may be a vacancy, the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform.

Appointments—Each congressional district and territory, including

Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to have one cadet at the academy. The District of Columbia has two. Each state is also entitled to have two cadets from the state at large and forty are allowed from the United States at large. The law provides that for six years from July 1, 1910, whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the academy his successor may be admitted. The appointment from a congressional district is made upon the recommendation of the representative in congress from that district and those from the state at large upon the recommendations of the senators of the state. The appointments for the United States at large are made by the president upon his own selection. The appointments from the District of Columbia are made on the recommendation of the district commissioner and that from Porto Rico on the recommendation of the resident commissioner. Appointments are made

one year in advance of admission. For each candidate appointed two alternates should be nominated. Four cadets from the Philippines are admitted.

Examinations—On the second Tuesday in January of each year the candidate selected for appointment must appear for mental and physical examination before boards of army officers at such places as the war department may designate. Candidates who pass will be admitted to the academy on March 1 following.

Mental Requirements—Each candidate must show that he is well versed in algebra, to include quadratic equations and progressions, plane geometry, English grammar, composition and literature, descriptive and physical geography and general and United States history.

Physical Requirements—No candidate will be admitted who is under 17 or over 22 years of age, or less than five feet four inches in height at the age of 17, or five feet five inches at the age of 18 and above, or who is deformed or afflicted with any disease or infirmity which would render him unfit for military service. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a cadet is \$600 a year and one ration a day, or commutation therefor at 30 cents a day. The total is \$709.50, to begin with his admission to the academy. No cadet is allowed to receive money or other supplies from his parents or from any other person without the sanction of the superintendent.

Enlistment—Before receiving his warrant of appointment a candidate for admission is required to sign an agreement to serve in the army of the United States eight years from the time of his admission to the academy.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md.

The United States naval academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of young men for the naval service of the United States. The students are styled midshipmen. The course



of study is six years—four years at the academy and two years at sea—at the expiration of which time the examination for final graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the line of the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the marine corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy.

Appointments—Two midshipmen are allowed for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, two for the District of Columbia and

five each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and five each year at large are made by the president. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the president on the recommendation of the governor of Porto Rico. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated.

Examinations—Two examinations for the admission of midshipmen are held each year. The first is held on the third Tuesday in April under the supervision of the civil service commission at certain specified points in each state and territory. All those qualifying mentally, who are entitled to appointment in order of nomination, will be notified by the superintendent of the naval academy when to report at the academy

for physical examination, and if physically qualified will be appointed. The second and last examination is held on the third Tuesday in June at Annapolis, Md. Alternates are given the privilege of reporting for mental examination at the same time as the principals. Examination papers are all prepared at the academy and the examinations of candidates are finally passed upon by the academic board. Certificates from colleges and high schools will not be accepted in lieu of the entrance examinations at the naval academy.

Mental Requirements—Candidates will be examined in punctuation, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history, world's history, algebra through quadratic equations and plane geometry (five books of Chauvenet's geometry or an equivalent).

Physical Requirements—All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. A candidate is eligible for appointment the day he becomes 16 and is ineligible on the day he becomes 20 years of age. Candidates are required to be of good moral character, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. The height of candidates for admission must not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years. The minimum weight at 16 years is 105 pounds, with an increase of five pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a midshipman is \$600 a year, beginning at the date of his admission. Midshipmen must supply themselves with clothing, books, etc., the total expense of which amounts to \$280.64. Traveling expenses to the academy are paid by the government.

Enlistment—Each midshipman on admission is required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States navy eight years (including his time of probation at the naval academy).

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Established by act of Congress March 21, 1866.

Names and Location of Branches—Central, Dayton, O.; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis.; Southern, Hampton, Va.; Eastern, Togus, Me.; Western, Leavenworth, Kas.; Marion, Marion, Ind.; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal.; Danville, Danville, Ill.; Mountain, Johnson City, Tenn.; Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. D.

Board of Managers—The president of the United States, the chief justice of the Supreme court, the secretary of war ex officio, Washington, D. C.; president, Col. Frederick J. Close, 346 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Col. Henry H. Markham, Pasadena, Cal., first vice-president; Capt. Thomas S. Bridgman, Buckfield, Me., second vice-president; Gen. Geo. H. Wood, Dayton, O., secretary; Maj. James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; James S. Catherwood, Hoopeston, Ill.; Capt. John C. Nelson, Logansport, Ind. General treasurer—Maj. Moses Harris. Inspector-general and chief surgeon—Col. James E. Miller.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. Honorable discharge from the United States service.
2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning a living by labor.
3. Applicants for admission will be required to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the board of managers, perform all the duties required of them and obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the home.
4. A soldier or sailor to be admitted must forward with his application his discharge taper, his pension certificate if he is a pensioner and his discharge from a state home if he has been an inmate of such home. These papers are retained at the branch to which he is admitted to prevent their loss or fraud, but are returned to him when he is discharged. Soldiers or sailors whose pensions exceed \$16 a month are not admitted to the home except for special reasons.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is supported by the United States government. The annual appropriation for that purpose is about \$4,000,000.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

There are a number of state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers who, for various reasons, are unable to obtain admission to the national homes. The federal government contributes toward the support of the state homes the sum of

\$100 for each soldier, based upon the average attendance for the year; the remainder of the expenses is paid by the states themselves. Some of these homes are on the cottage plan. Following is a list of the state homes:

California—Yountville.	New Hampshire—Tilton.
Colorado—Monte Vista.	New Jersey—Kearny and Vineland.
Connecticut—Noroton Heights.	New York—Bath and Oxford.
Idaho—Boise.	North Dakota—Lisbon.
Illinois—Quincy.	Ohio—Sandusky.
Indiana—LaFayette.	Oregon—Roseburg.
Iowa—Marshalltown.	Pennsylvania—Erie.
Kansas—Fort Dodge.	Rhode Island—Bristol.
Massachusetts—Chelsea.	S. Dakota—Hot Springs.
Michigan—Grand Rapids.	Vermont—Bennington.
Minnesota—Minneapolis.	Washington—Orting and Port Orchard.
Missouri—St. James.	Wisconsin—Waupaca.
Montana—Columbus Falls.	Wyoming—Cheyenne.
Nebraska—Grand Island and Milford.	

HOME FOR REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS.

The United States maintains a home for disabled and discharged soldiers of the regular army at Washington, D. C. All soldiers who have served twenty years in the army and all soldiers who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease or injuries in the line of duty while in the regular army as units them for further service are entitled to admission to the home. The home is in charge of a board of commissioners, consisting of the governor of the home, the adjutant-general of the army, the judge-advocate, the commissary-general, the quartermaster-general, the chief of engineers and the surgeon-general. The present governor is Lieut.-Gen. S. B. M. Young (retired).

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Confederate veterans of the civil war have a home at Beauvoir, near Biloxi, Miss. The residence there of Jefferson Davis in his last years was secured in 1902 as a refuge for helpless old southern soldiers by the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is supported by that society and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Another home for confederate veterans was opened in Washington, D. C., May 24, 1913, by the women of the Southern Relief association.

TROOPS ENGAGED IN UNITED STATES WARS.

Military and naval forces employed by the government since 1775.

War.	Date.	Total.	War.	Date.	Total.
Revolution	1775-83	309,791	Utah Indian	1851-53	540
Northwestern Indian	1790-95	8,983	Oregon, Washington Indian	1851-56	5,145
France	1798-1800	4,593	Comanche	1854	503
Tripoli	1801-05	3,330	Seminole	1855-58	2,687
Indian (Harrison)	1811-13	910	Civil war	1861-66	2,778,304
War of 1812	1812-15	576,622	Spanish-American	1898	312,523
Creek Indian	1813-14	13,781	Philippine	1898-1902	140,038
Seminole	1817-18	5,311	Pekin (China) expedition	1900-01	6,913
Winnebago (Wis.)	1827	1,416			
Sac and Fox (Ill.)	1831	.....	Total		4,371,339
Black Hawk	1832	6,465			
Cherokee removal	1833-39	9,494			
Seminole (Fla.)	1835-42	41,122			
Sabine Indian	1836-37	4,429			
Creek (Fla.)	1836-37	13,418			
"Patriot" (frontier)	1838-39	1,500			
Seminole (Fla.)	1842-58	.....			
Mexico	1846-48	112,230			
Cayuse Indian (Ore.)	1848	1,116			
Texas Indian	1849-56	4,243			
Apache (Utah)	1849-55	2,561			
California Indian	1849-55	265			

TELEPHONE TALK ACROSS CONTINENT.

Conversation by telephone was carried on Jan. 25, 1915, between Maj. Henry Lee Higginson in Salem, Mass., and Thomas A. Watson in San Francisco, Cal., a distance of 3,500 miles. President Wilson in Washington, D. C., also talked with President Moore of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. While Messrs. Higginson and Watson were talking President Vail

of the American Bell Telephone company cut on the line from Jekyll Island, Ga., increasing the circuit to 4,700 miles, the longest ever successfully operated. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, took part in the transcontinental conversation and was congratulated by President Wilson on the achievement.

UNITED STATES MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[Bureau of the census report.]

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE REGISTRATION AREA.

	1906-10.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Registration area.....	15.1	14.4	15.0	14.2	13.9	14.1
Registration cities.....	16.2	15.4	16.1	15.3	15.0	15.2
Registration states.....	15.0	14.2	14.7	13.9	13.6	13.9
Cities in registration states.....	16.3	15.4	15.9	15.1	14.7	15.0
Rural part of registration states.....	13.4	13.0	13.4	12.7	12.4	12.7
Registration cities in other states.....	15.9	15.6	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.3

The registration area includes twenty-four states, the District of Columbia and forty-one cities in nonregistration states, containing 65.1 per cent of the total estimated population of continental United States. The total number of deaths reported in this area in 1913 was 890,823. The estimated population of the area was 69,299,164 and the death rate was consequently 14.1 per 1,000 of population.

IN REGISTRATION STATES.

Death rates per 1,000 population.

State.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
California.....	14.6	14.1	13.4	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.5
Colorado.....	15.3	14.5	14.2	13.8	12.9	11.6	11.5
Connecticut.....	16.5	14.8	15.0	15.6	15.4	14.9	15.0
Indiana.....	13.0	12.8	12.9	13.5	12.9	13.0	13.3
Kentucky.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.2	12.9	13.1
Maine.....	16.4	15.7	15.6	17.1	16.1	15.5	15.3
Maryland.....	16.4	15.8	15.5	16.0	15.8	15.5	16.2
Massachusetts.....	17.0	15.9	15.4	16.1	15.3	15.0	15.0
Michigan.....	13.6	13.4	13.1	14.1	13.2	13.4	13.9
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	10.9	10.5	9.5	10.4
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	13.1	12.6	12.4	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	10.6	10.2	10.1	12.0
New Hampshire.....	17.6	16.8	16.9	17.1	17.1	16.4	17.1
New Jersey.....	16.1	14.8	14.7	15.5	14.7	14.1	14.3
New York.....	17.3	15.9	15.7	16.1	15.5	15.0	15.0
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	18.7	18.3	17.3	16.8
Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	12.9	13.7	13.1	13.4
Pennsylvania.....	15.9	15.1	14.7	15.6	14.2	14.0	14.6
Rhode Island.....	17.8	15.9	15.6	17.1	15.5	15.2	15.0
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	10.8	10.3	9.9	11.0
Vermont.....	16.2	15.9	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.2	15.8
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.9
Washington.....	9.3	9.8	10.0	8.9	7.9	8.5	.....
Wisconsin.....	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.5	11.3	11.5	.....

All reg. states.....15.9 14.7 14.2 14.7 13.9 14.6 14.7

Total includes District of Columbia. Blanks indicate that the states concerned were not registration states in the years specified.

DEATH RATES IN AMERICAN CITIES.

Annual average per 1,000 of population.

City.	1906-10.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Albany, N. Y.....	18.6	17.6	19.4	20.4	20.1	19.3
Atlanta, Ga.*.....	14.4	17.2	18.9	19.8	18.0	17.8
Baltimore, Md.*.....	19.5	18.7	19.2	18.4	18.2	18.5
Birmingham, Ala.*.....	7	18.2	19.3	18.2	17.4	17.7
Boston, Mass.....	17.9	16.8	17.2	17.1	16.8	16.4
Bridgeport, Conn.....	15.5	14.4	15.2	13.9	13.9	14.9
Buffalo, N. Y.....	16.0	15.2	16.3	14.5	14.8	15.8
Cambridge, Mass.....	15.1	14.7	15.0	15.2	13.0	13.5
Chicago, Ill.....	14.9	14.6	15.1	14.5	14.8	15.1
Cincinnati, O.....	18.1	16.5	17.4	16.5	16.6	16.9
Cleveland, O.....	14.1	12.9	14.3	13.8	13.7	14.2
Columbus, O.....	15.1	14.0	15.4	14.3	14.4	15.3
Dayton, O.....	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.7	15.1	16.0
Denver, Col.....	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.5	14.2	13.7
Detroit, Mich.....	14.8	14.0	15.9	14.4	15.5	17.3
Fall River, Mass.....	13.7	19.1	18.4	17.4	16.2	17.2
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	15.3	21.9	14.6	15.6	13.0	13.3
Indianapolis, Ind.....	15.2	14.3	16.3	14.7	15.0	15.7
Jersey City, N. J.....	17.7	16.8	16.3	15.8	14.0	14.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	14.6	14.4	15.9	15.4	15.2	14.8
Los Angeles, Cal.....	14.8	13.7	14.0	14.5	14.7	15.0
Louisville, Ky*.....	17.4	15.5	16.7	16.1	16.4	16.2
Lowell, Mass.....	19.4	18.0	19.7	17.7	17.4	15.9
Memphis, Tenn.*.....	20.6	20.1	21.4	21.3	21.7	20.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	13.7	13.7	13.8	11.9	13.0	12.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	11.0	10.7	12.3	11.5	10.4	11.6
Nashville, Tenn.*.....	19.3	18.1	18.7	20.5	19.3	17.8
Newark, N. J.....	17.2	16.5	16.5	14.8	14.3	14.4
New Haven, Conn.....	17.3	16.9	16.5	16.7	16.5	15.9
New Orleans, La.*.....	16.3	16.0	16.0	15.2	14.5	14.3
New York, N. Y.....	16.9	16.0	16.0	15.2	14.7	14.5
Oakland, Cal.....	15.4	14.2	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.5
Omaha, Neb.....	18.8	14.7	15.1	14.3	13.2	13.9
Paterson, N. J.....	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.6	14.0	13.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	17.7	16.4	17.4	16.6	15.3	15.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	18.0	15.8	17.9	14.9	15.9	17.1
Portland, Ore.....	10.3	9.8	11.0	10.9	9.5	9.5
Providence, R. I.....	17.6	16.1	17.7	15.6	15.8	15.2
Richmond, Va.*.....	22.5	20.7	22.6	21.0	20.7	20.4
Rochester, N. Y.....	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	15.6	15.8	15.3	15.4	14.9	14.9
St. Paul, Minn.....	11.0	11.4	11.9	10.9	10.2	11.0
San Francisco, Cal.....	16.1	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.6	15.9
Scranton, Pa.....	16.3	16.3	16.4	14.8	14.6	14.3
Seattle, Wash.....	9.8	10.9	10.0	8.8	8.1	8.4
Spokane, Wash.....	12.8	12.6	13.0	11.6	8.4	8.9
Syracuse, N. Y.....	15.2	14.5	15.4	14.3	15.2	15.7
Toledo, O.....	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.9	15.3	16.2
Washington, D. C.*.....	19.6	19.0	19.6	18.7	18.3	17.3
Worcester, Mass.....	17.1	15.5	16.9	15.7	16.2	16.4

*Cities in which 10 per cent or more of the population in 1900 were colored. †Nonregistration city.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES (1913).

Cause.	Number.	Rate.
Number in registration area and rate per 100,000 population.		
Typhoid fever.....	11,323	17.9
Malaria.....	1,565	2.5
Smallpox.....	125	0.2
Measles.....	8,108	12.8
Scarlet fever.....	5,498	8.7
Whooping cough.....	6,332	10.0
Diphtheria, croup.....	11,920	18.2
Influenza.....	7,725	12.2
Epidemic diseases.....	5,975	9.4
Tuberculosis, lungs.....	89,812	127.7
Tuberc. meningitis.....	5,467	8.6
Tuberculosis, other.....	7,142	11.3
Cancer.....	49,928	78.9
Simple meningitis.....	6,599	10.4
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	43,373	76.4
Heart disease (org.).....	87,755	138.6
Bronchitis, acute.....	6,602	10.4
Bronchitis, chronic.....	4,786	7.6
Pneumonia.....	52,684	83.2
Other respiratory diseases.....	39,907	63.0
Stomach diseases.....	11,368	18.0

Cause.	Number.	Rate.
Diarrhea, enteritis.....	47,605	75.2
Appendicitis.....	7,648	12.1
Hernia.....	7,342	11.6
Cirrhosis of liver.....	8,497	13.4
Bright's disease.....	65,106	102.9
Puerperal fever.....	4,542	7.2
Congenital debility.....	52,599	83.1
Senility.....	13,914	22.0
Violence.....	58,578	92.5
Suicide.....	9,988	15.8
All causes.....	890,848	1,407.4

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES (1913).

Cause.	Number.	Rate.
Number in registration area and rate per 100,000 of population.		
Suicide.....	9,988	15.8
Accidental (total).....	54,011	85.3
Poisoning by food.....	657	1.0
Other poisoning.....	1,453	2.3
Conflagration.....	949	1.5
Burns (except config.).....	4,935	7.8
Absorption of gas.....	2,271	3.6
Drowning, accidental.....	6,468	10.2
Traumatism by fire-arms.....	1,572	2.5

Cause.	Number.	Rate.
By cutting, etc.....	95	0.2
By fall.....	9,747	15.4
Mines, quarries.....	2,385	3.8
By machines.....	1,528	2.4
Railroad accidents.....	8,212	13.0
Street car accidents.....	1,998	3.0
Motor car accidents.....	2,488	3.9
By other vehicles.....	2,381	3.8
Injuries by animals.....	540	0.9
Starvation.....	34	1
Excessive cold.....	230	0.4
Effects of heat.....	1,226	1.9
Lightning.....	317	0.5
Electricity (other).....	670	1.1
Other violence.....	2,810	4.4
Homicide (total).....	4,567	7.2
By firearms.....	2,821	4.5
By cutting, piercing.....	674	1.1
By other means.....	1,072	1.7

DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX (1913).

Age groups.	Total.	Male.	Fe'male.
Under 1 year.....	179.0	183.2	173.9
1 year.....	38.1	36.8	39.7
2 years.....	17.2	16.6	18.1

Age groups.	Total.	Male.	Fe./e.
3 years.....	10.7	10.1	11.3
4 years.....	7.8	7.3	8.3
Under 5 years.....	252.7	254.0	251.2
5 to 9 years.....	22.7	22.0	23.5
10 to 14 years.....	14.4	13.6	15.3
15 to 19 years.....	24.4	23.6	25.4
20 to 24 years.....	36.7	36.2	37.4
25 to 29 years.....	39.8	40.1	39.5
30 to 34 years.....	39.7	40.9	38.2
35 to 39 years.....	44.6	47.2	41.4
40 to 44 years.....	45.1	48.5	40.9
45 to 49 years.....	47.2	51.2	42.3
50 to 54 years.....	53.7	57.5	49.0
55 to 59 years.....	53.8	57.1	49.8
60 to 64 years.....	59.5	61.0	57.6
65 to 69 years.....	64.4	64.0	65.0
70 to 74 years.....	65.6	62.9	68.8
75 to 79 years.....	58.4	53.7	64.1
80 to 84 years.....	42.7	37.6	48.8
85 to 89 years.....	22.8	19.1	27.3
90 to 94 years.....	8.0	6.1	10.2
95 to 99 years.....	1.8	1.2	2.4
100 yrs. and over ..	.5	.4	.7
Unknown	1.7	2.0	1.3

DEATHS BY COLOR AND NATIVITY (1913).

	Per 1,000 of decedents.	Total.	Male.	Fe./e.
White	920.7	923.2	914.7	
Native	677.1	684.6	692.4	
Foreign born.....	230.2	239.3	219.2	
Colored	79.3	76.8	82.3	
Negro	75.5	72.1	79.7	

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Rate.
Per 1,000 inhabitants.	
Australia (1912).....	11.2
Austria (1912).....	20.5
Belgium (1911).....	16.4
Bukharest (1911).....	26.1
Bulgaria (1909).....	26.6
Ceylon (1912).....	32.4
Chile (1912).....	29.7
Denmark (1912).....	13.0
England and Wales (1912).....	13.3
Finland (1912).....	16.3
France (1912).....	17.5
Germany (1911).....	17.3
Hungary (1912).....	23.3
Ireland (1912).....	16.5
Italy (1912).....	18.2
Jamaica (1912).....	25.1
Japan (1909).....	22.0
Netherlands (1912).....	12.3
New Zealand (1912).....	8.9
Norway (1912).....	13.4
Ontario (1912).....	12.4
Prussia (1912).....	15.5
Russia, Europe (1905).....	30.9
Scotland (1912).....	15.3
Serbia (1912).....	21.1
Spain (1912).....	21.8
Switzerland (1911).....	15.8

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN CITIES.

City.	Per 1,000	1912.	1911.
Amsterdam.....		11.2	12.4
Belfast.....		18.1	17.2
Berlin.....		14.4	15.6
Breslau.....		18.4	19.5
Brussels.....		13.5	13.9
Budapest.....		18.5	19.4
Christiania.....		13.4	13.5
Copenhagen.....		14.1	14.8
Dresden.....		13.1	14.6
Dublin.....		20.5	21.4
Edinburgh.....		15.7	16.0
Glasgow.....		17.6	17.7
Hamburg.....		13.6	14.7
London.....		13.6	15.0
Melbourne.....		14.0	12.8
Milan.....		15.8	20.1
Montreal.....		20.0	21.4
Moscow.....		24.3	27.2
Munich.....		14.7	15.8
Paris.....		16.3	17.2
Petrograd.....		21.9	20.8
Prague.....		15.8	16.3
Rio de Janeiro.....		21.3	20.4
Rotterdam.....		11.3	12.1
Stockholm.....		14.2	12.7
Sydney.....		11.4	10.9
The Hague.....		10.9	12.7
Toronto.....			12.6
Trieste.....		21.1	24.0
Turin.....		12.9	14.2
Venice.....		20.9	22.8
Vienna.....		15.4	16.4

DEATHS OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN (1890-1915).

Abbey, Edwin A., Aug. 1, 1911.
 Adams, Chas. F., Mar. 20, 1915.
 Aehrenthal, A. L., Feb. 17, 1912.
 Aldrich, N. W., April 16, 1915.
 Aldrich, T. B., March 19, 1907.
 Alexander III., Nov. 1, 1894.
 Alexander, J. W., June 1, 1915.
 Alexis, Nord, May 1, 1910.
 Allen, Grant, Oct. 25, 1895.
 Allison, W. B., Aug. 4, 1908.
 Alma-Tadema, L., June 24, 1912.
 Altgeld, John P., March 12, 1902.
 Altman, Benjamin, Oct. 7, 1913.
 Andrusky, Count, Jan. 30, 1900.
 Anthony, Susan B., Mar. 13, 1906.
 Arabi Pasha, Sept. 21, 1911.
 Armour, Philip D., Jan. 6, 1901.
 Arnold, Edwin, March 25, 1904.
 Astor, John Jacob, Feb. 22, 1890.
 Audran, Edmond, Aug. 19, 1901.
 Austin, Alfred, June 1, 1913.
 Avebury, Lord, May 28, 1913.
 Barnum, P. T., April 7, 1891.
 Barr, Robert, Oct. 22, 1912.
 Bartholdi, F. A., Oct. 4, 1904.
 Barton, Clara, April 12, 1912.
 Bascom, John, Oct. 2, 1911.
 Bebel, August F., Aug. 13, 1913.
 Becquerel, A. H., Aug. 25, 1908.
 Beit, Alfred, July 16, 1906.
 Bellamy, Edward, May 22, 1898.
 Bellow, Kyrle, Nov. 2, 1911.
 Belmont, Aug. Nov. 24, 1890.
 Belmont, O. H. P., June 10, 1908.
 Bertillon, A., Feb. 13, 1914.
 Besant, Sir Walter, June 9, 1901.
 Bigelow, John, Dec. 19, 1911.
 Bismarck, Prince, July 30, 1898.
 Bitter, Kari T. F., April 10, 1915.
 Bjornson, B., April 26, 1910.
 Black, Frank S., March 21, 1913.
 Black, John C., Aug. 17, 1915.
 Black, William, Dec. 10, 1898.
 Blackie, J. S., March 3, 1895.
 Blackwood, W., Nov. 11, 1912.
 Blaine, James G., Jan. 27, 1893.
 Blake, Lillie D., Dec. 30, 1913.
 Blavatsky, Mme., May 9, 1891.
 Bliss, Cornelius N., Oct. 9, 1911.
 Blouet, Paul, May 24, 1903.
 Bogardus, A. H., March 23, 1913.

Boehner, Rosa, May 25, 1899.
 Booth, Edwin, June 7, 1893.
 Booth, William, Aug. 20, 1912.
 Boucault, Aubrey, July 10, 1913.
 Bowman, Thomas, March 3, 1914.
 Brady, A. N., July 22, 1913.
 Bragg, Edward S., June 20, 1912.
 Brahm, Johannes, April 2, 1897.
 Breton, Jules A., July 5, 1906.
 Brewer, David J., March 28, 1910.
 Brissson, Henri, April 14, 1912.
 Bristow, Benj. H., June 22, 1896.
 Brooks, Phillips, Jan. 23, 1893.
 Brough, Lionel, Nov. 8, 1909.
 Buck, Dudley, Oct. 6, 1909.
 Buckner, S. B., Jan. 8, 1914.
 Bullen, Frank T., Mar. 1, 1915.
 Bulow, Hans von, Feb. 13, 1894.
 Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, Dec. 30, 1906.
 Burdette, R. J., Nov. 19, 1914.
 Burleigh, B., June 17, 1914.
 Burnham, D. H., June 1, 1912.
 Bussey, F. A., July 9, 1914.
 Butler, Gen. B. F., Jan. 11, 1893.
 Campbell-Bannerman, H., April 22, 1908.
 Canalejas, J., Nov. 12, 1912.
 Carden, L., Oct. 16, 1915.
 Carleton, H. G., Dec. 10, 1910.
 Carleton, Will, Dec. 18, 1912.
 Carlisle, John G., July 31, 1910.
 Carlos I., Feb. 1, 1908.
 Carnot, President, June 24, 1894.
 Carte, D'Oyly, April 3, 1901.
 Casimir-Perier, March 12, 1907.
 Cervara, P., April 3, 1909.
 Chamberlain, Jos., July 2, 1914.
 Chanute, Octave, Nov. 23, 1910.
 Childs, George W., Feb. 3, 1894.
 Christian IX., Jan. 29, 1906.
 Chulalongorn I., Oct. 23, 1910.
 Claretie, Jules, Dec. 23, 1913.
 Clarke, Chas. H., Aug. 10, 1915.
 Clay, Bertha M., March 14, 1914.
 Clemens, S. L., April 21, 1910.
 Clement, Clay, Feb. 21, 1910.
 Cleveland, Grover, June 24, 1908.
 Coleridge-Taylor, S., Sept. 1, 1912.
 Collyer, Robert, Nov. 30, 1912.
 Colonne, Edouard, March 28, 1910.

Comstock, A., Sept. 21, 1915.
 Constant, Benjamin, May 26, 1902.
 Cooke, Jay, Feb. 16, 1905.
 Coppee, Francois, May 23, 1908.
 Coquelin, B. C., Jan. 26, 1909.
 Coquelin, E. A. H., Feb. 8, 1909.
 Corbin, Austin, June 4, 1896.
 Corning, Erastus, Aug. 30, 1896.
 Cramp, Edwin S., June 6, 1913.
 Crane, Richard T., Jan. 8, 1912.
 Crawford, T. M., April 9, 1909.
 Crockett, S. R., April 20, 1914.
 Croke, Archbishop, July 22, 1902.
 Cronje, Piet, Feb. 4, 1911.
 Crook, George, March 19, 1890.
 Crosby, Fanny, Feb. 12, 1915.
 Cullom, Shelby M., Jan. 28, 1914.
 Cummings, Amos J., May 2, 1902.
 Curle, Pierre, April 19, 1906.
 Curtin, Jeremiah, Dec. 14, 1906.
 Curtis, George W., Aug. 31, 1892.
 Curtis, William E., Oct. 5, 1911.
 Curzon, Lady, July 18, 1906.
 Cuyler, T. L., Feb. 26, 1909.
 Dana, Felix S., Jan. 2, 1912.
 Daly, Augustus, July 7, 1899.
 Dana, Charles A., Oct. 17, 1897.
 Daniel, John W., June 29, 1910.
 Davenport, Homer, May 2, 1912.
 Davis, George R., Nov. 25, 1899.
 Davis, Mrs. Jeff., Oct. 16, 1906.
 Davis, Winnie, Sept. 18, 1898.
 Davitt, Michael, May 31, 1906.
 Deering, Wm., Dec. 9, 1913.
 De Martens, F., June 20, 1909.
 Detaille, Edouard, Dec. 24, 1912.
 Diaz, Porfirio, July 2, 1915.
 Dilke, Chas. W., Jan. 26, 1911.
 Dingler, Nelson, Jan. 13, 1899.
 Dolliver, J. P., Oct. 15, 1910.
 Donnelly, Ignatius, Jan. 2, 1901.
 Douglass, Fred'k, Feb. 20, 1895.
 Drachman, Holger, Jan. 15, 1908.
 Draper, Andrew S., April 27, 1913.
 Drexel, Anthony J., June 30, 1893.
 Driver, S. R., Feb. 26, 1914.
 Drummond, H., March 11, 1897.
 Du Maurier, G., Oct. 8, 1896.
 Dunas, Alexandre, Nov. 27, 1895.
 Dunbar, Paul L., Feb. 9, 1906.
 Dvorak, Antonin, May 1, 1904.

- East, Sir Edward, Sept. 28, 1913.
 Eddy, Mary Baker, Dec. 3, 1910.
 Edward VII., May 6, 1910.
 Edwards, Amelia B., April 15, 1892.
 Eggleston, Edw'd., Sept. 3, 1902.
 Eggleston, G. Cary, April 14, 1911.
 Ehrlich, Paul, Aug. 20, 1915.
 Elizabeth, Empress, Sept. 10, 1898.
 Elkins, Stephen B., Jan. 4, 1911.
 Emmett, "Fritz," June 15, 1891.
 English, Wm. H., Feb. 7, 1896.
 Evans, Robley D., Jan. 3, 1912.
 Everts, Wm. M., Feb. 28, 1901.
 Fair, James G., Dec. 28, 1894.
 Fairchild, Lucius, May 23, 1896.
 Faithfull, Emily, June 1, 1895.
 Farjeon, B. L., July 23, 1903.
 Faure, Felix, Feb. 16, 1899.
 Fenn, G. M., Aug. 27, 1909.
 Ferdinand, Archduke, June 28, 1914.
 Ferrer, Francisco, Oct. 13, 1909.
 Field, Cyrus W., July 12, 1892.
 Field, Eugene, Nov. 4, 1895.
 Field, Kate, May 18, 1916.
 Field, Marshall, Jan. 18, 1906.
 Field, Richard M., Nov. 11, 1902.
 Field, Stephen J., April 9, 1899.
 Finlay, Chas., Aug. 20, 1915.
 Fisk, Clinton B., July 9, 1890.
 Fitch, George, Aug. 9, 1915.
 Flagler, Henry M., May 20, 1913.
 Florence, Wm. J., Nov. 19, 1891.
 Flower, Roswell P., May 12, 1899.
 Forbes, Archibald, March 30, 1900.
 Ford, Patrick, Sept. 23, 1913.
 Foss, Cyrus D., Jan. 29, 1910.
 Fox, Della, June 16, 1916.
 Frederick VIII., May 14, 1912.
 Frederick, Empress, Aug. 5, 1901.
 Fremont, John C., July 13, 1890.
 French, W. M. R., June 3, 1914.
 Frohman, C., May 7, 1915.
 Froude, James A., Oct. 20, 1894.
 Frye, William P., Aug. 8, 1911.
 Fuller, Melville W., July 4, 1910.
 Furness, H. H., Aug. 13, 1912.
 Gaillard, D. D., Dec. 5, 1913.
 Garnett, Henry, Nov. 5, 1914.
 Gary, Joseph E., Oct. 31, 1906.
 Gates, John W., Aug. 9, 1911.
 Gaylor, Wm. J., Sept. 10, 1913.
 Geikie, James, March 2, 1915.
 George, Henry, Oct. 29, 1896.
 George I., king of Greece, March 18, 1913.
 Gilbert, William S., May 2, 1911.
 Gilder, R. W., Nov. 18, 1909.
 Gill, David, Jan. 24, 1914.
 Gilmore, Pat'r k's, Sept. 24, 1892.
 Gladstone, W. E., May 19, 1893.
 Goode, George B., Sept. 6, 1896.
 Goodsell, D. A., Dec. 5, 1909.
 Goodwin, J. Cheever, Dec. 18, 1912.
 Gould, Jay, Dec. 2, 1892.
 Gounod, Charles F., Oct. 18, 1893.
 Grant, F. D., April 11, 1912.
 Grau, H., Oct. 27, 1912.
 Gray, Elisha, Jan. 21, 1901.
 Gresham, Walter Q., May 28, 1895.
 Grieg, Edward, Sept. 4, 1907.
 Grodekoff, N. L., Dec. 26, 1913.
 Grundy, Sydney, July 4, 1914.
 Guild, Curtis, April 6, 1915.
 Guilmant, F. A., March 30, 1911.
 Hambeck, Carl, April 14, 1913.
 Hale, Edward E., June 13, 1909.
 Haley, Ludovic, May 8, 1908.
 Halstead, Murat, July 2, 1908.
 Hamilton, Gail, Aug. 17, 1896.
 Hampton, Wade, April 11, 1902.
 Hanlon, Edward, Jan. 4, 1908.
 Hanna, Marcus A., Feb. 15, 1901.
 Hanshaw, T. W., March 4, 1914.
 Haraban, J. T., Jan. 22, 1912.
 Hardie, J. K., Sept. 26, 1915.
 Harlan, John M., Oct. 14, 1911.
 Harper, Olive, May 3, 1915.
 Harper, William R., Jan. 10, 1906.
 Harriman, E. H., Sept. 3, 1909.
 Harris, J. Chandler, July 3, 1908.
 Harris, William T., Nov. 5, 1909.
 Harrison, Benj., March 13, 1901.
 Harrison, Carter, Sr., Oct. 28, 1893.
 Hatch, Rufus, Feb. 23, 1893.
 Hay, John, July 1, 1905.
 Haynes, R. B., Jan. 17, 1893.
 Hearn, Lafcadio, Sept. 26, 1904.
 Hellprin, Angelo, July 17, 1907.
 Hellprin, Louis, Feb. 13, 1912.
 Henderson, C. R., Mar. 29, 1915.
 Henderson, D. B., Feb. 25, 1906.
 Henry, O., June 5, 1910.
 Herkomer, H. von, March 31, 1914.
 Herne, James A., June 2, 1901.
 Hewitt, Abram S., Jan. 18, 1903.
 Heyse, Paul, April 2, 1914.
 Hilkoft, M., March 21, 1909.
 Hill, David B., Oct. 20, 1910.
 Hitchcock, E. A., April 9, 1909.
 Hitt, John, April 29, 1911.
 Hitt, Robert R., Sept. 20, 1906.
 Hoar, George F., Sept. 30, 1904.
 Hobart, Garret A., Nov. 21, 1899.
 Hobart, Garret, Sept. 22, 1909.
 Holden, E. S., March 16, 1914.
 Hollebe, T. von, Feb. 1, 1913.
 Holman, W. S., April 22, 1897.
 Holmes, Mary Jane, Oct. 6, 1907.
 Holmes, Oliver W., Oct. 7, 1894.
 Howard, O. O., Oct. 26, 1909.
 Howe, Julia Ward, Oct. 17, 1910.
 Hoxie, Vinnie R., Nov. 20, 1914.
 Hubbard, E., May 7, 1915.
 Humbert, King, July 29, 1900.
 Hunt, William H., Sept. 7, 1910.
 Huntington, C. P., Aug. 14, 1900.
 Hutchins, Stilson, April 22, 1912.
 Huxley, Thos. H., June 29, 1894.
 Hyacinthe, Pere, Feb. 9, 1912.
 Ibsen, Henrik, May 23, 1906.
 Ignatieff, N. P., July 4, 1908.
 Ingalls, John J., Aug. 16, 1900.
 Ingersoll, Robt. G., July 21, 1899.
 Irving, Henry, Oct. 13, 1905.
 Irving, Laurence, May 29, 1914.
 Isherwood, B. F., June 19, 1915.
 Israels, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1911.
 Ito, Admiral Y., Jan. 14, 1914.
 Ito, Prince, Oct. 26, 1909.
 Jaures, Jean L., July 31, 1914.
 Jefferson, Joseph, April 23, 1905.
 Jewett, Sarah O., June 24, 1909.
 Joachim, Joseph, Aug. 15, 1907.
 Jokai, Maurus, May 5, 1904.
 Johnson, Eastman, April 5, 1906.
 Johnson, J. A., Sept. 21, 1909.
 Jones, Fernando, Nov. 8, 1911.
 Joubert, Gen., March 27, 1900.
 Judd, Orange, Dec. 27, 1892.
 Judge, Wm. Q., March 22, 1896.
 Judith, Mme., Oct. 27, 1912.
 Katsuro, Taro, Oct. 10, 1913.
 Ketter, James R., Jan. 12, 1913.
 Kelly, Myra, March 31, 1910.
 Kelvin, Lord, Dec. 17, 1907.
 Kiderlen-Waechter, A. von, Dec. 30, 1912.
 Kjelland, Alexander, April 6, 1906.
 Knott, J. Proctor, June 8, 1911.
 Koch, Robert, May 27, 1910.
 Kossuth, Louis, March 20, 1894.
 Kruger, Paul, July 14, 1904.
 Kwang-Hsu, Nov. 14, 1908.
 Labouchere, Henry, Jan. 16, 1912.
 La Forge, John, Nov. 14, 1910.
 Lamprecht, K. May 11, 1915.
 Landon, M. DeL., Dec. 16, 1910.
 Lang, Andrew, July 21, 1912.
 Langley, Sam'l P., Feb. 27, 1906.
 Larcum, Lucy, April 17, 1893.
 Lawton, H. W., Dec. 19, 1899.
 Lee, Margaret, Dec. 26, 1914.
 Le Febvre, J. J., Feb. 24, 1912.
 Lemaître, F. E., Aug. 6, 1914.
 Leo XIII., July 20, 1903.
 Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.
 Lewis, Alfred H., Dec. 23, 1914.
 Li Hung Chang, Nov. 7, 1901.
 Linder, Joseph, Feb. 11, 1912.
 Logan, Olive, April 3, 1909.
 Lombroso, C., Oct. 19, 1909.
 Long, John D., Aug. 27, 1915.
 Longpre, Paul de, June 29, 1911.
 Lorimer, George C., Sept. 8, 1904.
 Lossing, Benson J., June 3, 1891.
 Lowell, James R., Aug. 12, 1891.
 Loyson, Charles, Feb. 9, 1912.
 Lubbock, J. (see Avebury).
 Lucca, Pauline, Feb. 28, 1908.
 Lurton, Horace, July 12, 1914.
 Maartens, M., Aug. 4, 1915.
 Mace, Jem, Nov. 30, 1910.
 MacNaughton, Mrs. A., March 31, 1910.
 Magruder, Benj. D., April 21, 1910.
 Mahan, Alfred T., Dec. 1, 1914.
 Mandel, Leon, Nov. 4, 1911.
 Manning, Cardinal, Jan. 14, 1892.
 Mansfield, Richard, Aug. 30, 1907.
 Maretzek, Max, May 14, 1897.
 Marryat, Florence, Oct. 27, 1899.
 Marsh, O. C., March 18, 1899.
 Marsh, Richard, Aug. 10, 1915.
 Massenet, Jules, Aug. 13, 1912.
 Mathews, Wm., Feb. 15, 1909.
 Maupassant, Guy de, July 6, 1893.
 Maybrick, M., Aug. 26, 1913.
 Mead, Larkin G., Oct. 15, 1910.
 Medill, Joseph, March 16, 1899.
 Melissonier, Jan. 31, 1891.
 Melville, G. W., March 17, 1912.
 Mendes, Catulle, Feb. 8, 1909.
 Menekle II., Dec. 12, 1913.
 Menzel, Adolf, Feb. 9, 1905.
 Meredith, George, May 18, 1909.
 Merritt, Wesley, Dec. 3, 1911.
 Michel, Louise, Jan. 9, 1905.
 Mills, Sir John, Aug. 13, 1896.
 Miller, Darius, Aug. 23, 1914.
 Miller, Joaquin, Feb. 17, 1913.
 Miller, Roswell, Jan. 3, 1913.
 Millet, Francis D., April 15, 1912.
 Mills, L. L., Jan. 18, 1909.
 Mills, Roger Q., Sept. 2, 1911.
 Mistral, Frederic, March 25, 1914.
 Modjeska, Helena, April 8, 1909.
 Monvel, Boutet de, March 16, 1913.
 Moody, Dwight L., Dec. 22, 1899.
 Morgan, J. P., March 31, 1913.
 Morrison, W. R., Sept. 2, 1909.
 Morton, Paul, Jan. 19, 1911.
 Most, Johann, March 17, 1906.
 Moulton, Louise C., Aug. 10, 1908.
 Muir, John, Dec. 24, 1914.
 Murray, J. A. H., July 26, 1915.
 Murray, Sir John, March 16, 1914.
 Mutsuhito, Emperor, July 30, 1912.
 McArthur, John, May 15, 1906.
 McCarthy, Justin, April 24, 1912.
 McClure, A. K., June 6, 1909.
 McCosh, James, Nov. 16, 1894.
 McKinley, Wm., Sept. 14, 1901.
 McKee, James, March 28, 1913.
 McVicker, Jas. H., March 13, 1896.
 Naeres, Ernst D., Sept. 10, 1913.
 Naeres, George S., Jan. 16, 1915.
 Nation, Carrie, June 9, 1911.
 Nelson, W. R., April 12, 1915.
 Newcomb, Simon, July 11, 1909.
 Nightingale, Flor., Aug. 14, 1910.
 Nixon, Wm. P., Feb. 20, 1912.
 Nogel, M., Sept. 13, 1912.
 Nordica, Lillian, May 10, 1914.
 Nye, Edgar W., Feb. 21, 1896.
 Ochiltree, Thos., Nov. 26, 1902.
 Oliphant, Mrs. M., June 25, 1897.
 Olivier, Emile, Aug. 20, 1913.
 Orchardson, W. O., April 13, 1910.
 O'Reilly, John B., Aug. 11, 1890.
 O'Reilly, R. M., Nov. 3, 1912.
 Oscar II., Dec. 8, 1907.
 "Ouida" (Louise de la Ramee), Jan. 24, 1908.
 Paine, Robert T., Aug. 11, 1910.
 Palma, Tomas E., Nov. 4, 1908.
 Palmer, John M., Sept. 25, 1900.
 Palmer, Potter, May 4, 1902.
 Palmer, Thos. W., June 1, 1913.
 Parker, Joseph, Nov. 28, 1902.
 Parkman, Francis, Nov. 8, 1893.
 Passy, Frederic, June 12, 1912.
 Pastor, "Tony," Aug. 26, 1908.

- Payer, J. von, Aug. 31, 1915.
 Paz, Jose C. P., March 10, 1912.
 Pearsons, D. K., April 27, 1912.
 Peck, Harry T., March 23, 1914.
 Peffer, W. A., Oct. 7, 1912.
 Perkins, Eli, Dec. 16, 1910.
 Pia, Maria, July 5, 1911.
 Picquart, M. G., Jan. 18, 1914.
 Pierrepoint, E., March 6, 1892.
 Pingree, Hazen S., June 18, 1901.
 Pittman, Ben. Dec. 28, 1910.
 Plus X., Aug. 20, 1914.
 Platt, Elmer C., March 6, 1910.
 Playfair, Lyon, May 29, 1898.
 Plympton, E., April 12, 1915.
 Poincare, J. H., July 18, 1912.
 Poole, Wm. F., March 1, 1894.
 Poor, H. W., April 13, 1915.
 Porter, Noah, March 4, 1892.
 Porter, W. S., June 5, 1910.
 Potter, Henry C., July 21, 1908.
 Pultitzer, Joseph, Oct. 29, 1911.
 Pullman, Geo. M., Oct. 19, 1897.
 Pyle, Howard, Nov. 9, 1911.
 Rampolla, Cardinal, Dec. 16, 1913.
 Randall, Sam'l J., April 13, 1890.
 Rankin, McKee, April 17, 1914.
 Reclus, Elisee, July 4, 1905.
 Reed, Thomas B., Dec. 7, 1902.
 Reid, Whitelaw, Dec. 15, 1912.
 Remenyi, Edouard, May 15, 1898.
 Remington, F., Dec. 26, 1909.
 Renan, Jos. Ernst, Oct. 2, 1892.
 Rhodes, Cecil, March 26, 1902.
 Rildpath, John C., July 31, 1900.
 Rips, Jacob A., May 26, 1914.
 Ristori, Adelaide, Oct. 9, 1906.
 Roberts, Lord, Nov. 14, 1914.
 Robson, Stuart, April 29, 1913.
 Rochefort, Henri, July 1, 1913.
 Rockhill, W. W., Dec. 8, 1914.
 Roebbling, W., April 15, 1912.
 Rogers, H. H., May 19, 1909.
 Rojostevnsky, S., Jan. 14, 1909.
 Root, George F., Aug. 6, 1895.
 Root, Joseph C., Dec. 25, 1913.
 Rose, James A., May 29, 1912.
 Rosewater, Edw'd, Aug. 23, 1906.
 Rossa, J. O'D., June 29, 1915.
 Rothschild, N. M., Mar. 31, 1915.
 Roulede, Paul de, Jan. 30, 1914.
 Rubinstein, A. G., Nov. 20, 1894.
 Ruskin, John, Jan. 20, 1900.
 Russell, Sir Chas., Aug. 10, 1900.
 Russell, Wm. H., Feb. 10, 1907.
 St. Gaudens, Aug., Aug. 3, 1907.
 Sagasta, Praxedes M., Jan. 5, 1903.
 Sage, Russell, July 22, 1906.
 St. John, Florence, Jan. 30, 1912.
 Salisbury, Lord, Aug. 22, 1903.
 Salvini, Alexandre, Dec. 14, 1896.
 Sampson, Wm. T., May 6, 1902.
 Sankey, Ira D., Aug. 13, 1908.
 Sarasate, Pablo de, Sept. 20, 1908.
 Sardon, Victorien, Nov. 8, 1908.
 Satoll, Francis, Jan. 8, 1910.
 Schaefer, Jacob, March 8, 1910.
 Schley, W. S., Oct. 2, 1911.
 Schliemann, H., Dec. 25, 1890.
 Schurz, Carl, May 14, 1906.
 Scott, Robert F., March 29, 1912.
 Seili, Louis, March 29, 1898.
 Seton-Karr, Henry, May 29, 1914.
 Shelley, Kate, Jan. 21, 1912.
 Sherman, J. S., Oct. 30, 1912.
 Sherman, John, Oct. 22, 1900.
 Sherman, W. T., Feb. 14, 1891.
 Sickles, D. E., May 3, 1914.
 Sigel, Franz, Aug. 21, 1902.
 Smith, Samuel, April 16, 1904.
 Smith, F. Hopkinson, April 7, 1915.
 Smith, Goldwin, June 7, 1910.
 Smyth, J. M., Nov. 4, 1909.
 Sneath, Emily, April 8, 1912.
 Sophia, Queen, Dec. 30, 1913.
 Spencer, Herbert, Dec. 8, 1903.
 Sprague, O. S. A., Feb. 20, 1909.
 Sprague, Wm., Sept. 11, 1915.
 Spreckels, Claus, Dec. 26, 1908.
 Stanford, Leland, June 20, 1893.
 Stanley, Henry M., May 10, 1904.
 Stanton, Eliz. C., Oct. 26, 1902.
 Stead, Wm. T., April 15, 1912.
 Stedman, Edmund C., Jan. 18, 1908.
 Stevenson, A. E., June 14, 1914.
 Stockton, Frank R., April 20, 1912.
 Stolypin, P. A., Sept. 13, 1911.
 Strakosch, Max, March 17, 1892.
 Strathcona, Lord, Jan. 21, 1914.
 Strauss, Johann, Jan. 3, 1899.
 Strindberg, A., May 14, 1912.
 Sullivan, Sir Arthur, Nov. 22, 1900.
 Suppe, Franz von, June 12, 1895.
 Sutto, Adolph, Aug. 8, 1898.
 Suttner, Bertha V., June 21, 1914.
 Svendsen, J. S., June 14, 1911.
 Swift, Louis, Jan. 5, 1913.
 Swinburne, A. C., April 10, 1909.
 Swing, David, Oct. 8, 1894.
 Talne, H. A., March 5, 1893.
 Talmage, F. DeW., Feb. 9, 1912.
 Talmage, T. DeW., April 12, 1902.
 Teller, H. M., Feb. 23, 1914.
 Tennell, John, Feb. 26, 1914.
 Tennyson, Alfred, Oct. 6, 1892.
 Terry, A. H., Dec. 16, 1890.
 Terry, E. O., April 2, 1912.
 Thaxter, Celia L., Aug. 27, 1894.
 Thureau-Dagnan, P., Feb. 24, 1913.
 Thurman, Allen G., Dec. 12, 1895.
 Thwaites, R. G., Oct. 22, 1913.
 Ticknor, B. H., Jan. 17, 1914.
 Tilson, Theodore, May 25, 1907.
 Tizsa, Koloman de, March 23, 1902.
 Tolstoy, Leo, Nov. 20, 1910.
 Torney, Geo. H., Dec. 27, 1913.
 Tournee, Albion, May 21, 1905.
 Townsend, G. A., April 15, 1914.
 Tracy, B. F., Aug. 6, 1915.
 Tschakowsky, Nov. 6, 1893.
 Tzu-Hsi, Nov. 15, 1908.
 Tully, Murray F., Dec. 25, 1905.
 Twain, Mark, April 21, 1910.
 Tyndall, John, Dec. 4, 1893.
 Vambery, Arminius, Sept. 15, 1913.
 Vanderbilt, A. G., May 7, 1915.
 Vanderbilt, C., Sept. 12, 1899.
 Van Norden, W., Jan. 1, 1914.
 Verdi, Giuseppe, Jan. 27, 1901.
 Verne, Jules, March 24, 1905.
 Victoria, Queen, Jan. 22, 1901.
 Villas, William F., Aug. 27, 1908.
 Villard, Henry, Oct. 12, 1900.
 Virchow, Rudolph, Sept. 5, 1902.
 Voorhees, D. W., April 10, 1897.
 Waite, C. B., March 25, 1909.
 Waldeuteufel, E. C., Feb. 16, 1915.
 Wallace, A. E., Nov. 7, 1913.
 Ward, A. Montgomery, Dec. 7, 1913.
 Ward, John G. A., May 1, 1910.
 Ware, Eugene F., July 2, 1911.
 Warman, Cy, April 7, 1914.
 Watts-Dunton, W. T., June 7, 1914.
 Weaver, Jas. B., Feb. 6, 1912.
 Wells, Kate G., Dec. 13, 1911.
 Westinghouse, G., March 12, 1914.
 Wheeler, Joseph, Jan. 25, 1906.
 Whitney, M. W., Sept. 19, 1910.
 Whitney, Wm. C., Feb. 2, 1904.
 Whittier, John G., Sept. 7, 1892.
 Whympier, Edw'd, Sept. 16, 1911.
 Wilde, Oscar, Nov. 30, 1900.
 Wilder, M. P., Jan. 10, 1915.
 Wilhelm, August, Jan. 23, 1908.
 Willard, Frances E., Feb. 17, 1898.
 Wilson, Augusta E., Aug. 9, 1909.
 Wilson, Helen L., Aug. 6, 1914.
 Windom, Wm., Jan. 29, 1891.
 Wines, F. H., Jan. 31, 1912.
 Winter, John S., Dec. 14, 1911.
 Wittle, S. J., March 12, 1915.
 Wolsey, Visct., March 25, 1913.
 Woodford, S. L., Feb. 14, 1913.
 Woodruff, Tim. L., Oct. 12, 1913.
 Wright, Carroll D., Feb. 20, 1909.
 Wright, Wilbur, May 30, 1912.
 Wyman, A. U., March 4, 1915.
 Wyman, Walter, Nov. 21, 1911.
 Yates, Edmund H., May 20, 1894.
 Yeamans, Annie, March 3, 1912.
 Yerkes, Chas. T., Dec. 29, 1905.
 Zola, Emile, Sept. 29, 1902.

DATES OF RECENT HISTORICAL EVENTS.

- Aguinado captured, March, 23, 1901.
 Alaska boundary award made, Oct. 17, 1903.
 Albert I. ascended throne of Belgium, Dec. 17, 1909.
 Alfonso XIII. ascended throne of Spain, May 17, 1902; attempted assassination of, in Paris, June 1, 1906; shot at by anarchist in Madrid, April, 13, 1913.
 Amundsen, Roald, completes northwest passage, 1906; reaches south pole, Dec. 16, 1911.
 Anarchists, Chicago, hanged, Nov. 11, 1887.
 Anarchists pardoned by Altgeld, June 26, 1893.
 Andree began arctic balloon trip, July 11, 1897.
 Anglo-American arbitration treaty signed, Jan. 11, 1897.
 Anglo-Boer war began, Oct. 10, 1899; ended May 31, 1902.
 Anglo-Japanese treaty signed, Jan. 30, 1902.
 Arabic sunk, Aug. 19, 1915.
 Archbald, Robert W., judge of United States Circuit court, impeached and removed from office, Jan. 13, 1913.
 Arizona admitted as a state, Feb. 14, 1912.
 Armenian massacres began in 1890; culminated in 1895, 1896 and 1897.
 Atlanta, Ga. (Cotton States and Industrial), exposition, Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, 1895.
 Australian commonwealth inaugurated, Jan. 1, 1901.
 Balkan-Bulgarian war, began May 23, 1913, ended Aug. 10, 1913.
 Balkan-Turkish war, began Oct. 8, 1912; ended May 30, 1913.
 Baltimore fire, Feb. 7, 1904.
 Battle ship cruise, American, Dec. 16, 1907, to Feb. 22, 1909.
 Bennington gunboat disaster, July 21, 1905.
 Bering sea seal treaty signed, Nov. 8, 1897.
 Bismarck resigned chancellorship, March 18, 1890; died, July 30, 1898.
 Borda, President, assassinated, Aug. 25, 1897.
 Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed by Austria, Oct. 6, 1908.
 Boxer outbreak in China began, May, 1900.
 Boyertown (Pa.) theater fire and panic, Jan. 13, 1908.
 Brazil proclaimed a republic, Nov. 15, 1889.
 Buffalo (Pan-American) exposition, May 1 to Nov. 2, 1901.
 Bulgaria proclaims independence, Oct. 5, 1908.
 Cable, Pacific, laying of, begun at San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1902.

- California Mid-Winter exposition, Jan. 1 to July 4, 1894.
- Calumet (Mich.) hall panic, Dec. 24, 1913.
- Campanile in Venice fell, July 14, 1902.
- Canadian reciprocity bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21.
- Carlos I., king of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
- Carnot, President, assassinated, June 24, 1894.
- Cartago, Costa Rica, destroyed by earthquake, May 6, 1910.
- Caroline islands bought by Germany, Oct. 1, 1899.
- Charleston, S. C. (Interstate and West Indian), exposition, Dec. 1, 1901, to May 20, 1902.
- Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12, 1908.
- Cherry (Ill.) mine disaster, Nov. 13, 1909.
- China, revolution begins Sept. 7, 1911; republic proclaimed Dec. 29, 1911; Manchu dynasty abdicates Feb. 12, 1912.
- Cholera epidemic in Hamburg, Germany, August, 1892; in Russia and Italy, summer of 1910.
- Christian IX., king of Denmark, died Jan. 29, 1906.
- Christian X. proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15, 1912.
- Coal (anthracite) strike began, May 12, 1902; ended, Oct. 21, 1902.
- Constitution, U. S., 16th amendment to, proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913; 17th amendment to, proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
- Corinth ship canal open, Aug. 6, 1893.
- Courriere mine disaster, March 10, 1906.
- Crib disaster, Chicago, Jan. 20, 1909.
- Cronin murder, May 4, 1889.
- Cuba under sovereignty of United States, Jan. 1, 1899.
- Cuban constitution signed, Feb. 21, 1901.
- Cuban-United States reciprocity treaty ratified March 19, 1903; bill to carry treaty into effect passed by congress Dec. 16, 1903.
- Cuban republic inaugurated, May 20, 1902; President Palma and cabinet resigned and American control established, Sept. 29, 1906; Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez elected president, Nov. 14, 1908; American control relinquished, Jan. 28, 1909.
- Cuban revolt began, Feb. 24, 1895.
- Currency law enacted, Dec. 23, 1913.
- Czolgosz, McKinley's assassin, tried and sentenced, Sept. 24, 1901; executed, Oct. 29, 1901.
- De Lesseps, Ferdinand, convicted of Panama fraud, Feb. 9, 1893.
- Delyannis, Grecian premier, assassinated, June 13, 1905.
- Dewey's victory at Manila, May 1, 1898.
- Diaz, Porfirio, forced by revolutionists to resign presidency of Mexico, May 25, 1911.
- Dingley tariff bill signed, July 24, 1897.
- Dom Pedro exiled from Brazil, Nov. 16, 1889.
- Dreyfus, Capt., degraded and sent to Devil's island, Jan. 4, 1895; brought back to France, July 3, 1899; new trial begun, Aug. 7; found guilty, Sept. 9; pardoned, Sept. 19, 1899; restored to rank in army, July 12, 1906; by decision of Supreme court of France; decorated with cross of Legion of Honor, July 21, 1906.
- Earthquake in India, April 4, 1905; in Calabria, Italy, Sept. 8, 1905, and Dec. 28, 1908. (See also San Francisco, Valparaiso, Kingston, Messina and Cartago.)
- Eastland steamship disaster in Chicago, July 24, 1915.
- Edward VII. proclaimed king, Jan. 24, 1901; crowned, Aug. 9, 1902; died May 6, 1910.
- Elizabeth, empress of Austria, assassinated, Sept. 10, 1898.
- Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29, 1914.
- European war began Aug. 1, 1914.
- Fallieres, C. A., elected president of France, Jan. 17, 1906.
- Ferdinand, Archduke Francis, and consort assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914.
- Ferrer, Francisco, executed in Spain, Oct. 13, 1909.
- Field, Marshall, died, Jan. 16, 1906.
- Fisheries (Atlantic) dispute settled by Hague court, June 1, 1910.
- Floods in Ohio and Indiana, March 25-27, 1913.
- Formosa transferred to Japan, June 4, 1895.
- Frederick VIII. succeeded to throne of Denmark, Jan. 29, 1906; died, May 14, 1912.
- Galveston tornado, Sept. 8, 1900.
- General Slocum disaster, June 15, 1904.
- George I., king of Greece, assassinated in Saloniki, Macedonia, March 18, 1913.
- George V. succeeded to British throne, May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
- Gladstone resigned premiership, March 2, 1894; died, May 19, 1898.
- Goebel, Gov. William, shot, Jan. 30, 1900; died, Feb. 3.
- Greco-Turkish war began, April 16, 1897; ended, May 11, 1897; peace treaty signed, Sept. 18, 1897.
- Haiti, President Leconte of, and 400 persons killed by explosion in palace, Aug. 8, 1912.
- Harriman, E. H., died, Sept. 9, 1909.
- Harrison, Benjamin, died March 13, 1901.
- Harrison, Carter, Sr., assassinated, Oct. 28, 1893.
- Hawaii made a republic, July 4, 1894; annexed to United States, Aug. 12, 1896; made a territory, June 14, 1900.
- Haymarket riot, Chicago, May 4, 1886.
- Hay-Pauncefote Isthmian canal treaty signed, Nov. 18, 1901.
- Homestead (Pa.) labor riot, July 6, 1892.
- Humbert, King, assassinated, July 29, 1900.
- Idaho admitted as a state, July 3, 1890.
- Income tax amendment to constitution of the United States proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913.
- Irish land purchase law in force, Nov. 1, 1903.
- Iroquois theater fire, Dec. 30, 1903; lives lost, 675.
- Italian army routed in Abyssinia, March 1, 1896.
- Italian prisoners lynched in New Orleans, March 14, 1891.
- Italy declares war on Turkey over Tripoli dispute, Sept. 29, 1911; formally annexes Tripoli, Feb. 25, 1912; war ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
- Ito, Prince, assassinated, Oct. 26, 1909.
- Jameson raiders in Transvaal routed, Jan. 2, 1896.
- Jamestown (Va.) tercentennial exposition, April 26 to Nov. 30, 1907.
- Japan, battle of Sea of, May 27-28, 1905.
- Japan declared war on China, Aug. 1, 1894; war ended, April 17, 1895.
- Japan-Russia war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
- Johnstown flood, May 31, 1889.
- Ketteler, Baron von, killed in Pekin, June 30, 1900.
- Kingston (Jamaica) earthquake and fire, Jan. 14, 1907.
- Kishinev massacre, April 20, 1903.
- Koch's lymph cure announced, Nov. 17, 1890.
- Kongo Free State annexed by Belgium, Aug. 20, 1908.
- Korea annexed by Japan, Aug. 29, 1910.
- Kossuth, Louis, died, March 20, 1894.
- Labor department (U. S.) created, March 4, 1913.
- Lawton, Gen. H. W., killed, Dec. 19, 1899.
- Leiter wheat deal collapsed, June 13, 1898.
- Leopold II., king of Belgium, died, Dec. 17, 1909.
- Liliuokalani, queen of Hawaii, deposed, Jan. 16, 1893.
- Louisville tornado, March 27, 1890.
- Luiz Philippe, crown prince of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
- Lusitania sunk, May 7, 1915.
- Madagascar annexed to France, Jan. 23, 1896.
- Maine blown up, Feb. 15, 1898; raised in 1911-1912 and sunk in the open sea off Havana, March 16, 1912.
- Manuel II., king of Portugal, deposed, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
- Marconi signals letter "S" across Atlantic, Dec. 11, 1901.
- Messina destroyed by earthquake, Dec. 28, 1908.
- Mexican revolution, Nov. 13, 1910 to May 25, 1911; President Diaz forced to resign, May 25, 1911.
- Mexico City, revolution in, Feb. 9, 1913.
- Meyerbeer centenary celebrated in Berlin, Sept. 5, 1891.
- Morocco conference began, Jan. 16, 1906.
- Mukden, battle of, Feb. 24-March 12, 1905.
- McKinley, President, shot by anarchist Sept. 6, 1901; died, Sept. 14, 1901.
- Nansen arctic expedition started, July 21, 1893; returned Aug. 13, 1896.

- Nashville, Tenn. (Tennessee Centennial), exposition, May 1 to Oct. 31, 1897.
 New Mexico admitted as a state, Jan. 6, 1912.
 Nicholas II., proclaimed czar of Russia, Nov. 2, 1894; crowned, May 26, 1896; attempted assassination of, Jan. 19, 1905.
 North Collinwood (O.) school disaster, March 4, 1908.
 Norge disaster, June 28, 1904.
 North pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, April 6, 1909.
 Norway dissolved union with Sweden, June 7, 1905.
 Oklahoma and Indian Territory admitted to union as state of Oklahoma, Nov. 16, 1907.
 Omaha tornado, March 23, 1913.
 Omaha, Neb. (Trans-Mississippi), exposition, June 1 to Nov. 1, 1898.
 Osmurman, battle of, Sept. 4, 1898.
 Oscar II., king of Sweden, died, Dec. 8, 1907.
 Otto, insane king of Bavaria, deposed, Nov. 5, 1913.
 Panama canal property bought by the United States, Feb. 16, 1903.
 Panama fraud trials in Paris, Jan. 10 to March 21, 1893.
 Panama revolution, Nov. 3, 1903.
 Pan-American congress, first, began, Oct. 2, 1889; second, Oct. 23, 1902, 1903.
 Parcel post established in United States, Jan. 1, 1913.
 Paris exposition, 1878, 1889, 1900.
 Paris flood, Jan. 20-Feb. 1, 1910.
 Peace conference called by czar, Aug. 24, 1898; opened at The Hague, May 18, 1899; closed, July 29, 1899; second peace conference, June 15-Oct. 18, 1907.
 Peace palace at The Hague dedicated, Aug. 28, 1913.
 Pekin captured by the allies, Aug. 15, 1900.
 Petrograd riots, Jan. 22, 1905.
 Philippine-American war began, Feb. 4, 1899; ended April 30, 1902.
 Philippines ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
 Pope Benedict XV., elected, Sept. 3, 1914.
 Pope Leo XIII. died, July 20, 1903.
 Pope Pius X., elected, Aug. 4, 1903; died, Aug. 20, 1914.
 Portland, Ore. (Lewis and Clark), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 14, 1905.
 Port Arthur captured by the Japanese from the Chinese, Nov. 21, 1894; from Russians, Jan. 1, 1905.
 Porto Rico ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
 Porto Rico hurricane, Aug. 8, 1899.
 Portugal, King Carlos, and Crown Prince Luiz of, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908; Manuel II. deposed and republic declared, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
 Postage between United States and Britain reduced to cents, Oct. 1, 1908.
 Postal banks established in United States, Jan. 3, 1911.
 Pretoria captured by the British, June 4, 1900.
 Pullman strike began, May 11, 1894; boycott began, June 26; rioting in Chicago and vicinity, June and July; strike and boycott ended, August.
 Reciprocity (with Canada) bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21, 1911.
 Rhodes, Cecil, died, March 26, 1902.
 Roentgen ray discovery made public, Feb. 1, 1896.
 Roosevelt, Theodore, became president of the United States on death of McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901; elected to same office, Nov. 8, 1904; attempted assassination of, Oct. 14, 1912.
 Russia-Japan war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
 Sakurajima, eruption of, Jan. 11-13, 1914.
 Salem (Mass.) fire, June 25, 1914.
 Salisbury, Premier, resigned, July 13, 1902; died, Aug. 2, 1903.
 St. Louis clubhouse (Missouri Athletic) fire, March 9, 1914; lives lost, thirty.
 St. Louis cyclone, May 27, 1896.
 St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase) exposition, April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904.
 St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed, May 8, 1902.
 San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-20, 1906.
 San Juan and El Caney, battles of, July 1, 1898.
 Santiago de Cuba, naval battle of, July 3, 1898.
 Santiago de Cuba surrendered, July 17, 1898.
 Schley inquiry ordered, July 26, 1901; began, Sept. 20; ended, Nov. 7; verdict announced, Dec. 12.
 Schurz, Carl, died, May 14, 1906.
 Scott, Robert F., explorer, perished in blizzard after reaching south pole, March 29, 1913.
 Seattle, Wash. (Alaska-Yukon), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 16, 1909.
 Senators, U. S., direct election 'amendment' proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
 Sergius, Grand Duke, assassinated, Feb. 17, 1905.
 Serbia, king and queen of, assassinated, June 11, 1903.
 Shah of Persia, assassinated, May 1, 1896.
 Simpon tunnel completed, Feb. 25, 1905.
 South pole reached by Capt. Roald Amundsen, Dec. 16, 1911; reached by Capt. Robert F. Scott, Jan. 17, 1912.
 Spanish-American war began, April 25, 1898; peace protocol signed, Aug. 12, 1898; Paris peace treaty signed, Dec. 12; peace treaty ratified, Feb. 6, 1899.
 Springfield (Ill.) riots and lynchings, Aug. 14-15, 1908.
 Standard Oil decision by United States Supreme court, May 15, 1911.
 Stolypin, premier of Russia, shot by assassin, Sept. 14, 1911; died, Sept. 18, 1911.
 Stone, Ellen M., captured by brigands, Sept. 3, 1901; released, Feb. 23, 1902.
 Sulzer, William, governor of New York, impeached and removed from office, Oct. 17, 1913.
 Taft, William H., elected president of the United States, Nov. 3, 1908.
 Tariff (Payne-Aldrich) act approved, Aug. 5, 1909; (Underwood-Simmons) act approved, Oct. 3, 1913.
 Titanic steamship sunk, April 15, 1912.
 Tobacco trust decision, May 29, 1911.
 Transvaal republic annexed to Great Britain, Sept. 1, 1900.
 Turkey, sultan of, proclaimed constitution, July 24, 1908; Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed, April 27, 1909.
 Turkey, war with Italy over Tripoli began, Sept. 29, 1911; ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
 Turkey, war with Balkan states began, Oct. 8, 1912; Nazim Pasha assassinated, Jan. 23, 1913.
 Union of South Africa proclaimed, May 31, 1910.
 Utah admitted as a state, Feb. 4, 1896.
 Valparaiso earthquake, Aug. 16, 1906.
 Venezuelan blockade by England, Germany and Italy began in first part of December, 1902; ended, Feb. 12, 1903.
 Vesuvius, great eruption of, April 1-10, 1906.
 Victor Emmanuel III., king of Italy, crowned, Aug. 11, 1902; attempt to assassinate, March 14, 1912.
 Victoria, queen of England, died, Jan. 22, 1901.
 Voitureno disaster, Oct. 9, 1913.
 War, great European, began, Aug. 1, 1914.
 Wilhelmina proclaimed queen of Holland, Aug. 31, 1898.
 Wilson, Woodrow, elected president of the United States, Nov. 5, 1912.
 Windsor hotel, New York, burned, March 17, 1899.
 World's Fair in Chicago opened, May 1, 1893; ended, Oct. 30, 1893.
 Wyoming admitted as state, July 10, 1890.
 Yalu, battle of, Sept. 17, 1894.

TELEGRAPHIC CHAMPIONS OF 1915.

T. S. Brickhouse of San Francisco, Cal., won the diamond medal representing the all around telegraphic championship of the United States at the meeting of the Telegraphers' Tournament association in San Francisco Aug. 28-29, 1915. Richard C. Bartley of Philadelphia, Pa., sent forty

railroad messages in 28 minutes 15 seconds and won in the railroad operators' competition. In the sending of wireless messages A. E. Gerhard of Marshall, Cal., won, with a record of twenty messages, totaling 293 words, in 12 minutes 4 seconds.

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OPERATING STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL SYSTEMS.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Railroad.	Mileage operated.	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Taxes.	Operating income.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	8,513	\$97,082,746	\$61,384,299	\$4,748,259	\$30,930,190
Atlantic Coast Line.....	4,702	31,536,475	22,904,157	1,639,157	7,038,197
Baltimore & Ohio (system).....	4,535	91,815,797	63,925,508	3,289,611	24,581,697
Boston & Maine.....	2,302	46,673,049	35,909,772	1,978,223	8,779,110
Central of New Jersey.....	683	28,742,256	18,951,307	1,433,783	8,357,126
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	2,369	39,464,522	27,556,414	1,349,497	10,549,914
Chicago & Alton.....	1,033	14,245,624	11,072,707	508,839	2,660,584
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....	1,282	14,210,602	11,605,904	636,000	1,967,221
Chicago & Northwestern.....	8,108	80,779,675	56,371,573	4,516,943	19,883,905
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	9,366	91,125,061	60,441,367	4,081,849	26,577,688
Chicago Great Western.....	1,427	13,920,685	10,446,567	580,027	2,889,931
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	10,071	91,435,374	61,971,701	4,746,721	24,685,115
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	7,854	68,036,217	51,339,257	3,249,857	13,115,254
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	1,753	17,441,348	12,107,598	1,015,029	4,718,887
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	1,067	9,735,712	8,571,712	430,141	721,710
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.....	2,381	35,821,106	27,018,315	1,549,027	7,242,192
Colorado & Southern.....	1,689	7,662,277	5,557,783	423,150	1,680,932
Delaware & Hudson.....	881	22,701,942	14,702,656	659,294	7,339,504
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	939	43,044,705	27,411,441	1,020,399	13,526,152
Denver & Rio Grande.....	2,571	21,822,236	14,289,671	1,039,806	6,511,607
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.....	627	2,938,597	2,401,835	197,313	339,342
El Paso & Southwestern.....	1,027	7,788,736	4,729,228	400,743	2,643,392
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern.....	777	8,541,355	5,298,694	434,700	2,807,787
Erie.....	1,958	54,780,254	41,352,461	1,593,712	11,807,083
Florida East Coast.....	720	5,613,477	3,418,531	236,090	1,857,999
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio.....	1,550	11,212,141	9,251,989	504,114	1,453,907
Grand Rapids & Indiana.....	575	5,315,747	4,070,192	274,624	968,444
Great Northern.....	8,102	67,135,303	36,798,928	4,627,944	25,703,241
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.....	1,938	16,250,896	11,440,192	622,115	4,184,521
Hocking Valley.....	351	6,181,153	4,184,870	418,522	1,577,215
Houston & Texas Central.....	894	6,563,488	5,182,223	326,445	1,053,272
Illinois Central.....	4,768	62,111,552	47,975,197	3,233,338	10,878,473
International & Great Northern.....	1,160	9,083,626	7,871,449	400,000	806,500
Kansas City Southern.....	827	10,035,896	6,478,821	574,316	2,977,274
Lake Erie & Western.....	900	5,683,649	4,409,746	280,541	992,207
Lehigh Valley.....	1,444	42,525,962	29,947,388	1,689,109	10,874,683
Long Island.....	298	13,318,081	9,075,765	863,055	3,376,281
Louisville & Nashville.....	5,034	51,606,015	39,431,789	2,145,109	10,023,052
Maine Central.....	1,219	11,350,960	8,143,965	644,785	2,561,482
Michigan Central.....	1,800	33,760,735	24,876,172	1,529,350	7,350,272
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	1,616	10,111,975	6,903,594	432,070	2,776,305
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie.....	4,013	27,763,225	17,811,374	1,135,439	8,816,439
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	3,865	32,898,759	23,226,832	1,327,871	8,584,604
Missouri Pacific.....	3,921	28,325,676	21,699,164	1,213,763	5,990,773
Mobile & Ohio.....	1,122	10,982,149	7,933,656	385,591	2,660,762
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.....	1,231	10,936,533	9,099,622	318,333	1,516,614
New York Central & Hudson River.....	5,342	170,417,813	137,370,961	9,223,762	41,516,967
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	568	11,413,775	9,063,046	453,767	1,895,989
New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	2,003	65,379,264	44,126,624	2,743,921	18,500,888
New York, Ontario & Western.....	568	8,926,946	6,542,996	242,455	2,141,440
Norfolk & Western.....	2,044	42,987,044	27,831,815	1,878,000	13,276,418
Northern Pacific.....	6,454	63,171,655	37,108,049	4,509,371	21,550,081
Northwestern Pacific.....	401	3,568,701	2,599,194	190,489	778,882
Oregon Short Line.....	2,165	19,967,925	11,880,519	1,284,232	6,890,172
Oregon, Washington Railroad & Navigation Co.....	2,003	15,446,056	10,057,449	1,050,104	4,335,163
Pennsylvania Company.....	1,757	53,652,932	40,012,274	3,127,319	10,510,141
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	4,528	183,671,208	139,580,911	7,710,954	36,375,649
Pere Marquette.....	2,386	18,028,210	13,444,014	512,844	4,069,592
Philadelphia & Reading.....	1,120	46,714,821	31,125,387	1,166,688	14,416,848
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington.....	717	20,255,253	16,418,995	673,735	3,161,192
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.....	225	14,639,732	9,229,102	607,596	4,802,908
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.....	1,479	28,412,030	29,126,470	1,936,949	7,324,262
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	4,747	40,901,286	27,858,045	1,268,264	11,755,294
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....	3,365	29,885,629	20,860,506	1,338,656	7,682,866
St. Louis Southwestern.....	543	6,927,673	4,557,848	403,876	1,947,708
San Antonio & Aransas Pass.....	724	3,797,055	3,620,005	159,979	16,267
San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake.....	1,132	9,497,896	6,178,828	522,545	2,795,441
Seaboard.....	3,123	21,250,463	14,922,534	1,062,247	5,286,779
Southern.....	7,022	62,199,510	46,174,711	2,595,829	13,400,055
Southern Pacific.....	6,517	97,099,099	61,652,012	4,635,447	30,772,596
Texas & Pacific.....	1,944	17,944,638	13,857,387	856,136	3,225,652
Union Pacific.....	3,616	51,546,314	30,198,746	2,307,138	19,033,637
Vandalia.....	910	10,972,885	8,686,453	394,263	1,891,550
Wabash.....	2,519	29,082,788	23,178,837	968,877	4,931,005
Western Maryland.....	661	6,683,459	6,257,412	306,000	2,119,188
Western Pacific.....	943	5,708,126	4,419,937	355,033	931,806
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	512	5,428,069	4,039,740	385,907	1,002,407
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley.....	1,878	11,826,984	8,343,201	593,150	2,898,369

SUMMARY OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

Compiled by Interstate commerce commission.
Includes only steam roads having operating revenues for year ended June 30, 1915, of \$1,000,000 or more.

Item.	1915.	1914.*
Average number of miles operated	228,554.14	.....
Revenues:		
Freight	\$1,988,594,599	\$8,701 \$9,200
Passenger	630,177,652	2,757 3,038
Mail	57,021,857	249
Express	69,043,509	302 960
Incidental	58,416,906	256 274
All other transportation	83,532,412	366
Joint Facility-Cr.....	3,468,071	15 16
Joint Facility-Dr.....	1,215,531	5 5
Railway operating revenues	2,889,029,475	12,461 13,483
Expenses:		
Maintenance of way and structures.....	365,968,225	1,601 1,810

Item.	1915.	1914.*
Maintenance of equipment	\$498,871,462	\$2,183 \$2,360
Traffic	59,464,639	260 277
Transportation	1,017,797,060	4,453 4,902
Miscellaneous operations	22,902,287	100 128
General	74,646,461	327 387
Transportation for investment-Cr.	6,960,300	30 13
Railway operating expenses	2,032,689,894	8,894 9,801
Net revenue from railway operations.....	856,339,581	3,747 3,682
Railway tax accruals.....	133,993,519	586 604
Uncollectible railway revenues	640,345	3
Railway operating income	721,705,717	3,158 3,078

*Approximate.

RAILROAD STATISTICS TO JUNE 30, 1914.

[From interstate commerce commission report.]

The statistics given herewith cover the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and are summarized from the annual reports of railroad companies having operating revenues of more than \$100,000 for the year and also of companies owning property operated under lease or other agreement by those carriers:

Miles of line operated.....	247,398
Miles of track operated.....	377,102
Single track.....	247,398
Second track.....	27,604
Third track.....	2,696
Yard track.....	97,333
Other track.....	2,071
Locomotives in service.....	64,760
Passenger	14,612
Freight	38,752
Switching	10,081
Unclassified	1,315
Cars in service.....	2,503,822
Passenger	53,466
Freight	2,325,647
Company's service.....	124,709
Freight capacity, tons.....	90,977,098
Employees June 30.....	1,695,483
Enginemen	61,365
Firemen	64,335
Conductors	47,621
Other trainmen.....	135,853
Switchmen, watchmen.....	37,671
Wages and salaries for year.....	\$1,373,422,472
Capital outstanding.....	\$20,247,301,257
Dividends declared.....	\$451,263,197
Dividends, average per cent.....	5.20
Passengers carried.....	1,053,138,718
Passengers carried one mile.....	35,258,497,509
Tons freight carried.....	1,976,138,155
Tons carried one mile.....	288,319,890,210

OPERATING REVENUES.

Freight revenue.....	\$2,114,697,629
Passenger	700,403,353
Excess baggage.....	7,477,092
Parlor and chair car.....	677,631
Mail	55,062,961
Express	75,541,569
Milk	9,654,664
Other passenger revenue.....	6,229,246
Switching	33,171,335
Special service train.....	1,777,780
Miscellaneous transportation.....	6,995,174
Operations other than transportation	32,930,397
Joint facilities-Dr.....	1,242,795
Joint facilities-Cr.....	3,643,872
Total operating revenues.....	3,047,019,908

OPERATING EXPENSES.

Maintenance of way and structures.....	\$419,277,779
Maintenance of equipment.....	532,138,606
Traffic	63,769,877
Transportation	1,101,597,432
General	83,529,665
Total operating expenses.....	2,200,313,159

INCOME AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS.

OPERATING ROADS.

Income Account.

Rail operations—Operating revenues.....	\$3,047,019,908
Operating expenses.....	2,200,313,159
Net operating revenue.....	846,706,749
Outside operations—Revenues.....	64,376,514
Expenses	65,866,609
Net deficit from outside operations.....	1,490,095
Total net revenue.....	845,216,654
Taxes accrued.....	139,591,520
Operating income.....	705,625,134
Other income.....	286,893,649
Gross income.....	992,518,783
Rents, interest, etc., deducted.....	645,312,783
Net corporate income.....	347,206,000
Div'ds declared from current income	217,104,390
Additions and betterments.....	29,226,675
New lines and extensions.....	39,622
Miscellaneous appropriations.....	12,916,177
Total	259,236,864
Balance to credit of profit and loss.....	87,919,136

Profit and Loss Account.

Credit balance June 30, 1913.....	1,041,672,887
Credit bal. for 1914 from income acct.....	87,919,136
Total	1,129,592,023
Dividends declared out of surplus.....	162,760,634
Difference	966,831,389
Appropriations for additions and betterments	4,962,901
Appropriations for new lines and extensions	2,081,227
Miscellaneous appropriations.....	3,646,706
Other profit and loss items—debit balance	30,806,359
Total	41,497,193
Balance credit June 30, 1914, carried to balance sheet.....	925,334,196

NONOPERATING ROADS.

Income Account.

Gross income from lease of road.....	\$110,670,101
Taxes accrued.....	940,065
Net income from lease of road.....	109,730,046
Other income.....	5,139,973
Gross income.....	115,870,019
Interest and similar deductions.....	64,561,479
Net corporate income.....	51,308,540
Dividends declared from current income	37,227,212
Appropriations for additions and betterments	2,271,026
Miscellaneous appropriations.....	1,178,765
Total	40,677,003
Balance to credit of profit and loss.....	10,631,537

Profit and Loss Account.

Credit balance June 30, 1913.....	31,327,523
Credit balance for 1914 from income account	10,631,537
Total	41,959,060

Dividends declared out of surplus..	\$34,170,961	Other profit and loss items—debit balance	\$13,165,029
Difference	7,788,099	Total	15,524,980
Appropriations for additions and betterments	1,925,334	Balance debit June 30, 1914, carried to balance sheet.....	7,736,881
Miscellaneous appropriations.....	434,617		

ACCIDENTS ON STEAM RAILWAYS.

For years ended June 30. [Reported by interstate commerce commission.]

CASUALTIES TO PASSENGERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The total number of casualties to persons reported for the year 1914 was 202,964. The killed numbered 10,302 and the injured 192,662. The total included 409 employees killed and 13,274 employees injured in "industrial accidents."

	1914.		1913.	
	In-	Killed.	In-	Killed.
Passengers:				
In train accidents.....	85	7,001	181	8,662
Other causes.....	180	8,120	222	7,877
Total	265	15,121	403	16,539
Employees on duty:				
In train accidents.....	452	4,823	557	6,905
In coupling accidents..	171	2,692	195	3,360
Overhead obstructions, etc.	89	1,490	94	1,835
Falling from cars, etc.	497	14,563	560	16,005
Other causes.....	1,314	27,273	1,533	28,514
Total	2,523	50,841	2,939	56,619
Total	2,788	55,962	3,342	73,158
Employees not on duty:				
In train accidents.....	5	117	12	146
In coupling accidents..	....	2	....	1

	1914.		1913.	
	In-	Killed.	In-	Killed.
Overhead obstructions; etc.	3	5	2	9
Falling from cars, etc.	54	370	65	408
Other causes.....	265	603	233	614
Total	327	1,097	362	1,178
Other persons not trespassing:				
In train accidents.....	9	148	9	110
Other causes.....	1,298	5,827	1,279	5,932
Total	1,307	5,975	1,288	6,042
Trespassers:				
In train accidents.....	75	178	90	174
Other causes.....	5,396	6,176	5,468	6,135
Total	5,471	6,354	5,558	6,310
Total accidents involving train operation	9,893	79,388	10,550	86,688
Industrial accidents.....	409	113,662	414	113,620
Grand total.....	10,302	192,662	10,964	200,308

DERAILMENTS AND COLLISIONS.

	1914.				1913.			
	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Damage.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Damage.
Collisions:								
Rear	815	80	1,671	\$988,388	1,143	183	2,251	\$1,380,064
Butting	484	100	1,966	\$17,518	682	157	2,921	1,266,415
Trains separating	397	8	94	175,499	474	5	194	204,702
Miscellaneous	3,545	99	2,145	1,793,874	4,178	112	2,665	1,917,591
Total	5,241	287	5,876	3,775,279	6,477	457	8,031	4,768,772
Derailments due to—								
Defects of roadway.....	1,188	66	1,987	1,516,343	1,959	70	2,230	1,583,929
Defects of equipment.....	4,186	50	1,074	3,358,088	4,366	49	1,245	3,421,037
Negligence of trainmen, signalmen, etc.	426	19	461	314,065	515	23	452	306,163
Unforeseen obstruction of track, etc.	318	52	439	410,268	369	79	791	986,104
Malicious obstruction of track, etc....	58	14	155	87,985	62	8	131	74,046
Miscellaneous causes	1,689	117	1,445	1,503,153	1,778	105	1,685	1,909,163
Total	8,565	318	5,561	7,189,902	9,049	334	6,534	8,280,442
Total collisions and derailments.....	13,806	605	11,437	10,965,181	15,526	791	14,565	13,049,214

STEAM RAILROAD OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES (1914).

General officers.....	5,740	Carpenters	72,923
Other officers.....	11,153	Other shopmen.....	256,133
General office clerks.....	37,106	Section foremen.....	44,977
Station agents.....	39,147	Other trackmen.....	337,451
Other station men.....	163,603	Switch tenders, etc.	37,873
Engine men	62,021	Telegraph operators.....	40,464
Firemen	64,959	All other.....	235,278
Conductors	48,201	Total	1,710,296
Other trainmen.....	136,809		
Machinists	56,468		

SUMMARY OF STEAM RAILROAD EQUIPMENT (1914).

LOCOMOTIVES.		CARS.	
Passenger	14,612	Passenger	53,466
Freight	38,752	Freight	2,325,647
Switching	10,081	Company service.....	124,709
Unclassified	1,315	Total	2,503,822
Total	64,760		

HURRICANE IN LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Louisiana and Mississippi were visited by an extremely destructive tropical hurricane Sept. 29, 1915. Fatalities occurred all along the gulf coast, the delta section and for some distance in the interior. New Orleans suffered severely and for a time was cut off from communication except by wireless for many hours. It was estimated that the total number of dead in the area visited by the storm was 549, with damage to property approximating \$12,000,000.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Federal census bureau report.]

State.	Miles line.	Passengers carried.	Gross income.
Alabama	222	74,889,350	\$4,344,668
Arizona	54	5,802,285	360,288
Arkansas	95	28,168,102	1,891,949
California	1,766	683,326,934	34,845,771
Colorado	348	107,502,972	6,630,480
Connecticut	997	316,749,300	14,577,064
Delaware	74	21,881,376	17,318,667
District of Columbia	112	153,887,045	1,969,315
Florida	141	34,041,372	2,720,595
Georgia	341	103,592,240	7,720,595
Idaho	129	54,646,899	3,894,371
Illinois	2,203	1,395,234,949	55,899,544
Indiana	2,038	211,469,425	16,142,075
Iowa	642	109,450,938	7,452,454
Kansas	395	41,312,262	2,944,154
Kentucky	357	132,217,034	6,155,248
Louisiana	199	117,037,438	6,901,751
Maine	486	53,184,598	3,593,617
Maryland	419	259,978,572	12,490,704
Massachusetts	2,238	974,688,684	37,490,704
Michigan	1,140	371,396,806	17,864,692
Minnesota	329	249,490,524	9,685,158
Mississippi	107	12,849,267	910,390
Missouri	579	575,813,719	21,240,532
Montana	82	17,430,364	1,065,597
Nebraska	150	82,867,589	3,618,337
Nevada	11	—	—
New Hampshire	217	26,571,471	1,250,391
New Jersey	897	452,964,664	19,321,483
New York	2,814	2,473,872,433	123,523,376
North Carolina	154	25,500,960	2,348,715
North Dakota	19	4,827,242	238,587
Ohio	3,228	814,481,364	40,706,038
Oklahoma	214	25,491,981	1,449,278
Oregon	389	101,194,838	7,856,471
Pennsylvania	3,269	1,198,384,149	56,194,047
Rhode Island	455	—	—
South Dakota	22	122,184,294	1,511,953
Tennessee	597	160,005,067	8,514,403
Texas	260	—	—
Utah	97	8,761,648	631,241
Vermont	419	114,601,299	7,247,056
Virginia	739	163,717,821	13,590,933
Washington	357	54,802,105	3,585,626
West Virginia	582	175,993,201	8,648,124
Wisconsin	23	—	—
Wyoming	23	—	—

Note.—In the above table Arizona includes New Mexico; Connecticut includes Rhode Island; Delaware includes the gross income of the roads in the District of Columbia and Maryland; Idaho includes passengers carried and gross income of roads in Nevada, Utah and Wyoming; North Dakota includes passengers carried and gross income of roads in South Dakota. The mileage given for Connecticut, Idaho, Nevada, Rhode

Island, South Dakota and Wyoming represents single track and not length of road.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	1912.	1902.	Pct. inc.*
Number companies..	1,260	987	27.7
Operating.....	975	817	19.3
Lessor.....	285	170	67.6
Miles line.....	30,437.86	16,645.34	82.9
Miles single track..	41,064.82	22,576.99	81.9
Cars, number.....	94,016	66,784	40.8
Passenger.....	76,162	60,290	26.3
All other.....	17,854	6,494	174.9
Electric locomotives	777	5	15,440
Persons employed..	282,461	140,769	100.7
Salaried.....	23,271	7,123	226.5
Wage earners.....	259,190	133,641	93.9
Power—Horsepower, total.....	3,665,051	1,349,211	171.6
Steam and gas engines (including turbines)—			
Number.....	2,312	2,351	—1.7
Horsepower.....	3,193,744	1,300,058	145.7
Water wheels—			
Number.....	333	159	140.9
Horsepower.....	471,307	49,153	858.9
Kilowatt capacity of dynamos.....	2,508,066	898,362	179.2
Output of stations, kilowatt hours..	6,052,699,008	2,261,484,397	167.6
Current purchased, kilowatt hours..	2,967,318,781	(8)	.....
Passengers carried..	12,135,341,716	5,836,615,296	107.9
Revenue.....	9,546,554,667	4,774,211,904	99.9
Transfer.....	2,423,918,024	1,062,403,392	128.1
Free.....	155,869,025	(8)	.....
Car mileage.....	1,921,620,074	1,144,430,468	67.9
Gross income.....	\$585,930,517	\$250,504,627	133.9
Operating revenues	\$567,511,704	\$247,553,999	129.2
Transportation	\$520,184,773	\$235,997,005	120.4
Nontransportation	\$47,326,931	\$11,556,994	309.5
Income, other.....	\$18,418,813	\$2,950,628	524.2
Operating expenses.	\$332,896,356	\$142,312,597	133.9
Gross income less operating expenses.	\$253,034,161	\$108,192,030	133.9
Taxes and fixed charges.....	\$191,123,408	\$77,595,053	146.3
Net income.....	\$61,910,753	\$30,596,977	102.3
Dividends.....	\$51,650,117	\$15,882,110	225.2
Surplus.....	\$10,260,636	\$14,714,867	—30.3

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. †Includes track lying outside the United States, namely, 1912, 31.91 miles, and 1902, 4.20 miles and exclusive of track not operated. ‡Number employed Sept. 16, 1912. §Figures not available. ¶Income from sale of current included: In 1912, \$36,500,030; in 1907, \$20,093,302; and in 1902, \$7,703,574.

ACCIDENTS ON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

	1914.		1913.		1912.		1911.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.....	58	3,229	36	3,041	35	2,862	105	2,233
Employees on duty.....	46	568	50	549	46	439	51	363
Employees not on duty.....	3	34	3	28	1	24	4	18
Other persons, not trespassing.....	248	1,085	197	868	118	659	133	481
Trespassers.....	168	139	117	123	100	128	117	119
Total.....	523	5,055	403	4,608	300	4,112	410	3,264
Industrial accidents.....	28	1,053	19	798	24	650	10	399
Grand total.....	551	6,108	422	5,406	324	4,662	420	3,663

LOSS OF AMERICAN SUBMARINE F-4.

While a flotilla of American submarines stationed at Honolulu, Hawaii, were engaged in target practice near the harbor entrance March 25, 1915, the F-4 was seen to submerge at 9:15 a. m. After several hours had passed without its reappearing on the surface a search was made and the vessel was located on the bottom of the ocean some 300 feet below the surface. Efforts were made immediately to raise the craft and, these failing, it was dragged by means of grappling irons to shallower water. Divers were employed to fasten chains to the submarine, but the attempts to get it to the surface proved in vain for a long time. It was not until

late in August that the craft was refloated and towed into Honolulu harbor. The bodies of the officers and crew were badly decomposed and only a few could be identified. The accident, so far as could be learned, was caused either by an explosion of the batteries or by the evolution of chlorine gas. Lieut. Alfred L. Ede was in command of the vessel and the crew numbered twenty men, all of whom were lost. The F-4 was launched at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 6, 1912, and cost \$500,000. It was 142 feet 7 inches long, 16 feet 10 inches deep, 15 feet 3 inches beam and had a displacement of 400 tons.

PULLMAN COMPANY STATISTICS.

[From interstate commerce commission's abstract of statistics of common carriers for year ended June 30, 1914.]

Average mileage (single track) over which operations were conducted.... 124,758

BALANCE SHEET.

Cost of property and equipment.....	\$144,673,625
Securities owned	8,064,257
Land owned	7,723
Cash	6,477,263
Bills receivable	28,045
Due from agents and conductors.....	401,762
Due from solvent companies and individuals	1,499,265
Materials and supplies.....	4,135,957
Sinking, insurance and other funds.....	319,064
Sundries	12,014
Total	165,608,976
Capital stock	120,000,000
Audited vouchers and accounts.....	1,874,619
Wages and salaries.....	684,064
Dividends not called for.....	14,801
Matured interest coupons unpaid.....	80
Miscellaneous	3,097,390
Dividends accrued on capital stock.....	1,573,556
Reserve and adjustment accounts.....	33,064,708
Profit and loss.....	5,299,817

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Car operating revenues.....	41,499,396
Car operating expenses.....	28,115,722
Net car operating revenue.....	13,383,674
Auxiliary operations—Revenues.....	881,235
Expenses	881,775
Net revenue from auxiliary operation.....	*540
Total net revenue from operation.....	13,383,135
Taxes accrued	1,112,759
Operating income	12,270,376
Hire of equipment—Credit balance.....	17,053
Dividends declared on stocks owned or controlled	93,396
Interest accrued on funded debt owned or controlled	93,127
Interest on other securities, loans and accounts	237,059
Total nonoperating income.....	440,839
Gross income	12,711,215
Interest	47,553
Other deductions	306
Total deductions from gross income.....	47,859
Net corporate income.....	12,663,356
Dividends on stock declared from income	9,441,314
Balance for year carried forward to credit of profit and loss.....	3,222,042

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance for year brought forward from income	3,222,042
Miscellaneous credits during the year.....	3,058,729
Total credits during the year.....	6,280,771
Miscellaneous charges during the year	4,914,748
Net increase in surplus during the year	1,366,023
Credit balance at beginning of year.....	3,933,794
Balance at end of year.....	5,299,817

OPERATING REVENUES.

Berth revenue	35,225,858
Seat revenue	7,260,066
Charter of cars	634,774
Miscellaneous revenue	81,070
Car mileage revenue.....	757,267
Association and contract revenue—Dr.....	2,459,638
Total operating revenues.....	41,499,396

OPERATING EXPENSES.

Maintenance	\$14,674,657
Conducting car operations.....	12,375,623
General expenses	1,065,442

Total operating expenses.....	28,115,722
Ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues (per cent).....	67.75

EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES.

Class.	†No.	†Pay.
Maintenance:		
Mechanics, electricians, seamstresses, repairmen, carpenters, shop employees, etc.....	5,150	\$2.69
Conducting car operations:		
General officers and staff (superintendence).....	87	4.21
District superintendents, agents and staff	1,282	2.46
Conductors	2,311	2.99
Porters and maids.....	6,451	1.11
Train stenographers	5	2.31
Car cleaners	3,967	1.61
General expenses:		
General officers	27	21.28
Clerks and attendants.....	510	2.41
Auxiliary operations:		
Commissary (superintendence).....	17	2.87
Agents and staff, conductors, waiters, cooks, etc.....	303	1.50
Total (including general officers).....	20,110	2.00

OPERATING STATISTICS.

Total number of revenue passengers—berth	14,491,276
Total number of revenue passengers—seat	11,697,477
Average revenue per passenger—berth.....	\$2.43
Average revenue per passenger—seat.....	\$0.62
Total number of car-miles.....	717,789,163
Total number of car-days.....	2,209,383
Average number of revenue passengers per car per day.....	12
Operating revenues per car-mile (cents).....	5.782
Operating revenues per car-day.....	\$18.78325
Operating expenses per car-mile (cents).....	3.917
Operating expenses per car-day.....	\$12.72560
Net operating revenue per car-mile (cents).....	1.865
Net operating revenue per car-day.....	\$6.05785
Average number of car-miles per car-day	324.88

EQUIPMENT IN SERVICE JUNE 30, 1914.

Standard sleeping cars.....	5,095
Tourist sleeping cars.....	783
Parlor cars	1,143
Dining cars	14
Composite cars	120
Private cars	33

Total	7,193
*Deficit. †Number June 30, 1913. ‡Average daily pay.	

EARNINGS IN 1915.

Net earnings of the Pullman company for the year ended July 31, 1915, were \$10,546,849, or 8.78 per cent on \$120,000,000 of capital stock issued and outstanding. After payment of the 8 per cent dividend a surplus of \$947,132 remained, increasing the total surplus to \$6,618,468, or 5.5 per cent on the capital. Gross earnings for the year were \$41,512,884, a decrease of \$3,212,631, or 7.2 per cent from the figures set the previous year, the largest in the company's history. Expenses were reduced from \$28,047,338 in 1914 to \$20,932,714 in 1915.

POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

John Dryden, 1670-1689.
Thomas Shadwell, 1689-1692.
Nahum Tate, 1692-1715.
Nicholas Rowe, 1715-1718.
Laurence Eusden, 1718-1730.

Colley Cibber, 1730-1757.
William Whitehead, 1758-1785.
Thomas Warton, 1785-1790.
Henry James Pye, 1790-1813.
Robert Southey, 1813-1843.

William Wordsworth, 1843-1850.
Alfred Tennyson, 1850-1892.
Alfred Austin, 1896-1913.
Robert Bridges, 1913.

TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of federal census bureau.]

The figures are for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912, and cover commercial operating companies only.

LAND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems.....	22
Miles of pole line.....	*247,528
Miles of single wire owned and leased	†1,814,196
Number of messages.....	†103,636,418
Number of telegraph offices.....	30,781
Income, total.....	\$56,293,469
Telegraph traffic.....	\$52,337,211
All other sources.....	\$3,956,258
Net income for the year.....	\$33,431,944
Expenses, total.....	\$52,862,425
General operation and maintenance.....	\$39,067,011
Interest and taxes.....	\$2,740,327
All other expenses.....	†11,054,587
Assets, total.....	\$191,516,700
Construction and equipment.....	\$143,910,631
Stocks and bonds.....	\$17,122,592
Cash and current assets.....	\$29,672,528
Profit and loss deficit.....	\$810,949
Liabilities, total.....	\$191,516,700
Capital stock.....	\$104,274,435
Funded debt.....	\$34,741,000
Reserves.....	\$5,254,329
Accounts payable.....	\$12,175,438
Dividends, taxes and interest.....	\$1,460,733
Sundries.....	\$23,447,146
Profit and loss surplus.....	\$10,163,619
Net surplus.....	\$9,352,670
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par value.....	\$104,274,435
Dividends on stock.....	\$3,139,851
Funded debt.....	\$34,741,000
Average number employees.....	35,639
Salaries and wages.....	\$23,797,980

*Exclusive of pole line wholly used by railroads. †Does not include 22,316 nautical miles of ocean cable operated by one land telegraph company. Exclusive also of 314,329 miles of wire wholly owned and operated by railway companies for their own business. ‡Does not include land messages sent over its 207 miles of leased land wire by a wireless company, nor ocean cable messages. §Exclusive of ocean cable messages.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems.....	4
Number of messages.....	*285,091
Number of tower stations.....	74
Income, total.....	\$669,158

Net income.....	\$4,738
Expenses, total.....	\$664,420
General operations and maintenance.....	\$588,712
Interest and taxes.....	\$7,826
All other expenses.....	\$67,882
Assets, total.....	\$10,377,197
Construction and equipment.....	\$1,295,770
Cash and current assets.....	\$9,171,427
Liabilities, total.....	\$10,377,197
Capital stock.....	\$9,602,570
Floating debt and mortgages.....	\$18,483
Accounts payable.....	\$583,169
Profit and loss surplus.....	\$172,984
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par value.....	\$9,602,570
Average number employees.....	958
Salaries and wages.....	\$393,606
*Includes 5,013 land messages sent over a leased land wire by a wireless company doing land telegraph business also.	

OCEAN CABLE SYSTEMS (U. S.).

Number of companies or systems*.....	7
Nautical miles of ocean cable*.....	67,676
Number of messages*.....	†5,841,280
Income, total.....	\$8,469,374
Telegraph traffic.....	\$8,065,798
All other sources.....	\$403,576
Net income.....	\$2,952,847
Expenses, total.....	\$5,516,527
General operation.....	\$4,008,218
Interest and taxes.....	\$1,214,554
All other expenses.....	\$293,755
Assets, total.....	\$107,583,155
Construction and equipment.....	\$78,136,115
Stocks and bonds, treasury stock, etc.....	\$16,811,087
Cash and current assets.....	\$12,035,953
Liabilities, total.....	\$107,583,155
Capital stock.....	\$55,489,400
Funded debt and reserves.....	\$43,549,451
Accounts payable.....	\$1,459,797
Dividends due and sundries.....	\$587,229
Profit and loss surplus.....	\$6,497,278
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par value.....	\$55,489,400
Dividends on stock.....	\$3,040,200
Average number employees.....	1,656
Salaries and wages.....	\$1,167,014
*Includes returns for Western Union Telegraph company, but no segregation could be made of financial statistics or employees for the cable business of this company. †Number for one company estimated by company reporting.	

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STATISTICS (WESTERN UNION).

YEAR.	Miles of wires.	Offices.	Messages.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.	*Toll. Cents.	*Cost. Cents.
1900.....	933,153	22,900	63,167,783	\$24,758,570	\$18,503,206	\$6,165,364	30.8	25.1
1901.....	972,706	23,238	65,657,019	26,354,151	19,608,903	6,685,248	30.9	25.1
1902.....	1,029,984	23,567	69,374,883	28,073,095	20,780,766	7,292,329	31.0	25.7
1903.....	1,089,212	23,120	69,790,866	29,167,687	20,953,215	8,214,472	31.4	25.6
1904.....	1,155,405	23,458	67,903,973	29,249,380	21,301,915	7,987,475	31.7	26.1
1905.....	1,184,557	23,814	67,477,320	29,033,635	21,845,570	7,188,065	31.6	27.3
1906.....	1,255,147	24,323	71,487,082	30,675,655	23,005,072	7,070,583	31.6	27.6
1907.....	1,321,139	24,790	74,804,551	32,896,408	25,532,180	6,324,210	33.7	30.2
1908.....	1,359,430	23,853	69,371,287	32,582,212	25,179,215	3,402,997	33.7	34.3
1909.....	1,382,500	24,321	68,053,439	30,541,073	23,193,966	7,347,107	34.1	28.5
1910.....	1,429,049	24,825	75,135,405	33,889,202	26,614,502	7,274,900	35.2	30.2
1914.....	1,562,170	25,060		46,899,267	42,327,121	4,572,146		

*Average per message.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1900.....	2,661,233,568	1905.....	5,658,138,360	1908.....	7,498,148,910	1911.....	9,258,874,422
1903.....	4,219,376,154	1906.....	5,312,745,312	1909.....	7,649,639,508	1912.....	9,328,755,156
1904.....	4,916,663,682	1907.....	6,976,004,070	1910.....	8,801,354,016	1913.....	10,434,741,660
PRODUCTION BY STATES IN 1913.							
State.	*Barrels.	State.	*Barrels.	State.	*Barrels.	State.	*Barrels.
California.....	97,788,525	Kentucky.....	524,568	Oklahoma.....	63,579,384	Wyoming.....	2,406,522
Colorado.....	188,799	Louisiana.....	12,498,828	Pennsylvania.....	7,963,282		
Illinois.....	23,893,899	Missouri.....	10,843	Texas.....	15,009,478	Total.....	248,446,230
Indiana.....	956,095	New York.....	902,211	West Virginia.....	11,567,299	Total value, \$237,121,388	
Kansas.....	2,375,029	Ohio.....	3,781,463			*Barrels of 42 gallons.	

UNITED STATES TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

(Government census report.)

	Miles	Year.	wire	Telephones.	Messages.*
Bell system...	1912	15,133,186	5,087,027	9,133,226,836	
	1907	8,947,266	3,132,063	6,401,044,799	
	1902	3,387,924	1,317,178	3,074,530,060	
Other systems.	1912	5,115,140	3,642,565	4,602,431,409	
	1907	4,052,098	2,986,515	3,999,389,159	
	1902	1,512,527	1,053,866	1,996,024,493	
U't'd States.	1912	20,248,326	8,729,592	13,735,658,245	
	1907	12,999,364	6,118,578	110,400,433,958	
	1902	4,900,451	2,371,044	5,070,554,553	

*The number of messages reported by the Bell telephone system includes only completed calls, while the figures for all other companies may include some original calls not necessarily completed; such as calls that the operator reports as "Line busy" or "Does not answer."†Exclusive of companies with an annual income of less than \$5,000.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM STATISTICS.

[From annual report for years ending Dec. 31, 1895 and 1913.]

	1895.	1913.
Miles exchange pole lines.....	25,330	151,497
Miles toll pole lines.....	52,873	171,554
Total miles pole lines.....	78,203	323,051
Miles underground wire.....	184,515	8,817,815
Miles submarine wire.....	2,028	31,833
Miles aerial wire.....	488,872	7,261,363
Total miles wire.....	675,415	16,111,011
Total exchange circuits.....	237,837	2,812,944
Number central offices.....	1,613	5,245
Number Bell stations.....	281,695	5,415,209
Number connected stations.....	27,807	2,717,808
Total stations.....	309,502	8,133,017
Employees.....	14,517	156,928
Exchange connections daily.....	2,351,420	26,431,024
Toll connections daily.....	51,123	806,137

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANIES.

[From interstate commerce commission report for the year ended June 30, 1914.]

MILEAGE COVERED BY OPERATIONS.

Company.	1913.	1914.	Company.	1913.	1914.
Adams.....	38,085.29	35,382.94	United States.....	23,140.16	30,938.33
American.....	61,531.30	61,518.83	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	96,847.19	99,017.36
Canadian.....	7,183.53	10,276.53	Western.....	5,008.97	5,174.25
Canadian Northern.....	5,758.67	6,386.71			
Globe.....	2,839.78	2,839.78	Total.....	301,064.03	305,690.97
Great Northern.....	9,330.24	9,333.29			
Northern.....	8,108.30	8,118.34			
Southern.....	33,230.60	33,704.60			

NOTE—The total mileage for 1914 includes 7,680.95 miles of electric lines, 40,220.84 miles of steamboat lines and 896.68 miles of stage lines.

INCOME ACCOUNT (1914).

Company.	Gross receipts.	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Taxes.	Gross income.	Net income.
Adams.....	\$33,613.442	\$26,081,010	\$16,842,653	\$203,743	\$776,095	\$151,258
American.....	45,102,949	22,951,143	15,214,575	351,338	*26,144	*200,751
Canadian.....	3,450,246	1,732,773	1,051,834	33,949	88,316	88,316
Canadian Northern.....	971,947	597,243	402,993	21,157	173,093	172,922
Globe.....	679,294	342,724	357,917	12,049	161,755	161,755
Great Northern.....	3,296,065	1,325,147	1,098,305	45,659	196,739	189,035
Northern.....	3,054,809	1,417,236	1,093,244	60,376	315,143	301,213
Southern.....	15,992,924	7,951,115	6,889,891	188,488	1,030,571	1,015,889
United States.....	19,629,843	9,623,496	10,478,836	133,676	*299,105	*380,611
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	31,852,933	16,046,773	14,600,091	402,426	2,358,457	2,344,595
Western.....	1,226,873	565,588	593,656	10,837	*35,034	*41,859
Total, 1914.....	153,891,325	78,985,248	77,221,995	1,491,698	4,739,446	3,499,719
Total, 1913.....	168,880,924	85,008,427	79,215,709	1,379,259	9,887,355	8,610,890

*Debit.

FLOWER AND GEM SYMBOLS OF MONTHS.

Month.	Flower.	Gem.
January.....	Snowdrop.....	Garnet.....
February.....	Primrose.....	Amethyst.....
March.....	Violet.....	Bloodstone.....
April.....	Daisy.....	Diamond.....
May.....	Hawthorn.....	Emerald.....
June.....	Honeysuckle.....	Chalcedony.....
July.....	Water lily.....	Ruby.....
August.....	Poppy.....	Sardonyx.....
September.....	Morning glory.....	Sardonyx.....
October.....	Hops.....	Aquamarine.....

Month.	Gem.
November.....	Chrysanthemum.....
December.....	Holly.....

The above gem symbols are those of Polish tradition. The Jewish gem symbols of the months are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, jasper; April, sapphire; May, chalcedony; June, emerald; July, onyx; August, carnelian; September, chrysolite; October, aquamarine or beryl; November, topaz; December, ruby.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	ORDINARY.		INDUSTRIAL.		TOTAL.	
	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.
1850.....	29,407	\$68,614,189				
1860.....	60,040	180,000,000				
1870.....	839,226	2,262,847,000				
1880.....	679,690	1,564,183,593	286,974	\$20,533,469	916,364	\$1,584,717,001
1890.....	1,319,561	3,620,067,438	3,383,529	429,521,128	5,203,090	4,049,578,567
1900.....	3,176,051	7,083,132,380	11,219,396	1,458,986,366	14,395,347	8,542,138,746
1910.....	6,954,119	13,227,213,168	23,034,463	3,177,047,874	29,988,582	16,404,261,042
1913.....	8,774,638	16,587,378,943	28,674,303	3,933,219,429	37,448,941	
	Total Income.	Payments to policyholders.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.	
1890.....	\$196,938,069	\$90,007,820	\$70,972,061	\$678,681,309	\$92,290,752	
1900.....	400,257,603	168,687,601	1,742,414,173	1,493,378,709	249,035,464	
1910.....	781,011,249	387,302,073	5,875,877,059	3,325,878,396	549,998,695	
1913.....	945,586,094	469,588,123	4,658,696,337	4,136,361,869	522,334,468	

AMERICAN TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Used by insurance companies in computing expectation of life.

Age.	No. living.	No. Expt'n dying. of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. Expt'n dying. of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. Expt'n dying. of life.			
10.....	100,000	749	48.72	39.....	78,862	756	28.90	68.....	43,133	2,243	9.47
11.....	99,251	746	48.03	40.....	78,106	765	28.18	69.....	40,890	2,321	8.91
12.....	98,505	743	47.45	41.....	77,341	774	27.45	70.....	38,569	2,391	8.43
13.....	97,762	740	46.80	42.....	76,567	785	26.72	71.....	36,178	2,448	8.00
14.....	97,022	737	46.16	43.....	75,782	797	26.00	72.....	33,730	2,487	7.55
15.....	96,285	735	45.50	44.....	74,985	812	25.27	73.....	31,243	2,505	7.11
16.....	95,550	732	44.85	45.....	74,173	828	24.54	74.....	28,738	2,501	6.68
17.....	94,818	729	44.19	46.....	73,345	848	23.81	75.....	26,237	2,476	6.27
18.....	94,089	727	43.53	47.....	72,497	870	23.03	76.....	23,761	2,431	5.88
19.....	93,362	725	42.87	48.....	71,627	896	22.36	77.....	21,330	2,369	5.49
20.....	92,637	723	42.20	49.....	70,731	927	21.63	78.....	18,961	2,291	5.11
21.....	91,914	722	41.53	50.....	69,804	962	20.91	79.....	16,670	2,196	4.74
22.....	91,192	721	40.85	51.....	68,842	1,001	20.20	80.....	14,474	2,091	4.39
23.....	90,471	720	40.17	52.....	67,841	1,044	19.49	81.....	12,383	1,964	4.05
24.....	89,751	719	39.49	53.....	66,797	1,091	18.79	82.....	10,419	1,816	3.71
25.....	89,032	718	38.81	54.....	65,706	1,143	18.09	83.....	8,603	1,648	3.39
26.....	88,314	718	38.12	55.....	64,563	1,199	17.40	84.....	6,955	1,470	3.08
27.....	87,596	718	37.43	56.....	63,364	1,260	16.72	85.....	5,485	1,292	2.77
28.....	86,878	718	36.73	57.....	62,104	1,325	16.05	86.....	4,193	1,114	2.47
29.....	86,160	719	36.03	58.....	60,779	1,394	15.39	87.....	3,079	993	2.18
30.....	85,441	720	35.33	59.....	59,385	1,468	14.74	88.....	2,146	744	1.91
31.....	84,721	721	34.63	60.....	57,917	1,546	14.10	89.....	1,402	555	1.66
32.....	84,000	723	33.92	61.....	56,371	1,628	13.47	90.....	847	385	1.42
33.....	83,277	726	33.21	62.....	54,743	1,713	12.86	91.....	462	246	1.19
34.....	82,551	729	32.50	63.....	53,030	1,800	12.26	92.....	216	137	.98
35.....	81,822	732	31.73	64.....	51,230	1,889	11.67	93.....	79	58	.80
36.....	81,090	737	31.07	65.....	49,341	1,980	11.10	94.....	21	18	.64
37.....	80,353	742	30.35	66.....	47,361	2,070	10.54	95.....	3	3	.50
38.....	79,611	749	29.62	67.....	45,291	2,158	10.00				

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CASUALTY AND MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE.

YEAR.	Com- panies.	Income.	PAYMENTS TO POLICY- HOLDERS.			YEAR.	Com- panies.	Income.	Payments to policy- holders.
			Losses.	Dividends	Total.				
1890.....	580	\$157,857,983	\$75,334,517	\$5,394,495	\$80,768,012	1890.....	34	\$9,758,413	\$2,983,306
1900.....	493	198,312,577	108,307,171	8,446,110	116,753,281	1900.....	62	32,309,619	10,186,796
1910.....	597	381,545,814	164,789,763	20,709,261	185,499,024	1910.....	177	111,041,748	41,465,472
1913.....	605	416,975,367	202,694,933	15,746,573	218,441,506	1913.....	188	157,128,023	68,545,408

MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Name.	Elected.	Name.	Elected.	Name.	Elected.
Haussonville, Comte de, b. 1843.....	1888	Ribot, Alexandre, b. 1842.....	1905	Cochin, Denys, b. 1851.....	1911
Freyinet, Charles de, b. 1828.....	1890	Barres, Maurice, b. 1862.....	1906	Lyautey, Louis, b. 1854.....	1912
Loti-Viaud, Pierre, b. 1850.....	1891	Donnay, Maurice, b. 1866.....	1907	Boutroux, Emile, b. 1845.....	1912
Lavisse, Ernest, b. 1842.....	1892	Segur, Marquis Anatole de, b. 1825.....	1907	Bergson, Henri L., b. 1859.....	1914
Bourget, Paul, b. 1852.....	1894	Charmes, Francis, b. 1848.....	1908	Capus, Alfred, b. 1853.....	1914
France, Anatole, b. 1844.....	1896	Richien, Jean, b. 1849.....	1908	Gorce, Pierre de la, b. 1846.....	1914
Hanotaux, Gabriel, b. 1853.....	1897	Dominic, Rene, b. 1860.....	1909		
Lavedan, Gabriel, b. 1852.....	1898	Prevost, Marcel, b. 1862.....	1909		
Deschanel, Paul, b. 1856.....	1899	Aicard, Jean, b. 1848.....	1909		
Hervieu, Paul, b. 1857.....	1899	Brioux, Eugene, b. 1858.....	1909		
Faguet, Emile, b. 1841.....	1900	Poincare, Raymond, b. 1850.....	1909		
Rostand, Edmond, b. 1868.....	1901	Duchesne, Mgr., b. 1848.....	1910		
Bazin, Rene, b. 1853.....	1903	Regulier, Henri de, b. 1864.....	1911		
Masson, Frederick, b. 1847.....	1903				
Lamy, Etienne, b. 1845.....	1905				

The Academie Francaise, or French Academy, was instituted in 1255. It is a part of the Institute of France and its particular function is to conserve the French language, foster literature and encourage genius.

PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30, 1915, AND JUNE 30, 1914.

LOSSES TO PENSION ROLL

Year.	On roll.	death.	Loss by Pct. of loss.
1910.....	593,961	35,312	5.9
1911.....	562,615	35,243	6.2
1912.....	529,884	33,981	6.3
1913.....	497,263	36,064	7.2
1914.....	462,379	33,639	7.3
1915.....	429,354	33,255	7.7

Classes.

Invalids, regular establishment.....	14,909	\$2,494,631.82	333	\$79,236.00
Widows, etc., regular establishment.....	4,030	703,836.00	458	198,740.00
Survivors, act May 11, 1912.....	347,081	92,639,801.16	.....	.....
Survivors, act Feb. 6, 1907.....	2,872	504,288.00	.....	.....
Invalids, general law, civil war.....	31,197	10,744,785.00	14,139	4,911,300.00
Nurses.....	211	30,384.00	64	11,112.00
Widows, etc., general law, civil war.....	50,965	7,717,452.00	5,055	1,123,968.00
Invalids, act June 27, 1890.....	1,081	142,833.00	.....	.....
Minors, etc., act June 27, 1890.....	3,854	698,568.00	.....	.....
Widows, act April 19, 1908.....	235,087	39,944,472.00	.....	.....
Invalids, war with Spain.....	23,469	2,967,124.80	901	179,730.00
Widows, war with Spain.....	4,245	658,116.00	299	66,768.00
Widows, war of 1812.....	123	18,432.00	6	1,536.00
Survivors, war with Mexico.....	663	236,004.00	17	6,264.00
Widows, war with Mexico.....	4,020	578,880.00	233	42,564.00
Survivors, Indian wars.....	710	167,136.00	76	13,560.00
Widows, Indian wars.....	1,979	284,976.00	67	10,944.00
Total.....	726,499	154,531,719.78	21,648	6,640,722.00
Total number of pensioners.....	742,147	.....	.....	\$175.59
Total annual value.....	\$161,772,441.78	.....	.....	241.45
Average annual value of each pension—	.....	.....	.....	170.50
All classes.....	\$215.43	.....	.....	144.39
Regular establishment.....	175.95	.....	.....	133.92
Act. May 11, 1912.....	266.91	.....	.....	274.85
Act Feb. 6, 1907.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General law, civil war.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act June 27, 1890.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Act April 19, 1908.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
War with Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Survivors, civil war.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

State or ter.	No.	Amount.	State or ter.	No.	Amount.
Alabama	2,949	\$652,706.23	Massach'setts	31,143	\$6,893,418.56
Alaska	73	16,243.82	Michigan	31,302	6,268,648.67
Arizona	817	180,791.61	Minnesota	11,596	2,926,734.55
Arkansas	8,040	1,779,647.63	Mississippi	3,660	810,081.42
California	26,441	5,852,416.37	Missouri	36,031	7,975,940.97
Colorado	7,347	1,626,280.65	Montana	2,153	477,610.51
Connecticut	5,132	2,021,195.34	Nebraska	13,113	2,902,369.85
Delaware	2,374	525,498.13	Nevada	364	80,586.22
Dist. Columbia	8,203	1,815,721.57	N. Hampshire	5,988	1,325,463.54
Florida	4,642	1,027,368.89	New Jersey	18,813	4,164,685.43
Georgia	2,784	605,240.52	New Mexico	1,731	383,101.01
Idaho	2,049	453,561.21	New York	62,305	13,791,017.65
Illinois	51,542	11,400,082.32	N. Carolina	3,815	733,714.37
Indiana	45,613	10,096,919.73	North Dakota	5,982	592,451.08
Iowa	25,862	5,621,416.89	Ohio	10,768	15,666,677.11
Kansas	29,567	6,343,877.69	Oklahoma	70,484	2,302,825.21
Kentucky	19,491	4,313,394.54	Oregon	7,119	1,575,650.56
Louisiana	4,902	1,085,593.49	Pennsylvania	69,011	15,275,745.56
Maine	13,018	2,881,484.94	Rhode Island	4,092	905,645.72
Maryland	11,355	2,513,362.90	S. Carolina	1,547	342,385.98
Massachusetts	31,143	6,893,418.56			
Michigan	31,302	6,268,648.67			
Minnesota	11,596	2,926,734.55			
Mississippi	3,660	810,081.42			
Missouri	36,031	7,975,940.97			
Montana	2,153	477,610.51			
Nebraska	13,113	2,902,369.85			
Nevada	364	80,586.22			
N. Hampshire	5,988	1,325,463.54			
New Jersey	18,813	4,164,685.43			
New Mexico	1,731	383,101.01			
New York	62,305	13,791,017.65			
N. Carolina	3,815	733,714.37			
North Dakota	5,982	592,451.08			
Ohio	10,768	15,666,677.11			
Oklahoma	70,484	2,302,825.21			
Oregon	7,119	1,575,650.56			
Pennsylvania	69,011	15,275,745.56			
Rhode Island	4,092	905,645.72			
S. Carolina	1,547	342,385.98			
Texas	15,477	3,425,758.39			
Tennessee	15,477	3,425,758.39			
Utah	937	207,372.41			
Vermont	5,970	1,321,445.32			
Virginia	7,950	1,759,606.55			
Washington	9,075	2,008,748.78			
West Virginia	9,693	2,145,450.02			
Wisconsin	18,053	3,995,768.81			
Wyoming	766	169,610.80			
Total	743,327	164,537,494.15			
Canal Zone, tot. v. 1	1	240.00			
INSULAR POSSESSIONS.					
Guam	2	504.00			
Hawaii	69	15,189.03			
Philippines	55	12,236.60			
Porto Rico	33	7,833.17			
Total	155	35,311.80			

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Country.	No.	Amount.	Country.	No.	Amount.	Country.	No.	Amount.
Algeria	1	\$5,208.92	Dut. W. Indies	3	\$708.00	Panama	3	\$588.00
Argentina	12	144.00	England	420	88,206.48	Peru	9	1,584.24
Australia	93	2,508.32	Egypt	1	144.00	Portugal	4	792.00
Aus.-Hungary	32	20,400.18	Finland	8	1,620.50	Roumania	1	144.00
Azores	5	1,374.16	France	63	14,331.54	Russia	12	1,992.81
Bahamas	3	720.00	Germany	427	85,314.86	Samoa	1	96.00
Barbados	2	330.60	Greece	10	1,368.19	Scotland	69	14,186.16
Belgium	17	4,624.32	Guatemala	3	708.00	Serbia	1	204.00
Bermuda	7	1,008.14	Honduras	5	1,584.21	Seychelles Isl.	1	144.00
Bolivia	1	360.00	Hongkong	2	375.00	Siam	1	180.00
Brazil	6	1,344.25	India	10	1,788.46	South Africa	12	2,772.74
Brit. W. Indies	9	2,142.37	Ireland	387	80,795.94	Spain	5	1,092.51
Bulgaria	1	144.00	Isle of Pines.	13	2,622.88	St. Helena	1	144.00
Canada	2,421	483,120.85	Italy	54	14,054.64	Sweden	76	15,140.88
Cape de Verde islands	1	96.00	Japan	34	6,600.12	Switzerland	70	14,574.72
Chile	11	3,006.23	Liberia	6	1,296.54	Tasmania	1	276.00
China	16	2,906.04	Luxembourg	4	756.00	Tonga islands	1	216.00
Colombia	1	144.00	Malta	1	144.00	Trinidad	2	372.00
Comoro islds.	1	120.00	Mexico	53	9,978.75	Turkey in Asia	12	2,052.10
Costa Rica	3	768.00	Morocco	1	144.00	Turkey in Eur.	2	330.00
Cuba	42	8,784.06	Netherlands	9	1,452.17	Uruguay	2	504.00
Dan. W. Indies	1	144.00	Newfoundland	5	876.48	Venezuela	1	144.00
Denmark	46	9,360.62	New Zealand	17	3,624.91	Wales	30	5,886.08
Dominican R.	2	348.00	Nicaragua	2	324.00			
			Norway	71	13,577.82			
						Total	4,660	945,220.19

SUMMARY.

Pensioners residing in states and territories and payments to them.....	743,327	\$164,537,494.15
Pensioners residing in insular possessions and Canal Zone and payments to them.....	160	35,551.80
Pensioners residing in foreign countries and payments to them.....	4,660	945,220.19
Total	748,147	165,518,266.14

CLASSIFICATION OF PENSIONERS (1915).

Regular establishment—Army—Invalids	\$1,933,787.66	Navy—Invalids	\$16,324.87
Widows, etc.	570,103.80	Minors, etc.	26,067.79
Navy—Invalids	693,167.56	Act April 19, 1908—Army—Widows.....	33,055,544.92
Widows, etc.	333,532.54	Navy—Widows	1,299,835.01
Civil war—Act May 11, 1912—Army.....	91,878,417.42	War with Spain—Army—Invalids.....	3,000,521.95
Navy	2,901,642.26	Widows, etc.	700,130.49
Act Feb. 6, 1907—Army.....	938,821.81	Navy—Invalids	105,185.79
Navy	40,991.70	Widows, etc.	45,185.79
General law—Army—Invalids	16,315,604.11	War of 1812—Widows.....	22,348.90
Nurses	42,602.93	War with Mexico—Survivors.....	277,029.29
Widows, etc.	8,823,452.58	Widows	684,817.40
Navy—Invalids	204,696.92	Indian war—Survivors	199,772.95
Widows, etc.	142,517.70	Widows	313,933.22
Act June 27, 1890—Army—Invalids.....	231,393.36		
Minors, etc.	750,048.05	Total	165,518,266.14
Amount disbursed on account of regular establishment.....			\$3,535,891.56
Amount disbursed on account of civil war.....			156,668,771.43
Amount disbursed on account of war with Spain.....			3,851,701.47
Amount disbursed on account of war of 1812.....			22,348.90
Amount disbursed on account of war with Mexico.....			925,846.60
Amount disbursed on account of Indian wars.....			513,706.18

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS BY YEARS SINCE 1866.

Paid as pensions.			No. of pensioners.			Paid as pensions.			No. of pensioners.		
Pensions.	Expenses.	Total.	Pensions.	Expenses.	Total.	Pensions.	Expenses.	Total.	Pensions.	Expenses.	Total.
1866. \$15,450,549.88	\$407,165.00	\$15,857,714.88	126,722			1893. \$156,906,637.94	\$4,867,734.42	\$161,774,372.36	966,012		
1867. 20,784,789.69	490,977.35	21,275,767.04	155,474			1894. 139,396,726.17	3,963,976.31	143,950,702.48	969,544		
1868. 23,101,509.36	553,020.34	23,654,529.70	169,643			1895. 139,812,294.30	4,338,020.21	144,150,314.51	970,524		
1869. 28,513,247.27	564,526.81	29,077,774.08	187,963			1896. 138,220,704.46	3,991,375.61	142,212,080.07	970,673		
1870. 29,351,488.78	600,997.86	29,952,486.64	198,686			1897. 139,949,717.35	3,987,783.07	143,937,500.42	976,014		
1871. 28,513,792.62	863,070.00	29,381,871.62	207,485			1898. 144,651,879.80	4,114,091.46	148,765,971.26	993,714		
1872. 29,752,746.81	951,253.00	30,703,999.81	232,229			1899. 138,355,052.95	4,147,517.73	142,502,570.68	981,519		
1873. 26,982,063.89	1,003,200.64	27,985,264.53	238,411			1900. 138,462,130.65	3,841,706.74	142,303,837.39	993,529		
1874. 30,206,778.99	966,794.13	31,173,573.12	236,241			1901. 138,531,483.84	3,868,795.44	142,400,279.28	997,735		
1875. 29,270,404.76	982,695.35	30,253,100.11	234,821			1902. 137,504,267.99	3,831,378.96	141,335,646.95	999,446		
1876. 27,936,209.53	1,015,078.81	28,951,288.34	232,137			1903. 137,759,653.71	3,993,216.79	141,752,870.50	996,545		
1877. 28,182,182.72	1,034,459.33	29,217,281.05	232,104			1904. 141,093,571.49	3,849,366.25	144,942,937.74	994,762		
1878. 26,786,009.44	1,032,500.09	27,818,509.53	232,998			1905. 141,142,861.33	3,721,832.82	144,864,694.15	998,441		
1879. 32,664,428.92	837,734.14	33,502,163.06	242,755			1906. 139,000,288.25	3,523,269.51	142,523,557.76	995,971		
1880. 56,689,229.08	935,027.23	57,624,256.36	250,830			1907. 138,155,412.46	3,309,110.44	141,464,522.90	967,371		
1881. 50,583,405.35	1,072,059.64	51,655,464.99	268,830			1908. 153,093,086.27	2,800,963.36	155,894,049.63	951,687		
1882. 54,313,172.05	1,466,236.01	55,779,408.06	285,697			1909. 161,973,703.77	2,352,583.73	164,326,287.50	946,194		
1883. 60,427,573.81	2,591,648.29	63,019,222.10	302,658			1910. 159,974,056.08	2,657,673.86	162,631,729.94	921,083		
1884. 57,912,387.47	2,835,181.00	60,747,568.47	322,756			1911. 157,325,160.35	2,517,127.06	159,842,287.41	892,098		
1885. 65,171,937.12	3,392,576.34	68,564,513.46	345,125			1912. 152,986,433.72	2,448,857.31	155,435,291.03	860,294		
1886. 64,091,142.90	3,245,016.61	67,336,159.51	365,783			1913. 174,171,680.80	2,543,246.59	176,714,927.39	820,200		
1887. 73,752,997.08	3,753,400.91	77,506,397.99	406,007			1914. 172,417,546.26	2,066,507.15	174,484,053.41	785,239		
1888. 78,950,501.67	3,515,057.27	82,465,558.94	452,557			1915. 165,518,266.14	1,779,860.30	167,298,126.44	743,147		
1889. 88,842,720.58	3,466,968.40	92,309,688.98	489,725								
1890. 106,093,850.39	3,526,382.13	109,620,232.52	537,944								
1891. 117,312,690.50	4,700,636.44	122,013,326.94	676,160								
1892. 139,394,147.11	4,898,665.80	144,292,812.91	876,068								

SUMMARY.

Total paid as pensions.....	\$4,799,030,192.85
Total expenses.....	129,718,333.69
Grand total.....	4,928,748,526.54

PENSIONS OF THE SEVERAL WARS AND OF THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The amounts that have been paid for pensions to soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows, minor children and dependent relatives, on account of military and naval service since the foundation of the government to June 30, 1915, are as follows:

War of the revolution (estimate)....	\$70,000,000.00
War of 1812 (service pension).....	45,972,895.76
Indian wars (service pension).....	13,315,237.19
War with Mexico (service pension).....	49,618,948.68
Civil war.....	4,614,643,267.43
War with Spain and insurrection in Philippine islands.....	49,944,441.84
Regular establishment.....	35,472,408.77
Unclassified	16,508,447.41

Total disbursement for pensions..4,895,475,637.03

PENSIONERS OF DIFFERENT WARS.

On the roll at the close of each of last five fiscal years:

War.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Civil war.....	691,606	728,129	762,439	801,998	838,756
War with Spain 28,912	28,910	29,015	28,850	28,490	
War of 1812....	134	179	199	238	279
War with Mexico.....	4,933	5,592	6,265	6,846	7,621
Indian wars....	2,832	3,097	3,396	3,649	4,016
Regular estab..	19,730	19,341	18,958	18,713	17,936

Total743,147 785,239 820,272 860,294 892,098

SERVICE PENSIONS.

The act of May 11, 1912, grants pensions according to the length of service to persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the civil war and were honorably discharged, who have reached certain ages, at rates as indicated in the following table:

Age.	90 days.	6 mos.	1 yr.	1½ yrs.	2 yrs.	2½ yrs.	3 yrs.
62..	\$13.00	\$13.50	\$14.00	\$14.50	\$15.00	\$15.50	\$16.00
66..	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	18.00	19.00
70..	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.50	23.00	24.00	25.00
75..	21.00	22.50	24.00	27.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

It also grants pensions at the maximum rate, \$20 per month, without regard to age or length of service, to persons who served in the military or naval service during the civil war and received honorable discharges, who were wounded in battle or in line of duty and are now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof or who from dis-

ease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in their disabilities are now unable to perform manual labor.

It also provides a rate of \$30 a month for surviving soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war who served sixty days or more and were honorably discharged.

PENSIONS GRANTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF CONGRESS SINCE MARCH 4, 1861.

Congress.	Number.	Congress.	Number.
37th (1861-1863).....	12	52d (1891-1893).....	217
38th (1863-1865).....	27	53d (1893-1895).....	119
39th (1865-1867).....	138	54th (1895-1897).....	378
40th (1867-1869).....	275	55th (1897-1899).....	694
41st (1869-1871).....	85	56th (1899-1901).....	1,391
42d (1871-1873).....	167	57th (1901-1903).....	2,171
43d (1873-1875).....	182	58th (1903-1905).....	3,355
44th (1875-1877).....	98	59th (1905-1907).....	6,030
45th (1877-1879).....	230	60th (1907-1909).....	6,600
46th (1879-1881).....	96	61st (1909-1911).....	9,649
47th (1881-1883).....	216	62d (1911-1913).....	6,350
48th (1883-1885).....	598	63d (1913-1915).....	5,061
49th (1885-1887).....	856		
50th (1887-1889).....	1,015	Total	47,398
51st (1889-1891).....	1,388		

HISTORICAL.

There are now no pensioners on account of the revolutionary war on the roll. Mrs. Phoebe M. Palmeto, who was pensioned by a special act of congress as the daughter of Jonathan Wooley, who served in a New Hampshire company, died at Brookfield, N. Y., April 25, 1911, aged 90 years. The last widow pensioner of that war was Esther S. Damon of Plymouth Union, Vt., who died Nov. 11, 1906, aged 92 years. The last survivor of the revolution was Daniel F. Bakeman, who died at Freedom, Cataugaus county, N. Y., April 5, 1869, aged 109 years 6 months and 8 days.

The last surviving pensioned soldier of the war of 1812 was Hiram Cronk of Ava, N. Y., who died May 13, 1905, aged 105 years and 16 days. The names of 39 widows of the war of 1812 remained on the pension roll June 30, 1913.

The estimated total number of original enlistments on the federal side in the civil war was 2,213,365. The number of soldiers surviving at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1915, assuming that they were all on the pension roll, was 396,370. The deaths, therefore, up to that date had been 1,816,995.

REVOLUTIONS IN HAITI.

Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, twice expelled from Haiti for fomenting revolutions, engaged in another attempt to overthrow the president, Gen. Vilbrun Guillaume, in June, 1915, but was defeated by the government troops and compelled to take refuge in the interior of the island. Many arrests were made, but the revolutionists continued at work. Learning that they were making progress, President Guillaume had seventy or more of those under arrest, including Gen. Orestes Zamor, a former president of Haiti, executed by Gen. Oscar, governor of Port au Prince, July 27. The infuriated friends of the victims, assisted by a regiment of disaffected soldiers, attacked the presidential palace and partly destroyed it. Gen. Oscar took refuge in the Dominican legation, but the mob invaded the building, seized the governor, dragged him before the door and shot him to death. President Guillaume, who sought safety in the French legation, met the same fate, being dragged out, shot to death and his body dismembered by the friends and relatives of the murdered prisoners.

Rear-Admiral William B. Caperton, U. S. N., arrived on the cruiser Washington at Port au Prince at noon on the 28th and immediately landed marines and bluejackets to preserve order in the Haitian capital and at Cape Haitien. On the evening of the 29th the Americans were attacked by rebels in the outskirts of Port au Prince, and in the fight which followed two seamen and six natives were killed. French troops were landed to protect the French legation and more marines were sent from Guantanamo, Cuba,

and Philadelphia, Pa., until by Aug. 4 Admiral Caperton had 1,300 men under his command available for an emergency. Measures to secure peace were made by a committee of natives and Americans, the affairs of the republic being temporarily administered under the direction of Admiral Caperton.

Gen. Auguste with 200 followers attacked St. Marc Aug. 7, but was defeated by a Haitian committee of safety. The general himself and four of his men were killed. Aug. 12 the national assembly at Port au Prince elected M. D'Artigue, president of the republic. He was formally recognized by the American government Sept. 17 after the Haitian congress had accepted a treaty demanded by the American government giving the United States control over the customs revenue and other internal affairs of the island republic for a period of ten years. The convention provides for the establishment of a Haitian receivership of customs under American control; the establishment of a native Haitian constabulary under American officers and the establishment of American control over the finances of Haiti to the extent necessary to prevent speculation and safeguard the interests of the American people.

Some of the Haitian custom houses were taken over by Rear-Admiral Caperton before the treaty was signed and the supervision of the others was assumed later. Rebels continued to give trouble at various places, but the marines kept them under control. At Gonaives Sept. 19 sixteen natives were killed in an encounter with the Americans.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Headquarters—Washington, D. C.

President—Samuel Gompers.

Secretary—Frank Morrison.

Treasurer—John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.

National and International unions, 109.

Departments, 5.

State branches, 44.

City centrals, 675.

Trade and federal labor unions, 485.

Total number of unions, 1,318.

First convention held, Nov. 15-18, 1881.

AFFILIATED NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF SECRETARIES.

Asbestos Workers of America, National Association of Heat, Frost and General Insulators—Thomas J. McNamara, 2516 Slattery street, St. Louis, Mo.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America—Charles Ifland, 221 Chicago avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen—Jacob Fischer, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance—William McCarthy, 1482 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of—William F. Kramer, 1270-1285 Monon building, Chicago.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of—F. P. Reinemeyer, Law building, Kansas City, Kas.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of—Walter N. Reddick, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—C. L. Baine, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United—Joseph Proebstle, 2347 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International—William Van Bodegraven, 2341 West 12th street, Chicago, Ill.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of—Harry Jones, American Central Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International—Will R. Boyer, 851 King place, Chicago, Ill.

Brushmakers' International Union—George J. Vitzthum, 2052 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of—Frank Duffy, Carpenters' building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, International—William P. Mavell, 37 Lewis block, Buffalo, N. Y.

Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood—Thomas J. Lodge, 10 Carlisle street, Roxbury, Mass.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America—George W. Perkins, 820 Monon block, 436 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail—H. J. Conway, lock drawer 248, Lafayette, Ind.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United—Max Zuckerman, 62 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The—Wesley Russell, 922-930 Monon building, Chicago.

Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Union of the United States and Canada—Henry Kuhlmann, 12 St. Mark's place, New York, N. Y.

Coopers' International Union of North America—William R. Deal, Suite A. Bishop building, Kansas City, Kas.

Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of—William Bondy, 727 Manida street, Bronx, New York, N. Y.

Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America—Andries Meyer, 323 Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of—Charles P. Ford, Reich building, Springfield, Ill.

Elevator Constructors, International Union of—Frank J. Schneider, 418 Perry building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Engineers, International Union of Steam—James G. Hannahan, 6334 Yale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary—C. L. Shamp, 3615 North 24th street, Omaha, Neb.

Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of—George Bechtold, 200 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada—Samuel Korman, 32 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Garment Workers of America, United—B. A. Langer, 116-117 Bible House, New York, N. Y.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies—Morris Sigman, 32 Union square, New York.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada—William Launer, 930-931 Witherspoon building, Juniper and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated—A. J. Scott, 118 East 28th street, New York, N. Y.

Glass Workers' Union, American Flint—President, William P. Clarke, 928-32 Ohio building, Toledo, O.

Glove Workers' Union of America, International—Elizabeth Christman, 506 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America—James Duncan, Hancock building, Quincy, Mass.

Grinders and Finishers' National Union, Pocket Knife Blade—F. A. Didsbury, 508 Brook street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Hatters of North America, United—Martin Lawlor, rooms 72-73 Bible House, New York, N. Y.

Hod Carriers and Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, International—A. Pier-son, 32 State street, Albany, N. Y.

Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen—Hubert S. Marshall, room 605 Second National bank building, Cincinnati, O.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America—Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune building, Cincinnati, O.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of—M. F. Tighe, House building, Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lace Operators of America, The Chartered Society of Amalgamated—David L. Gould, 545 West Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal—Ralph V. Brant, 401 Superior building, Cleveland, O.

Laundry Workers' International Union—Harry L. Morrison, box 11, station 1, Troy, N. Y.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of—J. J. Pfeiffer, 504-5 Postal building, Kansas City, Mo.

Lithographers, International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada—James M. O'Connor, 309 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Longshoremen's Association, International—John J. Joyce, 702 Brisbane building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of—P. E. Lyons, 334 Trenton avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Machinists, International Association of—George Preston, 908-14 G street, N. W., McGill building, Washington, D. C.

Maintenance of Way Employees, International Brotherhood of—George Seal, 27 Putnam avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Marble Workers, International Association of—Stephen C. Hogan, 406 149th street, New York.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North



- America, Amalgamated—Homer D. Call, 212 May avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America—Charles R. Atherton, Neave building, Cincinnati, O.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet—John E. Bray, 407 Nelson building, Kansas City, Mo.
- Mine Workers of America, United—William Green, Merchants' Bank building, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Miners, Western Federation of—Ernest Mills, 503-11 Denham building, Denver, Col.
- Molders' Union of North America, International—Victor Kleiber, 530 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.
- Musicians, American Federation of—Owen Miller, 3535 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of—J. C. Skemp, drawer 99, Lafayette, Ind.
- Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of—J. T. Carey, 127 North Pearl street, Albany, N. Y.
- Paper Makers' League of North America—J. T. Carey,* 22 Smith building, Watertown, N. Y.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America—James Wilson,* 1009 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, O.
- Pavers and Rammermen, International Union of—Edward I. Hannab, 223 East 59th street, New York, N. Y.
- Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada—Carl Bergstrom, lock box 27, Albion, N. Y.
- Photoengravers' Union of North America, International—Louis A. Schwarz, 5609 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International—Charles Dold,* 1037 Altgeld street, Chicago, Ill.
- Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative—T. A. Scully, 442 East 2d street, Middletown, O.
- Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper—James E. Goodyear, 1236 Brown street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, United Association of—Thomas E. Burke, 411-416 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
- Postoffice Clerks' National Federation—Thomas F. Flaherty, 746 Pacific building, San Francisco, Cal.
- Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative—John T. Wood, box 6, East Liverpool, O.
- Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United—H. A. Ellis, 503 South Minnesota avenue, Columbus, Kas.
- Print Cutters' Association of America, National—Richard H. Scheller, 103 Washington street, Lodi, N. J.
- Printing Pressmen's Union, International—Joseph C. Orr, Rogersville, Tenn.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of—John H. Malin, P. O. Drawer K, Port Edward, N. Y.
- Quarry Workers' International Union of North America—Fred W. Sutor, Scampini building, Barre, Vt.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Order of—L. W. Quick, Star building, St. Louis, Mo.
- Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of—E. William Weeks, 507 Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.
- Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of—R. E. Fisher, 307-310 Kansas City Life building, Kansas City, Mo.
- Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric—W. D. Mahon,* 601 Hodges block, Detroit, Mich.
- Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of—D. J. Ganley, 14 North Oxford street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Sawsmiths' National Union—F. E. Kingsley, 2728 Ashland avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Seaman's Union of America, International—Thomas A. Hanson, 570 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
- Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of—D. R. Daniels, 23 Newton street, Mansfield, Mass.
- Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International—Joseph M. Gaviak, 3643 West 47th street, Cleveland, O.
- Slate Workers, International Union of—Phillip Jago, Jr., Pen Argyle, Pa.
- Spinners' International Union—Urban Fleming, 188 Lyman street, Holyoke, Mass.
- Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical—M. A. Carney, room 607, 1547 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
- Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America—H. W. Hoagland, 106 W. Sidney avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of America—George W. Williams, 29 Globe building, Boston.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen—Walter W. Drayer, Central Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Stove Mounters' International Union—Frank Grimshaw, 1210 Jefferson avenue east, Detroit, Mich.
- Switchmen's Union of North America—M. R. Welch, 326 Brisbane building, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen—Thomas Sweeney, East 67th street and Stony Island avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of—Thomas L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Textile Workers of America, United—John Golden, 86 Bible house, New York, N. Y.
- Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic—James P. Reynolds, 119 Federal street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Timber Workers, International Union of—Wm. H. Reid, 202 Maynard building, Seattle, Wash.
- Tobacco Workers' International Union—E. Lewis Evans, 50-53 American National Bank building, 36th and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
- Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America—Murt Malone, 191 Boyd street, Oshkosh, Wis.
- Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union—Michael Carraher, 150 East 125th street, New York, N. Y.
- Typographical Union, International—J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Upholsterers' International Union of North America—James H. Hatch,* 229 East 67th street, New York, N. Y.
- Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring—Alfred Houghton, 50 Cherry street, Brooklyn, Mass.
- Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire—E. E. Desmond, 468 Grove street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- White Rats Actors' Union of America—Will J. Cooke, 227-231 West 46th street, New York, N. Y.

DEPARTMENTS.

- Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor—William J. Spencer, rooms 412-14 Ouray building, Washington, D. C.
- Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor—A. J. Berres, room 513 Ouray building, Washington, D. C.
- Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor—James Lord,* 605 Railroad building, Denver, Col.
- Railroad Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor—A. O. Wharton,* suite 5 and 6 Ohio building, St. Louis, Mo.
- Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor—Thomas F. Tracy, 708 Ouray building, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARIES OF STATE BRANCHES.

- Alabama—Lewis Bowen, box 180, Birmingham.
- Arizona—B. T. Wilkinson, 233 East Washington street, Phoenix.
- Arkansas—L. H. Moore, 512 East 8th street, Little Rock.
- California—Paul Scharenberg, 525 Market street, San Francisco.
- Colorado—W. T. Hickey, German-American Trust building, Denver.

Connecticut—R. P. Cunningham, 34 Keeler street, Danbury.
 Florida—W. B. Harbridge, 116 East 1st street, Jacksonville.
 Georgia—Robert Fechner, p. o. box 288, Savannah.
 Illinois—Victor A. Olander, 164 West Washington street, Chicago.
 Indiana—George J. Schwab, 6 South Delaware street, Indianapolis.
 Iowa—E. A. Cannell, 208 North 20th street, Cedar Rapids.
 Kansas—Charles Hamlin, 600 South Esplanade, Leavenworth.
 Kentucky—Peter J. Campbell, 218 Louisville Trust building, Louisville.
 Louisiana—C. C. Travis, p. o. box 291, Shreveport.
 Maine—Albert C. McLaughlin, Jr., 48 Monroe street, Augusta.
 Maryland—District of Columbia—John R. Neal, room 25 Franklin building, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts—Martin T. Joyce, 427 Old South building, Boston.
 Michigan—R. L. Drake, 308 Wayne County Bank building, Detroit.
 Minnesota—George W. Lawson, 309 Wabasha street, St. Paul.
 Missouri—John T. Smith, Labor Temple, Kansas City.
 Montana—O. M. Partelow, box 31, Butte.
 Nebraska—Frank M. Coffey, labor bureau, state capitol, Lincoln.
 New Hampshire—J. J. Coyne, 202 Greene street, Manchester.
 New Jersey—Henry F. Hilfers, 68 South Orange avenue, Newark.
 New Mexico—Arthur C. Culver, box 622, Albuquerque.
 New York—Edward A. Bates, room 14 Jones building, Utica.
 North Carolina—M. E. Meadows, 107 Church street, Asheville.
 North Dakota—H. E. McCaskie, box 404, Fargo.
 Ohio—Thomas J. Donnelly, room 17 Hulbert block, 6th and Vine streets, Cincinnati.
 Oklahoma—Ollie S. Wilson,* 207 Patterson building, Oklahoma City.
 Oregon—Ed J. Stack, 162 2d street, Portland.
 Pennsylvania—C. F. Quinn, rooms M 1-3 Commonwealth Trust building, Harrisburg.
 Porto Rico—Free Federation of Workmen—Raphael Alonso, box 807, San Juan.
 Rhode Island—Lawrence A. Grace, room 3, 268 Weybosset street, Providence.
 South Carolina—R. W. Schischka, 1530 Henderson street, Columbia.

Tennessee—A. J. Simon, 1311 6th avenue, north, Nashville.
 Texas—George H. Slater, 2911 Avenue N^W, Galveston.
 Utah—J. H. Lamont, Labor temple, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—Alexander Ironside, 33 Ayers street, Barre.
 Virginia—Howard T. Colvin, 202 Park building, Richmond.
 Washington—Charles Perry Taylor, box 1285, Tacoma.
 West Virginia—James L. Pauley, 610 Ohio avenue, Charleston.
 Wisconsin—J. J. Handley, 207 Brisbane hall, Milwaukee.
 Wyoming—A. W. Sandberg, room 1 Mine Workers' building, Cheyenne.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Women's Trade Union League, The National—Mrs. Raymond Robins,* 166 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
 Women's International Union Label League—Mrs. Anna B. Field, Harting block, Elwood, Ind.
 Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America—Charles S. Barrett,* Union City, Ga.
 American Society of Equity—S. D. Kump, 525 Indiana Trust building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Churches of Christ, Federal Council of the—Charles S. Macfarland, 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.
 Catholic Societies, American Federation of—Anthony Matre, Victoria building, St. Louis, Mo.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union—William Dobson, University Park building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Conductors, Order of Railway—C. E. Whitney, Kimball building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive—Warren S. Stone,* Society for Savings building, Cleveland, O.
 Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive—W. S. Carter,* Jefferson building, Peoria, Ill.
 Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railroad—A. E. King, American Trust building, Cleveland, O.
 Window Glass Workers, National—J. M. Neenan, 419 Electric building, Cleveland, O.
 *President.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE STATES (1913).

[From census bureau report.]

State.	Debt.	*Per capita.	State.	Debt.	*Per capita.	State.	Debt.	*Per capita.
Alabama	\$13,132,375	\$5.95	Michigan	\$7,089,092	\$2.41	South Dakota...	\$370,000	\$0.58
Arizona	3,594,371	13.28	Minnesota	1,345,290	0.63	Tennessee	11,811,728	5.32
Arkansas	1,250,500	0.76	Mississippi	4,460,519	2.41	Texas	4,856,499	1.14
California	11,091,058	3.83	Missouri	4,775,527	1.40	Utah	1,429,694	3.62
Colorado	3,173,949	3.70	Montana	1,747,910	3.73	Vermont	569,906	1.58
Connecticut	7,110,451	6.12	Nebraska	374,394	0.31	Virginia	24,654,851	10.46
Delaware	826,785	3.70	Nevada	670,759	6.70	Washington	1,556,012	1.21
Florida	619,199	0.77	New Hampshire..	2,120,611	4.50	Wisconsin	2,251,000	0.93
Georgia	6,934,202	2.57	New Jersey	642,069	0.24	Wyoming	122,375	0.77
Idaho	2,450,703	5.92	New Mexico	1,236,632	3.41	Total	422,796,525	3.57
Illinois	2,272,620	0.39	New York	111,457,332	9.05	*Debt less sinking fund assets.		
Indiana	1,350,783	0.49	North Carolina..	8,058,430	3.54	†Sinking fund exceeds debt.		
Iowa	356,670	0.16	North Dakota...	937,300	1.29	NOTE—The debt of the District		
Kansas	370,000	0.14	Ohio	5,300,430	1.05	of Columbia is included with the		
Kentucky	4,452,174	1.90	Oklahoma	6,930,243	3.74	municipal debt. West Virginia		
Louisiana	13,546,150	7.89	Oregon	30,852	0.04	reports no debt, but will eventu-		
Maine	1,254,998	1.67	Pennsylvania ..	659,460	†	ally have to assume part of the		
Maryland	13,035,750	5.56	Rhode Island...	5,800,308	9.02	debt of Virginia.		
Massachusetts ..	1,117,082,991	22.78	South Carolina..	7,111,875	3.98			

THE UNITED STATES IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES.

Bohemian—Spoyeny Stati.
 Dutch—De Vereenigde Staten.
 French—Les Etats-Unis.
 German—Der Vereinigten Staaten.
 Greek—Al Inomental Politia.
 Italian—Gli Stati Uniti.

Norwegian and Danish—De Forenede Stater.
 Spanish—Los Estados Unidos.
 Swedish—De Foreneta Staterna.
 Polish—Stany Zjednoczone.
 Russian—Soyedionniye Shtati.
 Portuguese—Os Estados Unidos.

WEATHER FORECASTS AND SIGNALS.

The operations of the weather bureau of the department of agriculture are based on observations of the weather taken at about 200 observatories throughout the United States at the same moment of time and telegraphed daily to Washington, D. C., and to other important cities. These observations, comprising barometric pressure, temperature, precipitation, winds and clouds, are entered upon outline charts of the United States by means of symbols, forming the "daily weather map," from which the forecasts are made. These forecasts are issued every day for every state in the union, and whenever necessary special warnings are sent out of storms,

frosts, cold waves, heavy snows and floods. In addition to the main office in Washington, there are subordinate forecast centers in Chicago, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco and Portland, Ore. Weather forecasts for a week in advance are now sent out from Washington.

The forecasts are first telegraphed to about 2,300 principal distributing points, whence they are further disseminated by telegraph, telephone and through the mail by means of forecast cards, rural free delivery slips and newspapers.

It is estimated that the total number of persons in the United States to whom the weather forecasts are available is more than 4,000,000.

No. 1. White flag.	No. 2. Blue flag.	No. 3 White and blue flag.	No. 4. Black triangle- lar flag.	No. 5. White flag with black square in center.
				
Clear or fair weather.	Rain or snow.	Local rain or snow.	Temperature.	Cold wave.

WEATHER FLAGS.

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain

about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold-wave flag is used to indicate anticipated frosts.



Small craft. Northwest winds. Southwest winds. Northeast winds. Southeast winds. "Hurricane" signal.

STORM-WARNING FLAGS.

Small craft warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected.

Storm warnings—A red flag with a black center indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: Red, easterly; white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds and a white light above a red light westerly winds.

Two red flags, with black centers, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and northern Atlantic coast. Hurricane warnings are not displayed at night.

ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES, DEGREES, ETC.

Following is a list of some of the more common abbreviations used after the names of persons to designate title, rank, degree, membership in societies, orders or public bodies, etc.:

- A. B. A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
- Bart.—Baronet.
- B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
- B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
- C. B.—Companion of the Bath.
- C. E.—Civil Engineer.
- C. I. E.—Companion of Order of Indian Empire.
- C. J.—Chief Justice.
- C. M. G.—Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
- C. V. O.—Companion of Victorian Order.
- D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
- D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.
- D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order.
- F. R. G. S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
- F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
- J. P.—Justice of the Peace.
- K. C.—King's Counsel.

- K. C. B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.
- K. C. M. G.—Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
- K. C. V. O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.
- K. G.—Knight of the Garter.
- LL. B.—Bachelor of Laws.
- LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
- Litt. D.—Doctor of Literature.
- M. A.—Master of Arts.
- M. C.—Member of Congress.
- M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.
- M. P.—Member of Parliament.
- M. V. O.—Member of the Victorian Order.
- N. A.—National Academician.
- O. M.—Order of Merit.
- P. C.—Privy Councillor.
- Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
- R. A.—Royal Academician.
- S. J.—Society of Jesus.
- U. S. A.—United States Army.
- U. S. N.—United States Navy.
- V. C.—Victoria Cross.

HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERALLY OR LOCALLY OBSERVED.

Arbor Day—Usually fixed by governor.
 Bennington Battle Day—Aug. 16.
 Christmas Day—Dec. 25.
 Columbus Day—Oct. 12.
 Confederate Memorial Day—See Decoration day.
 Davis, Jefferson, Birthday—June 3.
 Decoration Day—Federal, May 30; confederate, April 26 (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi) and May 10 (North and South Carolina).
 Election Days—See Election Calendar.
 Flag Day—June 14; designated by governor.
 Georgia Day—Feb. 12.
 Independence Day—July 4.
 Jefferson's Birthday—April 13.
 Labor Day—First Monday in September.
 Landing Day—July 25 (Porto Rico).
 Lee's Birthday—Jan. 19.
 Lincoln's Birthday—Feb. 12.
 Maine (Battle Ship) Day—Feb. 15.
 Mardi Gras—February (New Orleans).
 McKinley Day—Jan. 29.
 Mecklenburg Independence Declaration—May 20.
 Memorial Day—See Decoration day.
 Mothers' Day—Second Sunday in May.
 New Orleans, Battle of—Jan. 8.
 New Year's Day—Jan. 1.
 Patriots' Day—April 19 (Maine, Massachusetts).
 Pioneers' Day—July 15 (Idaho), July 24 (Utah).
 Texas Independence Day—March 2.
 Thanksgiving Day—Last Thursday in November.
 Washington's Birthday—Feb. 22.

HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Alabama—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (the day before Ash Wednesday, first day of Lent); Good Friday (the Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day (last Thursday in November); Dec. 25.
 Alaska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30 (Memorial day); July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Arizona—Jan. 1; Arbor day (first Monday in February); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Arkansas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Oct. 12 (Columbus day); Dec. 25.
 California—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Sept. 9 (Admission day); Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12; general election day in November; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Colorado—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor and School day (third Friday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon from June 1 to Aug. 31 in the city of Denver.
 Connecticut—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Delaware—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 District of Columbia—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; March 4 (Inauguration day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Florida—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Arbor day (first Friday in February); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.
 Georgia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Idaho—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (first Friday after May 1); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Illinois—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12 (Columbus day); general, state, county and city election days; Saturday afternoons; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Arbor, Bird, Flag and Mothers' days are appointed by the governor, but are not legal holidays. Like McKinley day (Jan. 29), "Remember the Maine" day (Feb. 15), Douglas day (April 23), they are observed by special exercises, flag displays, etc.; banks are not closed. Arbor and Bird days usually come on the third Friday of April in the northern part of the state and the fourth Friday of October in the southern part. Flag day is June 14 and Mothers' day is second Sunday in May.
 Indiana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Iowa—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Kansas—The only holidays by statute are Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Labor day (first Monday in September) and Arbor day; Oct. 12; but the days commonly observed in other states are holidays by general consent.
 Kentucky—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.
 Louisiana—Jan. 1; Jan. 8 (anniversary of the battle of New Orleans); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday); Good Friday (Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); July 4; Nov. 1 (All Saints' day); general election day; fourth Saturday in November (Labor day, in the parish of New Orleans only); Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in New Orleans.
 Maine—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Maryland—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Sept. 12 (Defenders' day); Oct. 12; general election day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.
 Massachusetts—Feb. 22; April 19 (Patriots' day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Michigan—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Oct. 12; general election day; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Minnesota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; Good Friday (Friday before Easter); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25; Arbor day (as appointed by the governor).
 Mississippi—First Monday in September; by common consent July 4. Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25 are observed as holidays.
 Missouri—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.
 Montana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (third Tuesday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; any day appointed by the governor as a fast day.
 Nebraska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (April 22); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Nevada—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 New Hampshire—Feb. 22; fast day appointed by the governor; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.
 New Jersey—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days, and every Saturday afternoon.
 New Mexico—Jan. 1; July 4; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; Decoration, Labor and Arbor days appointed by the governor.
 New York—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.
 North Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); May 20 (anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence); July 4; state election day in August; first Thursday in September (Labor day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Dakota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Arbor day (when appointed by the governor); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Ohio—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Oklahoma—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Oregon—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Saturday in June; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; public fast day; Dec. 25.

Pennsylvania—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Good Friday; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Philippines—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Thursday and Friday of Holy week; July 4; Aug. 13; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Dec. 30.

Porto Rico—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; July 25 (Landing day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Rhode Island—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; second Friday in May (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

South Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25, 26, 27.

South Dakota—Same as in North Dakota.

Tennessee—Jan. 1; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Texas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22 (Arbor day); March 2 (anniversary of Texas independence); April 21 (anniversary of battle of San Jacinto); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; appointed fast days; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Utah—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 15 (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; July 24 (Pioneer day); first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day and appointed fast days; Dec. 25.

Vermont—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Aug. 16 (Bennington Battle day); Labor day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Virginia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving and appointed fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Washington—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

West Virginia—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wisconsin—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wyoming—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Dec. 25.

The national holidays, such as July 4, New Year's, etc., are such by general custom and observance and not because of congressional legislation. Congress has passed no laws establishing holidays for the whole country. It has made Labor day a holiday in the District of Columbia, but the law is of no effect elsewhere. It has also designated the second Sunday in May as "Mothers' Day."

FIRE PREVENTION DAY.

The fire insurance and fire prevention committees of the Safety First Federation of America announced Aug. 20, 1915, that they had selected Oct. 1 as the date of the annual national fire prevention day. The committees were composed of representatives from all parts of the United States and Canada.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

[From reports of bureau of animal industry, U. S. department of agriculture (1915).]

Foot and mouth disease, also known as aphthous fever, epizootic aphthæ and eczema contagiosa, is an acute, highly communicable disease chiefly confined to cloven footed animals and characterized by an eruption of vesicles or blisters on the mucous membrane of the mouth and on the skin between the toes and above the hoofs. The vesicles rupture, forming erosions and ulcerations; there are also salivation, tenderness of the affected parts, loss of appetite, lameness, emaciation and diminution in the quantity of milk secreted. While it may be regarded as essentially a disease of cattle, hogs would seem to be as easy a prey. Almost in the same grade of receptivity are sheep and goats. Horses, dogs, cats and even poultry may occasionally become infected with the disease, the last three being particularly dangerous as carriers of the contagion. Man himself is not immune.

As with other communicable diseases, the source and origin of foot and mouth disease have given rise to much speculation. It is now conceded that foot and mouth disease is propagated by a specific virus and that every outbreak starts from some pre-existing outbreak. Experiments have shown that the virus will pass through standard germ-proof filters, thus indicating its minute size and the reason it has not been detected by the staining methods. The contagion may be found in the serum of the vesicles on the mouth, feet and udder; in the saliva, milk and various secretions and excretions; also in the blood during the rise of temperature. A wide distribution of the virus and a rapid infection of a herd are the result. Animals may be infected directly, as by licking, and in calves by sucking, or indirectly by such things as infected manure, hay, utensils, drinking troughs,

railway cars, animal markets, barnyards and pastures.

Foot and mouth disease has appeared in the United States on six different occasions—1870, 1880, 1884, 1902, 1903 and 1914. The latest invasion was discovered in the vicinity of Niles, Mich., in October, 1914, after it had evidently been under way since August of the same year. This was the most serious and extensive outbreak ever known in this country. It was found in twenty-one states and the District of Columbia. Illinois had the largest infected area and the largest number of animals infected, the disease appearing in some fifty counties. Next in order came Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio. Stockyards in Chicago and other places which were found to be infected were closed temporarily and disinfected.

Officials of the department of agriculture in Washington reported in April that more than 124,000 animals had been killed because of the epidemic at a cost of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, the expense of which had been shared equally by the federal and state governments. Congress before the close of its session in March appropriated \$2,500,000 for the eradication of the disease and to aid in paying for the losses. Energetic efforts to stamp out the disease were made by both federal and state officers and in May it seemed as if the measures taken had been successful. In Illinois, however, there was a recurrence of the epidemic in August. The first affected herd was found on a farm in Wheeling township, A. Cook county, Aug. 8, and later others were found in a number of other counties. Steps were at once taken to eradicate the disease by slaughtering all infected animals and enforcing a strict quarantine in all localities in which cases had been discovered.

IMMIGRATION LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

The immigration law provides for a poll tax of \$4 for every alien entering the United States. This tax is not levied upon aliens who shall enter the United States after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year immediately preceding such entrance in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba or Mexico, nor upon aliens in transit through the United States, nor upon aliens arriving in Guam, Porto Rico or Hawaii.

Whenever the president shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the president may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

The following classes are excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane within five years; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons who have committed a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude; polygamists or persons who believe in the practice of polygamy; anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States, or of all governments or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, or women and girls coming into the United States for any immoral purpose; contract laborers who have been induced to migrate to this country by offers of employment or in consequence of agreements of any kind, verbal or written, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; any person whose ticket or passage is paid for

with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes and that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, society, municipality or foreign government, directly or indirectly; all children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, at the discretion of the secretary of labor. Nothing in the act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude. Skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country. The provisions of the law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, clergymen, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants.

It is unlawful to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien by promise of employment through advertisements printed in any foreign country. This, however, does not apply to states or territories advertising the inducements they offer to immigration thereto.

All aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall be immediately sent back by the owners of the vessels bringing them. Any alien entering the United States in violation of law and such as become public charges from causes existing prior to their landing shall be deported at any time within three years after their arrival.

No person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such belief in or opposition to all organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, shall be permitted to enter the United States.

STATE MOTTOES.

Following are the mottoes adopted by the various states of the union and appearing on their state seals except as otherwise noted:

Alabama—Here we rest.
 Arizona—Ditat Deus (God enriches).
 Arkansas—Regnant populi (The people rule).
 California—Eureka (I have found it).
 Colorado—Nil nisi numine (Nothing without Providence).
 Connecticut—Qui transtulit sustinet (Who transplanted sustains).
 Delaware—Liberty and independence.
 Florida—In God we trust.
 Georgia—Wisdom, justice, moderation.
 Idaho—Esto perpetua (May it be perpetual).
 Illinois—State sovereignty, national union.
 Indiana—(No motto).
 Iowa—Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.
 Kansas—Ad astra per aspera (To the stars through difficulties).
 Kentucky—United we stand, divided we fall.
 Louisiana—Union, justice, confidence.
 Maine—Dirigo (I direct).
 Maryland—Fatti maschil, parole femine (Deeds, men; words, women).
 Massachusetts—Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem (By the sword he seeks repose settled under liberty).
 Michigan—Si queris peninsulam amoenam, circumspice (If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you).
 Minnesota—L'étoile du nord (Star of the north).
 Mississippi—(No motto).
 Missouri—Salus populi suprema lex esto (Let the people's safety be the supreme law).
 Montana—Oro y plata (Gold and silver).

Nebraska—Equality before the law.
 Nevada—All for our country.
 New Hampshire—(No motto).
 New Jersey—Liberty and prosperity.
 New Mexico—Crescit eundo (It increases as it advances).
 New York—Excelsior (Higher).
 North Carolina—Esse quam videri (To be rather than to seem).
 North Dakota—Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
 Ohio—(No motto).
 Oklahoma—Labor omnia vincit (Labor conquers all things).
 Oregon—The union.
 Pennsylvania—Virtue, liberty and independence.
 Rhode Island—Hope.
 South Carolina—Animis opibusque parati (Ready in soul and resource) and Dum spiro spero (While I breathe I hope).
 South Dakota—Under God the people rule.
 Tennessee—Agriculture, commerce.
 Texas—Has no official motto but "Texas—one and indivisible," adopted by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, is sometimes used.
 Utah—Industry. (State seal indicates industry and independence).
 Vermont—Freedom and unity.
 Virginia—Sic semper tyrannis (Thus ever to tyrants).
 Washington—(No motto).
 West Virginia—Montani semper liberi (Mountaineers are always free).
 Wisconsin—Forward.
 Wyoming—Equal rights.
 United States—E pluribus unum (Out of many, one).

ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

STEFANSSON FINDS NEW LAND.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, commander of the Canadian government expedition engaged in exploring the arctic regions north of Alaska and British Columbia, reported in the fall of 1915 that he had discovered new land at 77 degrees 43 minutes north and 115 degrees 43 minutes west. In a letter dated Herschel Island, Aug. 22, and sent via Nome, Alaska, Sept. 16, he said that the land was first sighted June 18 and that he and his companions, Storkensen, Andreassen and Thomson, explored about 100 miles of the coast line, but that mountains were seen for at least fifty miles farther east. From a height of 2,000 feet twenty miles inland still higher hills were seen in all directions from north to east, extending for a distance estimated at more than fifty miles. Caribou and other arctic animals, except bears, were abundant. The new land lies to the north and northeast of Prince Patrick Island at a distance of about 100 miles.

Mr. Stefansson's original plan was to have used the steam whaler Karluk to explore Beaufort sea and the waters west of the American arctic archipelago, but that ship was crushed in the ice. The leader of the expedition consequently determined to accomplish the same purpose by traveling over the ice with dogs and sledges. He bought a small trading schooner, North Star, to assist his remaining ship, the gasoline schooner Mary Sachs, in carrying supplies to the points where they were needed. In the spring of 1914 Stefansson, with two companions, made a journey of some 700 miles from Martin Point, Alaska, to the coast of Banks Island. The summer was spent in shooting caribou for the winter supply of meat. The party passed the winter of 1914-1915 at Cape Kellett on the southwestern coast of Banks Island.

The ice journey of 1915, which led to the discovery of the new land, was begun Feb. 21 when the party left the base at Cape Kellett, but delays of various kinds were experienced, such as open lanes of water, adverse currents and accidents to the equipment, and it was June 15 before the northern tip of Melville Island was reached. There was but little time to investigate the new land, which was reached a few days later, as the warm weather was causing the ice to break up. On his return trip to Cape Kellett Mr. Stefansson followed the west coast of Melville Island and traveled diagonally across Banks Island. A great deal of new charting was accomplished on both the outward and homeward journeys.

Mr. Stefansson announced in his letter that he planned to establish a base on Banks or Prince Patrick Island, spend the winter there and then make a further investigation of the new land in 1916. Before his letter was received at Nome in September it was generally supposed that he and his companions had perished and much relief was felt when the news came that they were all well and had suffered no great hardships. The expedition, which started in 1913, was financed by the Canadian government, and all land discovered in the course of the exploration consequently belongs to the dominion.

SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Word was received from Sir Ernest Shackleton, leader of the British expedition having for its object the crossing of the south polar area from the Weddell sea to the Ross sea that the ice conditions were such in November of 1914 that he saw no hope of getting through that season and he and his party would probably not be heard from again until March, 1916, when it might be expected in New Zealand. Sir Ernest wrote from South Georgia and his letter was dated Nov. 30, 1914. In this communication he said that the party which would probably cross the antarctic continent with him would be made up of Frank Wild, second in command; Tom Green, in charge of sledges; George Marston, in charge of general stores; F. Hurley and Dr. Macklin, surgeon. The plan was to sail from South Georgia on the *Endurance* (formerly the *Polaris*) in December

and make a landing about the end of the month. The vessel would probably spend the winter at Filcheney's landing and sail for South Georgia about Feb. 1, 1916, with the members of the shore party not making the transcontinental journey. The *Aurora*, carrying the expedition which was to meet the Shackleton party, was to winter in the Ross sea and be ready to take the explorers to New Zealand in the event that they succeeded in their attempt to cross the south polar continent.

MAC MILLAN EXPEDITION.

Dr. Donald B. MacMillan, who sailed at the head of a party of scientists for the arctic regions July 5, 1913, reported in May, 1915, that Crocker land, which members of the Peary expedition thought they saw in 1906, has no existence in fact. He, in company with Ensign Fitzhugh Green and two Eskimos, reached the supposed site of this land April 23, 1915, but found no sign of land there. The party frequently saw mirages in that vicinity which greatly resembled land, and it was probably something of this kind which deceived Peary. Dr. MacMillan picked up at various points records left by Dr. Kane, Commander Nares and Robert Peary, and a cache of milk and pemmican left by Capt. Sverdrup. The work of the expedition planned for 1915 included exploration of the region south of Ellef and Amund Ringnes land and the Greely fiord and Lake Hazen region in Grant land.

RUSSIAN EXPLORERS RETURN.

Commander Wilkitzky, the Russian explorer who discovered Nicholas II. land north of Cape Chelyuskin in 1913, arrived at Archangel, Russia, Sept. 18, 1915, after doing much valuable work in charting the arctic coast of Russia. Capt. Otto Sverdrup, the Norwegian explorer, who had been searching for the Russians, Rusanoff and Brustloff, arrived at Archangel at the same time.

THE POLAR RECORD.

Year.	Explorer.	ARCTIC.	Deg.	Min.
1854	E. K. Kane.....	80	55	
1871	Capt. Hall.....	82	16	
1876	Capt. Nares.....	83	10	
1879	Lieut. De Long.....	77	15	
1882	Lieut. Greely.....	83	23	
1890	Lieut. Peary.....	83	50	
1891	Lieut. Peary.....	83	24	
1895	Fridtjof Nansen.....	86	14	
1900	Duke d'Abruzzi.....	86	33	
1902	Lieut. Peary.....	84	17	
1904	Anthony Fiala.....	83	13	
1906	Commander Peary.....	87	6	
1909	Commander Peary.....	90	(Pole)	
ANTARCTIC.				
1774	Capt. Cook.....	71	15	
1823	Capt. Weddell.....	74	15	
1842	Capt. Ross.....	77	49	
1895	Borchgrevink.....	74	10	
1898	De Gerlache.....	71	36	
1900	Borchgrevink.....	78	50	
1902	Capt. Robert F. Scott.....	82	17	
1909	Lieut. Shackleton.....	88	23	
1911	Road Amundsen.....	90	(Pole)	
1912	Capt. Robert F. Scott.....	90	(Pole)	

FOURTH OF JULY CASUALTIES.

[Journal of the American Medical Association.]		1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Deaths—Tetanus ...	67	10	6	3	3	1	
Other causes.....	64	47	35	29	37	29	
Total	131	57	41	32	40	30	
One eye lost.....	33	26	21	22	13	11	
Loss of legs, arms and hands.....	26	30	13	10	16	5	
Loss of fingers.....	114	83	43	46	67	38	
Other injuries.....	2,612	1,339	862	1,051	1,367	1,081	
Total injured.....	2,792	1,546	947	1,131	1,466	1,135	
Total casualties...2,923	1,603	988	1,163	1,506	1,165		
Total casualties in 1903, 4,449; in 1904, 4,169; in 1905, 5,176; in 1906, 5,466; in 1907, 4,412; in 1908, 5,623; in 1909, 5,307.							



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Secretary Treasury.



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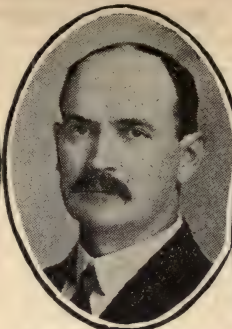
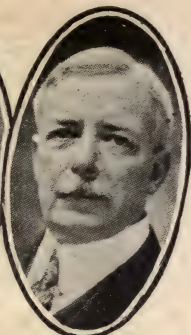


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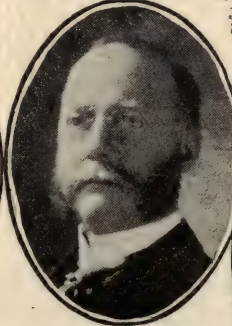
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THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

The National Government.

Corrected to Dec. 15, 1915.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

President—Woodrow Wilson (N. J.).....	\$75,000
Secretary to the President—Joseph P. Tumulty (N. J.).....	7,500
Vice-President—Thomas R. Marshall (Ind.).....	12,000
Executive Clerk—Rudolph Forster (Va.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—T. W. Brahaney (Wis.).....	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary—Robert Lansing (N. Y.).....	\$12,000
Counselor for Department—Frank Lyon Polk (N. Y.).....	7,500
Assistant Secretary—John E. Osborne (Wyo.).....	5,000
Second Assistant Secretary—Alvey A. Adee (D. C.).....	4,500
Third Assistant Secretary—William Phillips (Mass.).....	4,500
Director Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr (N. Y.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis (Neb.).....	3,000
Solicitor—Cone Johnson (Tex.).....	5,000
Assistant Solicitors—Lester H. Woolsey (N. Y.), Fred K. Nielsen (Neb.) and Hampson Gary (Tex.).....	3,000
Foreign Trade Adviser—William B. Fleming (Ky.).....	4,500
Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Sydney Y. Smith (D. C.).....	2,250
Chief of Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler (O.).....	2,250
Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—John R. Buck (Me.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Accounts and Disbursing Clerk—William McNeir (Mich.).....	2,300
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library—John A. Tonner (O.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Miles M. Shand (N. J.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Citizenship—Richard W. Flournoy, Jr. (Md.).....	2,100
Chief of Division of Latin-American Affairs—Boaz W. Long (N. M.).....	4,500
Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs—Edward T. Williams (O.).....	4,500
Chief of Division of Near Eastern Affairs—Albert H. Putney (Ill.).....	3,000
Chief of Division of Information—John H. James (O.).....	3,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—William G. McAdoo (N. Y.).....	\$12,000
Secretary to the Secretary—George R. Cooksey (D. C.).....	3,000
Assistant Secretary—William P. Malburn (Col.).....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Byron R. Newton (N. Y.).....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Andrew J. Peters (Mass.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—James L. Wilmeth (Ark.).....	4,000
Chief of Appointment Division—James E. Harper (S. C.).....	3,000
Chief of Bookkeeping and Warrants Division—Charles H. Miller (Mass.).....	3,500
Chief of Public Monies Division—Eugene B. Daskam (Conn.).....	3,000
Chief of Customs Division—Frank M. Halstead (Cre.).....	4,000
Chief of Division of Printing and Stationery—Frederick F. Weston (Iowa).....	2,500
Chief of Loans and Currency Division—William S. Broughton (Ill.).....	3,500
Superintendent of Mails—S. M. Gaines (Ky.).....	2,500
Chief of Secret Service Division—William J. Flynn (N. Y.).....	4,000
Chief of Special Agents Division—Joseph W. Wheatley (D. C.).....	12
Disbursing Clerk—Sydney E. Jacobs (Wis.).....	3,000
Director Hygienic Laboratory—Surgcon John F. Anderson (Va.).....	3,000
Deputy Collector in Charge of Custom House—John D. C. Koogle (D. C.).....	2,000
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.	
Supervising Architect—(Vacancy).....	6,000

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Director—Joseph E. Ralph (Ill.).....	\$6,000
Assistant Director—Frank E. Ferguson (Md.).....	3,500
Superintendent Engraving Division—George U. Rose, Jr. (D. C.).....	4,800

COAST GUARD.

Captain Commandant—E. P. Bertholf (N. J.).....	5,000
Assistant—Oliver M. Maxima (Ind.).....	2,500

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Register—H. B. Teheh (Okla.).....	4,000
Assistant—James W. McCarter (S. D.).....	2,500

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Comptroller—Walter W. Warwick (O.).....	6,000
Assistant—Charles M. Foree (Ky.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk—William G. Platt.....	2,500
Chief Law Clerk—Jared D. Terrell (Mich.).....	2,500

AUDITORS.

Auditor for Treasury Department—Samuel Patterson (Neb.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—Albion B. Jameson (Pa.).....	2,250
Auditor for War Department—James L. Batty (Mo.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—James E. Maulding (Ill.).....	2,250
Auditor for Interior Department—Oscar A. Price (W. Va.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—J. E. R. Ray.....	2,250
Auditor for Navy Department—Edward L. Luckow (Wis.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—Byron J. Price (Wis.).....	2,250
Auditor for State and Other Departments—Edward D. Hearne (Del.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—W. W. Scott (N. C.).....	2,250
Auditor for Postoffice Department—Charles A. Kram (Pa.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—T. H. Sweeney (Minn.).....	3,000

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Treasurer—John Burke (N. D.).....	8,000
Assistant Treasurer—George Fort (Ga.).....	3,600
Deputy Assistant Treasurer—F. J. F. Thiel (N. Y.).....	3,200
Supt. National Bank Redemption Div.—E. W. Wilson (Md.).....	3,500

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Comptroller—John Skelton Williams (Va.).....	5,000
Deputy—Thomas P. Kane (D. C.).....	3,500

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner—William H. Osborn (N. C.).....	6,500
Deputy Commissioner—David A. Gates (Ark.).....	4,000
Deputy—Robert Williams, Jr. (N. Y.).....	4,000
Deputy—George E. Fletcher (La.).....	3,600

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Director—Robert N. Wooley (Va.).....	5,000
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PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Surgeon-General—Rupert Blue (S. C.).....	6,000
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WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Lindley M. Garrison (N. J.).....	\$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Henry S. Breckinridge (Ky.).....	5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield.....	4,000
Chief of Staff—Brig.-Gen. Hugh Scott.....	8,000

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. Henry P. McCain.....	
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Assistants—Cols. H. O. S. Heistand, William A. Simpson, Benjamin Alvord, Eugene F. Ladd, James B. Erwin.....	
Chief Clerk—A. W. Slunk.....	

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington.....	
Assistants—Cols. J. L. Chamberlain, George K. Hunter, David C. Shanks.....	
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker.....	

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Judge-Advocate General—Brig.-Gen. E. H. Crowder.....	
Assistants—Cols. John A. Hull, George M. Dunn.....	
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—William H. Keith.....	

QUARTERMASTER'S CORPS.

Chief of Quartermaster's Corps—Brig.-Gen. James B. Aleshire.
 Assistants—Brig.-Gens. H. G. Sharpe, C. A. De-
 vol.
 Chief Clerk—Charles P. Daly.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General—Brig.-Gen. William C. Gorgas.
 Assistants—Cols. L. Brechemin, Charles Richard,
 R. G. Ebert, W. H. Arthur, G. E. Bushnell,
 H. P. Birmingham, W. Stephenson, J. L.
 Phillips, G. L. Edie, William D. Crosby, C.
 M. Gandy, W. D. McCaw, Jefferson R. Kean,
 Henry I. Raymond.
 Chief Clerk—John Wilson.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Chief of Engineers—Brig.-Gen. Dan C. Kingman.
 Chief Clerk—P. J. Dempsey.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Officer in Charge—Col. William W. Harts.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Chief of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. William Crozier.
 Chief Clerk—John J. Cook.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

Chief of Bureau—Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre.
 Chief Clerk—L. V. Carmack.

SIGNAL OFFICE.

Chief Signal Officer—Brig.-Gen. Geo. P. Scriven.
 Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn.

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Chief—Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Mills.
 Chief Clerk—R. E. Fraile.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Josephus Daniels (N. C.).....\$12,000
 Assistant Secretary—Franklin D. Roosevelt
 (N. Y.)..... 5,000
 Aid to Secretary of Navy—Commander Daniel
 W. Wurtsbaugh.
 Chief of Naval Operations—Rear-Admiral
 William S. Benson (S. C.)..... 6,000
 Chief Clerk—F. S. Curtis.

GENERAL BOARD.

President, Admiral of the Navy George Dewey;
 Rear-Admirals Austin M. Knight, William S.
 Benson, Charles J. Badger, Maj.-Gen. George
 Barnett, Capts. Harry S. Knapp, William L.
 Rogers, James H. Oliver, Spencer S. Wood,
 Charles F. Hughes; Commander Rufus Z.
 Johnston, secretary.

JOINT BOARD.

President, Admiral of the Navy George Dewey;
 Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger, Rear-Admiral
 William S. Benson, Capt. Harry S. Knapp;
 Commander H. J. Zeigemeier, recorder.

OFFICE OF ADMIRAL OF NAVY.

Admiral of the Navy—George Dewey.
 Aid—Lieut. David M. Le Breton.
 Secretary—Lieut. Leonard G. Hoffman.

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Director, Capt. James H. Oliver; Lieutenant-
 Commanders H. H. Whittelsey, Dudley W.
 Knox, William N. Jeffers; Lieuts. Jacob H.
 Klein, John E. Iseman, Jr., Rufus King; Major
 of Marines John H. Russell.

OFFICE OF NAVAL AERONAUTICS.

Director, Mark L. Bristol; Lieutenant-Command-
 er Frank R. McCrary, Lieut. Warren G. Child.
 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Chief Civil Engineer—Homer R. Stanford.
 Civil Engineers—Paul L. Reed, Archibald L.
 Parsons, Clinton D. Thurber.
 Chief Clerk—William M. Smith.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Chief, Rear-Admiral Victor Blue; Capt. John
 H. Dayton, Commander Robert W. McNeely,
 Lieutenant-Commanders William D. Leahy,
 George L. Smith, William Galbraith, Lieuts.
 Harry E. Shoemaker, Charles G. Davy.
 Chief Clerk—H. L. Ballentine.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Hydrographer—Capt. Thomas Washington.
 Assistants—Lieutenant-Commanders George W.
 Steele, John M. Enoch, James P. Lannon.
 Clerk—A. F. Bogue.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Superintendent—Capt. John A. Hoogewerff.
 Astronomers—George A. Hill, John C. Hammond,
 H. R. Morgan.
 Librarian—W. D. Horgan.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Chief—Rear-Admiral Joseph Strauss.
 Chief Clerk—E. S. Brandt.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Chief, Chief Constructor David W. Taylor; Na-
 val Constructors John D. Beuret, Robert
 Stocker, Herbert S. Howard, James L. Acker-
 son, James O. Gawne, Sidney M. Henry,
 Holden C. Richardson.
 Chief Clerk—Michael D. Schaefer.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Chief—Engineer in Chief Robert S. Griffin.
 Chief Clerk—Augustus C. Wrenn.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

Chief, Paymaster-General Samuel McGowan; Pay-
 masters Christian J. Peoples; civilian assistant,
 Clyde Reed.

NAVY DISBURSING AND ALLOTMENT OFFICE.

Pay Director—John H. Merriam.
 Chief Clerk—G. E. Yancey.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Chief—Surgeon-General William C. Braisted.
 Assistant to Bureau—Surgeon Richmond C. Hol-
 comb.
 Chief Clerk—Dr. W. S. Gibson.

NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Medical Director—James D. Gatewood in com-
 mand.

NAVAL DISPENSARY.

Medical Director—Charles H. T. Lowndes in
 charge.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Judge-Advocate General, Capt. Ridley McLean;
 Lieuts. Adolphus Staton, C. M. Austin, Leslie
 E. Bratton, Stephen B. McKinney, Robert F.
 Gross, James L. Oswald, John L. Schaffer;
 Captains of Marines Jesse F. Dyer, James J.
 Mead; First Lieutenant of Marines E. N. Mc-
 Lellan.

NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

President, Rear-Admiral Thomas B. Howard;
 Capts. James H. Glennon, George R. Clark,
 Harold P. Norton, Medical Directors William
 R. DuBose, Francis S. Nash.

BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY FOR SHIPS.

President—Capt. Henry B. Wilson.
 Members—Capt. Emil Theiss, Commander Henry
 A. Wiley, Naval Constructor Horatio G. Gill-
 more, Lieutenant-Commander Harry L. Brinser.
 Recorder—Commander George E. Gelm.

GENERAL INSPECTOR OF THE PAY CORPS.

Pay Inspector—Ziba W. Reynolds.
 Paymaster's Clerk—George W. Masterton.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS.

Commandant—Maj.-Gen. George Barnett.
 Adjutant and Inspector—Col. Charles H. Lauch-
 heimer.
 Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors—Lieut.-Col.
 Rufus H. Lane, Maj. Albert S. McMemore.
 Quartermaster—Col. Charles L. McCawley.
 Assistant Quartermasters—Maj. Henry L. Roose-
 velt, Capt. Percy F. Archer, Seth Williams.
 Paymaster—Col. George Richards.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary—William C. Redfield (N. Y.).....\$12,000
 Assistant Secretary—E. F. Sweet (Mich.)..... 5,000
 Private Secretary to the Secretary—U.
 Grant Smith (N. Y.)..... 2,500
 Chief Clerk—George C. Havenner (D. C.)..... 3,000
 Disbursing Clerk—George Johannes (O.)..... 3,000
 Chief of Appointment Division—Clifford
 Hastings (Wash.)..... 2,500
 Chief Division of Publications—Dan C.
 Vaughan (Ga.)..... 2,500
 Chief Division of Supplies—Francis M.
 Shore (O.)..... 2,500

BUREAU OF CENSUS.	
Director—Samuel L. Rogers (N. C.).....	6,000
Chief Clerk—William L. Austin (Miss.).....	2,500
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.	
Chief—Edward E. Pratt (N. Y.).....	\$6,000
Assistant Chief—E. A. Brand (Va.).....	3,500
Assistant Chief—Frank R. Rutter (Md.).....	3,000
BUREAU OF STANDARDS.	
Director—S. W. Stratton (Ill.).....	6,000
Secretary—H. D. Hubbard (Ill.).....	2,200
BUREAU OF FISHERIES.	
Commissioner—Hugh M. Smith (D. C.).....	6,000
Deputy Commissioner—Dr. H. Frank Moore (Pa.)	3,500
BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES.	
Commissioner—G. R. Putnam (Iowa).....	5,000
Deputy Commissioner—J. S. Conway (Mont.)	4,000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.	
Superintendent—Ernest Lester Jones (Va.)	6,000
Assistant—Robert L. Faris (Mo.).....	4,000
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.	
Commissioner—E. T. Chamberlain (N. Y.).....	4,000
Deputy Commissioner—A. J. Tyler (Wash.)	2,400
STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.	
Supervising Inspector-General—George Uhler (Pa.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—D. N. Hoover, Jr. (D. C.).....	2,000

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General—A. S. Burleson (Tex.).....	\$12,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent—William I. Denning (Ga.)	4,000
Private Secretary to Postmaster-General—Ruskin McArdle (Tex.).....	2,500
Assistant to Chief Clerk—J. B. Cady (D. C.).....	2,000
Selector for the P. O. D.—William H. Lamar (Md.).....	5,000
Assistant Attorney—Julian Southland (N. C.).....	2,750
Purchasing Agent—J. A. Edgerton (N. J.)	4,000
Chief Clerk to Purchasing Agent—Fredrick H. Austin (Mo.).....	2,000
Chief Inspector—John C. Koons (Md.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk, Division Postoffice Inspectors—John W. Johnston (N. Y.).....	2,000
Appointment Clerk—George S. Paull (O.).....	2,000
Disbursing Clerk—William M. Mooney (O.)	2,250
OFFICE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
First Assistant Postmaster-General—Daniel C. Roper (S. C.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—(Vacancy)	2,500
Superintendent Salaries and Allowances—Goodwin D. Ellsworth (N. C.).....	4,000
Assistant Superintendent Salaries and Allowances—David W. Duncan (Pa.).....	2,250
Superintendent Division Postmaster's Appointments—Charles R. Hodges (Tex.)	3,000
Assistants Division Postmaster's Appointments—Simon E. Sullivan (Md.), Lorel N. Morgan (W. Va.).....	2,000
Superintendent City Delivery Service—William S. Ryan (N. Y.).....	3,000
Assistant Superintendent City Delivery Service—Joseph H. Callan (Md.).....	2,000
Superintendent Division of Dead Letters—Marvin M. McLean (Tex.).....	2,000
OFFICE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
Second Assistant Postmaster-General—Otto Praeger (Tex.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—Aleyne A. Fisher (Vt.).....	2,500
Superintendent Railway Adjustments—Charles H. McBride (N. Y.).....	3,000
Assistant Superintendent Railway Adjustments—George E. Bandel (Md.).....	2,250
Superintendent Division Miscellaneous Transportation—John McNitt, Jr. (Mich.)	2,000
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—Joe P. Johnston (Mo.).....	4,000
Assistant General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—George F. Stone (N. Y.).....	3,500
Chief Clerk Railway Mail Service—Edward W. Chatterton (N. Y.).....	2,000
Superintendent Foreign Mails—Robert L. Maddox (Ky.).....	3,000
Assistant Superintendent Foreign Mails—Stewart M. Weber (La.).....	2,000

OFFICE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
Third Assistant Postmaster-General—Alexander M. Dockery (Mo.).....	\$5,000
Chief Clerk—William J. Barrows (Mo.).....	2,500
Superintendent Money Order Division—Charles E. Matthews (Okla.).....	2,750
Chief Clerk Money Order Division—Frank H. Rainey (D. C.).....	2,250
Superintendent Registry System—Malcolm Kerlin (N. J.).....	2,500
Superintendent Division of Finance—William E. Buffington (Pa.).....	2,250
Superintendent Division of Stamps—William C. Pritch (N. Y.).....	2,750
Superintendent Classification Division—William C. Wood (Kas.).....	2,750
Stamped Envelope Agent—William W. Barre (Neb.).....	2,500
OFFICE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General—Jas. I. Blaklee (Pa.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—Alfred B. Foster (Cal.).....	2,500
Superintendent Rural Mails—George L. Wood (Md.).....	3,000
Assistant Superintendent Division Rural Mails—Edgar R. Ryan (Pa.).....	2,000
Chief Clerk Division Rural Mails—Leighton V. B. Marschalk (Ky.).....	2,000
Superintendent Supplies—(Vacancy)	2,750
Assistant Superintendent Supplies—David M. Hildreth (N. H.).....	2,500
Superintendent Division Equipment—(Vacancy)	2,750
Chief Clerk Division Equipment—J. King Pickett (Ala.).....	2,000

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

Director—Carter B. Keene (Me.).....	4,800
Assistant Director—Charles H. Fullaway (Pa.)	3,000
OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.	
Auditor—Charles A. Kram (Pa.).....	5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—T. H. Sweeney (Minn.).....	3,000
Law Clerk—Faber Stevenson (O.).....	3,000
Expert Accountant—L. M. Bartlett (Mass.)	3,000
Chief Division of Postmaster's Accounts—J. H. Clark (Md.).....	2,250
Division of Electrical Accounting—Louis Brehm (Ill.)	2,250
Division of Warrant Payments—D. N. Burbank (N. Y.)	2,250
Miscellaneous Division—William H. Wana-maker (Minn.).....	2,250

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Secretary—William B. Wilson (Pa.).....	\$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Louis F. Post (Ill.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert Watson (Mass.).....	3,000
Solicitor—John B. Densmore (Mont.).....	5,000
Disbursing Clerk—George C. Box (N. Y.).....	3,000
Private Secretary to Secretary—Hugh L. Kerwin (Pa.).....	2,500
Private Secretary to Assistant Secretary—Herbert A. Stevens (Mass.).....	2,100
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.	
Commissioner-General of Immigration—A. Caminetti (Cal.).....	5,000
Assistant Commissioner-General—Alfred Hampton (Tex.).....	3,500
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION.	
Commissioner of Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell (Va.).....	4,000
Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization—Raymond F. Crist (D. C.).....	3,250
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.	
Commissioner of Labor Statistics—Royal Meeker (N. J.).....	5,000
Chief Statistician and Chief Clerk—Ethelbert Stewart (Ill.).....	3,000
CHILDREN'S BUREAU.	
Chief of Bureau—Julia C. Lathrop (Ill.).....	5,000
Assistant Chief—Helen L. Sumner (D. C.).....	2,400

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General—Thomas Watt Gregory (Tex.).....	\$12,000
Secretary to Attorney-General—John T. Suter (D. C.).....	3,000

Solicitor-General—John William Davis (W. Va.).....	\$10,000
Assistant to the Attorney-General—George Carroll Todd (N. Y.).....	9,000
Assistant Attorney-General—Ernest Knaebel (Col.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Samuel Huston Thompson, Jr. (Col.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Samuel J. Graham (Pa.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—William Wallace, Jr. (Mont.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—E. Marvin Underwood (Ga.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Charles Warren (Mass.).....	7,500
Solicitor for Department of Interior—Preston C. West (Okla.).....	5,000
Solicitor for Department of State—Cone Johnson (Tex.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Building—Charles E. Stewart (Ala.).....	3,500
Disbursing Clerk—James H. Mackey (Col.).....	2,750
Appointment Clerk—C. B. Sornborger (Vt.).....	2,000
Attorney in Charge of Pardons—James A. Finch (N. Y.).....	3,000
Solicitor of Treasury (Treasury Department)—Lawrence Becker (Ind.).....	5,000
Assistant Solicitor—Felix A. Reeve (Tenn.).....	3,000
Chief Clerk Solicitor's Office (Treasury Department)—Charles E. Vrooman (Iowa).....	2,000
Solicitor Department of Commerce—Albert Lee Thurman (O.).....	5,000
Solicitor (Department of Labor)—John B. Densmore (Mont.).....	5,000
Assistant Solicitor (Department of Commerce)—Edward T. Quigley.....	3,000
Solicitor (Postoffice Department)—William H. Lamar (Md.).....	5,000
Solicitor Internal Revenue—Ellis C. Johnson (Wash.).....	5,000
Superintendent of Prisons and Prisoners—Francis H. Dulhay (D. C.).....	4,000
Chief Division of Investigation—Bruce Bielaski (Md.).....	3,500
Chief of Division of Accounts—Calvin Satterfield (Md.).....	2,500
Comptroller—William A. Ryan (N. Y.).....	\$4,600
Chief Clerk—Edwin G. Paul (Pa.).....	2,400
BUREAU OF MINES.	
Director—Van H. Manning (Miss.).....	6,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary—David Franklin Houston (Mo.).....	\$12,000
Asst. Secretary—Carl S. Vrooman (Ill.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Reese (D. C.).....	3,500
Private Secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture—Floyd R. Harrison (D. C.).....	2,500
Appointment Clerk—R. W. Roberts (Ill.).....	2,000
Solicitor—Francis G. Caffey (N. Y.).....	5,000
Chief, Forest Service—Henry S. Graves (Conn.).....	5,000
Chief, Weather Bureau—Charles F. Marvin, (Ohio).....	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry—A. D. Melvin (Ill.).....	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry—William A. Taylor (Mich.).....	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Chemistry—Carl L. Alsberg (Mass.).....	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Soils—M. Whitney (Md.).....	4,000
Chief, Bureau of Entomology—L. O. Howard (N. Y.).....	4,500
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey—Henry W. Henshaw (Mass.).....	3,500
Chief, Bureau of Crop Estimates—Leon M. Estabrook (Tex.).....	4,000
Chief, Division of Accounts and Disbursements—A. Zappone (D. C.).....	4,000
Chief, Division of Publications—Joseph A. Arnold (Ind.).....	3,250
Chief, Office of Markets—Charles J. Brand (Ill.).....	4,500
Chief in Charge, Office of Information—George W. Wharton (N. Y.).....	3,000
Director, Office of Experiment Stations—A. C. True (Conn.).....	4,500
Director, Office of Public Roads—L. W. Page (Mass.).....	4,500
Chairman, Insecticide and Fungicide Board—John K. Hayward (N. Y.).....	3,800
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board—Charles L. Marlatt (Kas.).....	4,000

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Franklin K. Lane (Cal.).....	\$12,000
First Assistant Secretary—Andrius A. Jones (N. M.).....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Bo Sweeney (Wash.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk—Ezekiel J. Ayers (N. J.).....	4,000
Solicitor—Preston C. West (Okla.).....	5,000
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.	
Commissioner—Clay Tallman (Nev.).....	5,000
Asst. Commissioner—Chas. M. Bruce (Va.).....	3,500
Chief Clerk—Frank Bond (Wyo.).....	2,750

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner—Cato Sells (Tex.).....	5,000
Asst. Commissioner—E. B. Merritt (Ark.).....	3,500
Chief Clerk—Charles F. Hauke (Wash.).....	2,750

PENSION OFFICE.

Commissioner—Gaylord M. Saltzgeber (O.).....	5,000
Deputy Com'r—Edward C. Tieman (Mo.).....	3,600
Chief Clerk—Frank D. Byington (Md.).....	2,500
Medical Referee—Thomas Featherstonhaugh (N. Y.).....	3,000

PATENT OFFICE.

Commissioner—Thomas Ewing (N. Y.).....	5,000
First Assistant Commissioner—James T. Newton (Ga.).....	4,500
Assistant Commissioner—Robert F. Whitehead (Va.).....	3,500
Chief Clerk—William F. Woolard (Ill.).....	3,000

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Commissioner—Phillander P. Claxton (Tenn.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—Lewis A. Kalbach (Pa.).....	2,000

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Director—George Otis Smith (Me.).....	6,000
Chief Clerk—Henry C. Rizer (Kas.).....	2,500

RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Director and Chief Engineer—Arthur P. Davis (Kas.).....	7,500
Chief Law Officer—Will R. King (Ore.).....	6,000

INDEPENDENT BUREAUS.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Chairman—Charles C. McChord (Ky.).....	\$10,000
James S. Harlan (Ill.).....	10,000
Judson C. Clements (Ga.).....	10,000
Edgar E. Clark (Iowa).....	10,000
Balthasar H. Meyer (Wis.).....	10,000
Henry Clay Hall (Col.).....	10,000
Winthrop M. Daniels (N. J.).....	10,000
Secretary—George B. McGinty.....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Alfred Holmead.....	3,000
Chief Clerk—Lester Sisler.....	2,500

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Cornelius Ford (N. J.).....	5,500
Deputy Public Printer—H. T. Brian (Md.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk—John L. Alverson (Ky.).....	2,500
Private Secretary—Jos. P. O'Lone (N. J.).....	2,500
Superintendent of Work—Daniel V. Chisholm (S. C.).....	3,600
Superintendent of Documents—Josiah H. Brinker (Miss.).....	3,500
Purchasing Agent—Edwd. S. Moores (Wis.).....	3,600

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—John A. McIlhenny (La.), president; Charles M. Galloway (S. C.), Herman W. Craven (Wash.).....	4,000
Chief Examiner—George R. Wales (Vt.).....	3,500
Secretary—John T. Doyle (N. Y.).....	2,500
Chief Division of Efficiency—Herbert D. Brown (Ill.).....	4,000

NEW BIRD RESERVATIONS.

Two national bird reservations were created by executive order in 1915—Mille Lacs, a small island in the lake of the same name in Mille Lacs county, Minnesota (May 14, 1915), and Big Lake, in Mississippi county, Arkansas (Aug. 2, 1915). The Blackbeard island reservation in Georgia, created in 1914, was abandoned as a national bird reservation on account of lack of adequate appropriation for its maintenance.

The Federal Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Salaries: Chief justice, \$15,000; justices, \$14,500; clerk, \$6,000; marshal, \$4,500; reporter, \$4,500.

Chief Justice—Edward D. White, Louisiana, *1910
Associate Justices—Joseph R. Lamar, Georgia, 1910
Joseph McKenna, California,1898
Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts,1902
William R. Day, Ohio,1903
Charles E. Hughes, New York,1910
Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming,1910
Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey,1912
James C. McReynolds, Tennessee,1914
Clerk—James D. Maher,1913
Clerk—Frank K. Green, Dist. of Columbia, 1915
Reporter—C. H. Butler, New York,1902
*Appointed associate justice, 1894.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Salaries of judges, \$6,000 each; chief justice, \$6,500.

Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Alabama, 1913
Judges—Fenton W. Booth, Illinois,1905
Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin,1906
George E. Downey, Indiana,1915
George W. Atkinson, West Virginia,1906

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS

(Acts of Aug. 5, 1909, and Feb. 25, 1910.)

Salaries: Judges, \$7,000 each; marshal, \$3,000, clerk, \$3,500.

Presiding Judge—Robt. M. Montgomery, Mich., 1910
Associate Judges—Jas. F. Smith, California, 1910
Orion M. Barber, Vermont,1910
Marion De Vries, California,1910
George E. Martin, Ohio,1911
Marshal—Frank H. Briggs, Maine,1911
Clerk—Arthur B. Shelton, Dist. of Columbia, 1910

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

FIRST CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Oliver W. Holmes; circuit judges, W. L. Putnam, Frederick Dodge, George H. Bingham; district judges, Clarence Hale, Arthur L. Brown, Edgar Aldrich, James M. Morton, Jr.

SECOND CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Charles E. Hughes; circuit judges, E. H. Lacombe, Henry G. Ward, Alfred C. Cox, Henry Wade Rogers, Martin A. Knapp; district judges, Julius M. Mayer, George W. Ray, John R. Hazel, Charles M. Hough, Thomas L. Chatfield, Learned Hand, Van V. Veeder, Edwin S. Thomas, Augustus N. Hand, Harland B. Howe.

THIRD CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Mahlon Pitney; circuit judges, Victor B. Woolley, Joseph Buffington, John B. McPherson; district judges, Edward G. Bradford, J. W. Thompson, John Rellstab, Charles P. Orr, Charles B. Witmer, Thomas G. Haight, Oliver B. Dickinson, W. H. Seward Thomson.

FOURTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Chief Justice Edward D. White; circuit judges, Jeter C. Pritchard, Charles A. Woods; district judges, Benjamin F. Keller, Henry G. Connor, James E. Boyd, Edmund Waddill, Jr., H. Clay McDowell, Alston G. Dayton, John C. Rose, Henry A. M. Smith, Joseph T. Johnson.

FIFTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Joseph R. Lamar; circuit judges, D. A. Pardee, A. P. McCormick, Richard W. Walker; district judges, W. T. Newman, Emory Speer, William W. Lambdin, H. T. Toulmin, H. C. Niles, Aleck Boardman, Edward R. Meek, T. S. Maxey, Waller T. Burns, William I. Grubb, Rufus E. Foster, William B. Sheppard, Gordon Russell, Rhydon M. Call, Henry D. Clayton, William H. Jackson.

SIXTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice William R. Day; circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Loyal E. Knappen, John W. Warrington; district judges, Walter Evans, A. M. J. Cochran, John E. McCall, John E. Sater, Edward T. Sanford, Clarence W. Sessions, J. M. Killits, H. C. Hollister, Arthur J. Tuttle, John H. Clarke.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice James C. McReynolds; circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, C. C. Kohlsaat, Samuel Aischuler, Julian W.

Mack; district judges, Albert B. Anderson, J. Otis Humphrey, K. M. Landis, A. L. Sanborn, Francis M. Wright, George A. Carpenter, Ferdinand A. Geiger.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter; circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, William C. Hook, Elmer B. Adams, Walter I. Smith, John B. Carland; district judges, Page Morris, Jacob Trieber, J. A. Riner, Charles F. Amidon, Henry T. Reed, J. C. Pollock, W. H. Pope, D. P. Dyer, T. C. Munger, R. E. Campbell, J. H. Cotterall, Robert E. Lewis, Wilbur F. Booth, A. S. Van Valkenburgh, Frank A. Youmans, James D. Elliott, Martin J. Wade.

NINTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Joseph McKenna; circuit judges, E. M. Ross, William B. Gilbert, W. W. Morrow, William H. Hunt; district judges, C. E. Wolverton, William C. Van Fleet, E. S. Farrington, F. S. Dietrich, R. S. Bean, E. E. Cushman, Frank H. Rudkip, George M. Bourquin, Jeremiah Neterer, Maurice T. Dooling, William H. Sawtelle, Benjamin F. Bledsoe, Oscar A. Trippett.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Salaries of circuit judges, \$7,000 each.

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Porto Rico. Circuit judges, W. L. Putnam, Portland, Me., March 17, 1892; Frederic Dodge, Boston, Mass., July 23, 1912; George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H., June 5, 1913.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, New York. Circuit judges, E. H. Lacombe, Albany, N. Y., May 25, 1887; Alfred C. Cox, New York, N. Y., June 3, 1902; Henry G. Ward, New York, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1907; Martin A. Knapp, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1910; Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 28, 1913.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. Circuit judges, Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25, 1906; John B. McPherson, Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1912; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del., Aug. 12, 1914.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. Circuit judges, Jeter C. Pritchard, Asheville, N. C., April 27, 1904; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C., June 5, 1913.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Canal Zone. Circuit judges, Don A. Pardee, Atlanta, Ga., May 13, 1881; A. P. McCormick, Waco, Tex., March 17, 1892; Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 5, 1914.

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee. Circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 3, 1911; John W. Warrington, Cincinnati, O., March 16, 1909; Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 31, 1910.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21, 1902; Christian C. Kohlsaat, Chicago, Ill., March 18, 1905; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1911; Samuel Aischuler, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1915.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma. Circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn., March 17, 1892; William C. Hook, Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 17, 1903; Elmer B. Adams, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1905; John E. Carland, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911; Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1911.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of California, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii. Circuit judges, E. M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1895; W. B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore., March 18, 1895; William W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1897; William H. Hunt, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911.

JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

With date of commission. Salaries, \$6,000 each.

Alabama—Northern and Middle Districts	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	May 2, 1914
Southern district	H. T. Toulmin	Mobile	Jan. 13, 1887
Northern district	William I. Grubb	Birmingham	May 30, 1908
Alaska—First district	Robert W. Jennings	Juneau	May 6, 1913
Second district	John R. Tucker	Nome	Nov. 1, 1913
Third district	Frederick M. Brown	Valdez	June 17, 1913
Fourth district	Charles E. Bunnell	Fairbanks	Jan. 5, 1915
Arizona	William H. Sawtelle	Tucson	Aug. 18, 1913
Arkansas—Eastern district	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	Jan. 9, 1901
Western district	Frank A. Youmans	Fort Smith	June 20, 1911
California—Northern district	Maurice T. Doolling	San Francisco	July 28, 1913
Southern district	Wm. C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	Dec. 17, 1907
	Olin Wellborn	Los Angeles	Mar. 1, 1895
	Benjamin F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	Oct. 16, 1914
	Oscar F. Trippet	Los Angeles	Mar. 3, 1915
Canal Zone	Wm. H. Jackson	Ancon	May 1, 1914
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	Apr. 10, 1906
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	Nov. 17, 1913
Delaware	Edward G. Bradford	Wilmington	May 11, 1897
District of Columbia	Seth Shepard, Ch. J.	Washington	Jan. 5, 1905
Florida—Northern district	Wm. B. Sheppard	Pensacola	May 20, 1908
Southern district	Rhodon M. Call	Jacksonville	Apr. 24, 1913
Georgia—Northern district	William T. Newman	Atlanta	Aug. 13, 1886
Southern district	Emory Speer	Macon	Feb. 18, 1885
	Wm. Wallace Lambdin	Macon	Mar. 3, 1915
Hawaii	A. G. M. Robertson, Ch. J.	Honolulu	May 15, 1911
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	Dec. 17, 1907
Illinois—Northern district	Kenesaw M. Landis	Chicago	Mar. 18, 1905
Eastern district	Geo. A. Carpenter	Chicago	Jan. 11, 1910
Southern district	Francis M. Wright	Urbana	Mar. 17, 1905
Indiana	J. Otis Humphrey	Springfield	Mar. 8, 1901
	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	Dec. 8, 1862
Iowa—Northern district	Henry T. Reed	Cresco	Mar. 7, 1904
Southern district	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	Mar. 3, 1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	Dec. 1, 1901
Kentucky—Eastern district	A. M. J. Cochran	Maysville	Dec. 17, 1901
Western district	Walter Evans	Louisville	Mar. 2, 1899
Louisiana—Eastern district	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	Feb. 2, 1909
Western district	Aleck Boardman	Shreveport	May 18, 1881
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	July 1, 1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	Apr. 4, 1910
Massachusetts	James M. Morton, Jr.	Boston	Aug. 12, 1912
Michigan—Eastern district	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	Aug. 6, 1912
Western district	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	Oct. 3, 1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Duluth	July 1, 1908
	Page Morris	Minneapolis	May 4, 1914
Mississippi—Two districts	Henry C. Niles	Kosciusko	Jan. 11, 1902
Missouri—Eastern district	David P. Dyer	St. Louis	Mar. 1, 1907
Western district	A. S. Van Valkenburg	Kansas City	June 25, 1910
Montana	Geo. M. Bourquin	Butte	Mar. 8, 1912
Nebraska	T. C. Munger	Lincoln	Mar. 1, 1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson	Jan. 10, 1907
New Hampshire	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	Feb. 20, 1891
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	May 13, 1909
	Thomas G. Haight	Newark	Feb. 18, 1914
New Mexico	William H. Pope	Santa Fe	Feb. 20, 1912
New York—Northern district	George W. Ray	Norwich	Dec. 8, 1902
Southern district	Julius M. Mayer	New York city	Feb. 26, 1912
	Augustus N. Hand	New York city	Sept. 30, 1914
	Charles M. Hough	New York city	June 27, 1906
	Learned Hand	New York city	Apr. 26, 1909
Eastern district	Thos. I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	Jan. 9, 1907
Western district	Van V. Veeder	Brooklyn	Jan. 26, 1911
North Carolina—Eastern district	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	June 5, 1900
Western district	Henry G. Connor	Wilson	May 25, 1909
North Dakota	James E. Boyd	Grand Forks	Jan. 9, 1901
	Charles F. Amidon	Fargo	Feb. 18, 1897
Ohio—Northern district	John H. Clarke	Cincinnati	July 21, 1914
	John M. Killits	Cincinnati	June 24, 1910
Southern district	H. C. Hollister	Columbus	Mar. 7, 1910
	John E. Sater	Columbus	May 30, 1908
Oklahoma—Eastern district	Ralph E. Campbell	Muskogee	Jan. 13, 1908
Western district	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	Jan. 13, 1908
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	Jan. 10, 1906
	Robert S. Bean	Portland	Apr. 28, 1909
Pennsylvania—Eastern district	Oliver B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	Apr. 28, 1914
	J. Whitaker Thompson	Philadelphia	July 16, 1912
Middle district	Charles B. Witmer	Sunbury	May 2, 1911
Western district	W. H. S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	July 21, 1914
	Charles P. Orr	Pittsburgh	Apr. 8, 1909
Porto Rico	Jose C. Hernandez, Ch. J.	San Juan	Apr. 9, 1909
Rhode Island	Arthur L. Brown	Providence	Oct. 15, 1896
South Carolina	Henry A. M. Smith	Charleston	June 7, 1911

South Dakota	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	June 7, 1911
Tennessee—Eastern and middle districts	Edward T. Sanford	Knoxville	May 18, 1908
Western district	John E. McCall	Memphis	Jan. 17, 1905
Texas—Eastern district	Gordon Russell	Tyler	June 6, 1910
Western district	Thomas S. Maxey	Austin	June 25, 1888
Northern district	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	Feb. 15, 1899
Southern district	Waller T. Burns	Houston	July 1, 1902
Utah	(Vacancy)		
Vermont	Harland B. Howe	Windsor	Feb. 22, 1915
Virginia—Eastern district	Edmund Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	Mar. 22, 1898
Western district	H. Clay McDowell	Bigstone Gap	Dec. 18, 1901
Washington—Western district	Edward E. Cushman	Tacoma	May 1, 1912
	Jeremiah Neteler	Seattle	July 21, 1913
Eastern district	Frank H. Rudkin	Spokane	Jan. 31, 1911
West Virginia—Northern district	Alston G. Dayton	Philippi	Mar. 14, 1905
Southern district	Benjamin F. Keller	Bramwell	July 1, 1901
Wisconsin—Eastern district	Ferdinand A. Gelger	Milwaukee	Mar. 20, 1912
Western district	A. L. Sanborn	Madison	Jan. 9, 1905
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	Sept. 22, 1890

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Alabama—Northern district	Robert N. Bell	Birmingham	
middle district	Thomas D. Samford	Montgomery	
southern district	Alexander D. Pitts	Mobile	
Alaska—First division	James A. Smiser	Juneau	
second division	F. M. Saxton	Nome	
third division	William N. Spence	Valdez	
fourth division	R. P. Roth	Fairbanks	
Arizona—Thomas A. Flynn	Phoenix		
Arkansas—Eastern district	William H. Martin	Little Rock	
western district	J. V. Bourland	Fort Smith	
California—Northern district	John W. Preston	San Francisco	
southern district	Albert Schooner	over Los Angeles	
Canal Zone—Charles R. Williams	Ancon		
Colorado—Harry B. Tedrow	Denver		
Connecticut—Thomas J. Spellacy	Hartford		
Delaware—John P. Nields	Wilmington		
District of Columbia—John E. Laskey	Washington		
Florida—Northern district	John L. Neeley	Pensacola	
southern district	Herbert S. Phillips	Tampa	
Georgia—Northern district	Hooper Alexander	Atlanta	
southern district	Earl M. Donaldson	Macon	
Hawaii—Jeff McCarn	Honolulu		
Idaho—James L. McClear	Boise		
Illinois—Northern district	Charles F. Clyne	Chicago	
eastern district	Charles A. Karch	Danville	
southern district	Edward C. Knotts	Springfield	
Indiana—Frank C. Dailey	Indianapolis		
Iowa—Northern district	Frank A. O'Connor	Sioux City	
southern district	Claude R. Porter	Des Moines	
Kansas—Fred Robertson	Topeka		
Kentucky—Western district	Perry B. Miller	Louisville	
eastern district	Thomas D. Slatery	Covington	
Louisiana—Eastern district	Walter Guion	New Orleans	
western district	George W. Jack	Shreveport	
Maine—John F. A. Merrill	Portland		
Maryland—Samuel W. Dennis	Baltimore		
Massachusetts—George W. Anderson	Boston		
Michigan—Eastern district	Clyde L. Webster	Detroit	
western district	Maxon H. Walker	Grand Rapids	
Minnesota—Alfred Rogers	St. Paul		
Mississippi—Northern district	Wilson S. Hill	Oxford	
southern district	Joseph W. George	Jackson	
Missouri—Eastern district	Arthur L. Oliver	St. Louis	
Western district	Francis M. Wilson	Kansas City	
Montana—Burton K. Wheeler	Helena		
Nebraska—Thomas S. Allen	Omaha		
Nevada—William Woodburn, Jr.	Carson City		
New Hampshire—Fred H. Brown	Concord		
New Jersey—J. Warren Davis	Trenton		
New Mexico—Summers Burkhardt	Albuquerque		
New York—Northern district	John H. Gleason	Albany	
southern district	H. Snowden Marshall	New York city	
eastern district	Melville J. France	Brooklyn	
western district	John D. Lynn	Buffalo	
North Carolina—Eastern district	Francis D. Winston	Raleigh	
western district	William C. Hammer	Winston	
North Dakota—Melvin A. Hildreth	Fargo		
Ohio—Northern district	Edwin S. Wertz	Cleveland	
southern district	Stuart R. Bollin	Columbus	
Oklahoma—Eastern district	D. Hayden Linebaugh	Muskogee	
western district	John A. Fain	Guthrie	
Oregon—Clarence L. Reames	Portland		
Pennsylvania—Eastern district	Francis F. Kane	Philadelphia	
middle district	Rogers L. Burnett	Scranton	
western district	Edwin L. Humes	Pittsburgh	
Porto Rico—Miles M. Martin	San Juan		
Rhode Island—Harvey A. Baker	Providence		
South Carolina—Eastern district	Francis H. Weston	Charleston	
western district	J. William Thurmond	Greenville	
South Dakota—Robert P. Stewart	Sioux Falls		
Tennessee—Eastern district	Lewis M. Coleman	Knoxville	
middle district	Lee Douglas	Nashville	
western district	Hubert F. Fisher	Memphis	
Texas—Eastern district	Clarence Merritt	Paris	
western district	James C. Wilson	Dallas	
southern district	J. L. Camp	San Antonio	
Utah—William W. Ray	Salt Lake City		
Vermont—Vernon A. Bullard	Burlington		
Virginia—Eastern district	Richard H. Mann	Richmond	
western district	Richard E. Byrd	Roanoke	
Washington—Western district	Clay Allen	Seattle	
eastern district	Francis A. Garrecht	Spokane	
West Virginia—Northern district	Stuart W. Walker	Parkersburg	
southern district	William G. Barnhart	Huntington	
Wisconsin—Eastern district	H. A. Sawyer	Milwaukee	
western district	John A. Aylward	Madison	
Wyoming—Charles L. Rigdon	Cheyenne		

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Alabama—Northern district	Henry A. Skeggs	Birmingham	
middle district	McDuffie Cain	Montgomery	
southern district	Christopher G. Gwin	Mobile	
Alaska—First division	Harry A. Bishop	Juneau	
second division	Emmet R. Jordan	Nome	
third division	F. R. Brennenman	Valdez	
fourth division	Lewis T. Erwin	Fairbanks	
Arizona—Joseph P. Dillon	Tucson		
Arkansas—Eastern district	A. Jackson Wallis	Little Rock	
western district	John H. Parker	Fort Smith	
California—Northern district	James B. Holohan	San Francisco	
southern district	Charles T. Walton	Los Angeles	
Canal Zone—William Howard May	Culebra		

Colorado—Samuel J. Burris, Denver.
 Connecticut—C. C. Middlebrooks, Hartford.
 Delaware—Martin F. Farry, Wilmington.
 District of Columbia—Maurice Splain, Washington.
 Florida—Northern district, James B. Perkins.
 Pensacola; southern district, J. C. Brown, Tampa.
 Georgia—Northern district, Howard Thompson, Atlanta; southern district, Joseph S. Davis, Macon.
 Hawaii—Jerome J. Smiddy, Honolulu.
 Idaho—Thomas B. Martin, Boise.
 Illinois—Northern district, John J. Bradley, Chicago; eastern district, Cooper Stout, Danville; southern district, Vincent Y. Dallman, Springfield.
 Indiana—Mark Storen, Indianapolis.
 Iowa—Northern district, E. R. Moore, Dubuque; southern district, Nicholas F. Reed, Des Moines.
 Kansas—Orto T. Wood, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Western district, Edgar H. James, Louisville; eastern district, Robert C. Ford, Covington.
 Louisiana—Eastern district, Frank M. Miller, New Orleans; western district, John H. Kirkpatrick, Shreveport.
 Maine—John S. P. Wilson, Portland.
 Maryland—William W. Stockham, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts—John J. Mitchell, Boston.
 Michigan—Eastern district, Henry Behrendt, Detroit; western district, Herman O'Connor, Grand Rapids.
 Minnesota—William H. Grimshaw, St. Paul.
 Mississippi—Northern district, W. S. Vardaman, Oxford; southern district, John G. Cashman, Jackson.
 Missouri—Eastern district, John F. Lynch, St. Louis; western district, William A. Shelton, Kansas City.
 Montana—Joseph L. Ashbridge, Helena.
 Nebraska—Thomas J. Flynn, Omaha.
 Nevada—A. B. Gray, Carson City.
 New Hampshire—Charles J. O'Neill, Concord.
 New Jersey—Albert Bollschweiler, Trenton.
 New Mexico—Andrew H. Hudspeth, Santa Fe.
 New York—Northern district, Clayton L. Wheeler, Utica; southern district, Thomas D. McCarthy,

New York city; eastern district, James M. Power, Brooklyn; western district, Henry L. Fassett, Elmira.
 North Carolina—Eastern district, W. T. Dortch, Raleigh; western district, Charles A. Webb, Asheville.
 North Dakota—Stephen J. Doyle, Fargo.
 Ohio—Northern district, Charles W. Lapp, Cleveland; southern district, Michael Devanny, Cincinnati.
 Oklahoma—Western district, John Q. Newell, Oklahoma City; eastern district, A. B. Enloe, Jr., Muskogee.
 Oregon—John Montag, Portland.
 Pennsylvania—Eastern district, Frank J. Noonan, Philadelphia; middle district, James S. Magee, Scranton; western district, Joseph Howley, Pittsburgh.
 Porto Rico—William R. Bennett, San Juan.
 Rhode Island—John J. Richards, Providence.
 South Carolina—Eastern district, James L. Sims, Charleston; western district, C. J. Lyon, Greenville.
 South Dakota—Thomas W. Taubman, Sioux Falls.
 Tennessee—Eastern district, J. R. Thompson, Knoxville; middle district, Jonas T. Amls, Nashville; western district, Stanley H. Trezevant, Memphis.
 Texas—Eastern district, Benjamin F. Sherrill, Sherman; northern district, William J. McDonald, Dallas; western district, John H. Rogers, San Antonio; southern district, Jacob A. Herling, Galveston.
 Utah—Aquila Nebeker, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—Arthur P. Carpenter, Rutland.
 Virginia—Eastern district, John G. Saunders, Norfolk; western district, T. G. Burch, Staunton.
 Washington—Eastern district, James E. McGovern, Spokane; western district, John M. Boyle, Tacoma.
 West Virginia—Northern district, Clarence E. Smith, Parkersburg; southern district, William Osborne, Huntington.
 Wisconsin—Eastern district, Samuel W. Randolph, Milwaukee; western district, Rockwell J. Flint, Madison.
 Wyoming—Daniel F. Hudson, Cheyenne.

AMERICAN HALL OF FAME.

"The Hall of Fame for Great Americans" is the name of a building on University Heights in New York city, in which are inscribed on bronze tablets the names of famous American men and women. Nominations for the honor are made by the public and are submitted to a committee of 100 eminent citizens. In the case of men fifty-one votes are required and in the case of women forty-seven. The first balloting took place in October, 1900, when the following were chosen: George Washington. Abraham Lincoln. Daniel Webster. Benjamin Franklin. Ulysses S. Grant. John Marshall. Thomas Jefferson. Ralph W. Emerson. H. W. Longfellow. Robert Fulton. Horace Mann. Henry W. Beecher.

James Kent.
 Joseph Story.
 John Adams.
 Washington Irving.
 Jonathan Edwards.
 Samuel F. B. Morse.
 David G. Farragut.
 Henry Clay.
 Nathaniel Hawthorne.
 George Peabody.
 Robert E. Lee.

Peter Cooper.
 Eli Whitney.
 John J. Audubon.
 William E. Channing.
 Gilbert Stuart.
 Asa Gray.
 CHOSEN IN 1905.
 John Quincy Adams.
 James Russell Lowell.
 William T. Sherman.
 James Madison.
 John G. Whittier.
 Alexander Hamilton.
 Louis Agassiz.
 John Paul Jones.*
 Mary Lyon.
 Emma Willard.
 Maria Mitchell.
 CHOSEN IN 1910.
 Harriet Beecher Stowe.
 Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Roger Williams.*
 Edgar Allan Poe.
 James Fenimore Cooper
 Phillips Brooks.
 William Cullen Bryant.
 Frances E. Willard.
 Andrew Jackson.
 George Ranocft.
 John Lothrop Motley.

CHOSEN IN 1915.
 Francis Parkman.
 Mark Hopkins.
 Elias Howe.
 Joseph Henry.
 Rufus Choate.
 Daniel Boone.

*Reconsidered under a new rule and failed of re-election.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Appointed by President Wilson, Feb. 22, 1915.

Members.	Term.	Salary.
Joseph E. Davies* (Wis.)	7 years	\$10,000
Edward N. Hurley* (Ill.)	6 years	10,000
William J. Harris* (Ga.)	5 years	10,000
Will H. Parry† (Wash.)	4 years	10,000
George Rublee† (N. H.)	3 years	10,000

*Democrats. †Progressives.

Officers (1915).—Chairman, Joseph E. Davies; vice-chairman, Edward N. Hurley.

Duties—The act creating the federal trade commission declares unfair methods of competition in commerce to be unlawful. The commission is empowered to prevent persons, partnerships or corporations, except banks and common carriers, from using such methods. It gives

hearings to persons or corporations suspected or accused of using unfair methods of competition and if it finds that such methods are used orders their discontinuance. If the orders are not obeyed the commission applies to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for their enforcement. The commission also has the power to compile information as to the business methods of any corporation engaged in business, except banks and common carriers, and its relations to other corporations or individuals, to investigate violations of the anti-trust acts and to investigate trade conditions in foreign countries which may affect the foreign trade of the United States.

Sixty-Fourth Congress.

From March 4, 1915, to March 3, 1917.

SENATE.

President, Thomas R. Marshall, vice-president of the United States; compensation, \$12,000 a year. Democrats 66, republicans 39, progressive 1. Compensation of senators \$7,500 a year, term six years.

ALABAMA.

Oscar W. Underwood, Dem.....Birmingham..1921
John H. Bankhead, Dem.....Jasper..1919

ARIZONA.

Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.....Prescott..1917
Marcus A. Smith, Dem.....Tucson..1921

ARKANSAS.

James P. Clarke, Dem.....Little Rock..1921
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem.....Lonoke..1919

CALIFORNIA.

James D. Phelan, Dem.....San Francisco..1921
John D. Works, Rep.....Los Angeles..1917

COLORADO.

John F. Shafroth, Dem.....Denver..1919
Charles S. Thomas, Dem.....Denver..1921

CONNECTICUT.

Frank B. Brandegee, Rep.....New London..1921
George P. McLean, Rep.....Simsbury..1917

DELAWARE.

Henry A. du Pont, Rep.....Winterthur..1917
Willard Saulsbury, Dem.....Wilmington..1919

FLORIDA.

Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem.....Jacksonville..1921
Nathan P. Bryan, Dem.....Jacksonville..1917

GEORGIA.

Thomas W. Hardwick, Dem.....Sandersville..1919
Hoke Smith, Dem.....Atlanta..1921

IDAHO.

James H. Brady, Rep.....Pocatello..1921
William E. Borah, Rep.....Boise..1919

ILLINOIS.

J. Hamilton Lewis, Dem.....Chicago..1919
Lawrence F. Sherman, Rep.....Springfield..1921

INDIANA.

Benjamin F. Shively, Dem.....South Bend..1921
John W. Kern, Dem.....Indianapolis..1917

IOWA.

Albert B. Cummins, Rep.....Des Moines..1921
William S. Kenyon, Rep.....Fort Dodge..1919

KANSAS.

Charles Curtis, Rep.....Topeka..1921
William H. Thompson, Dem.....Garden City..1919

KENTUCKY.

J. C. W. Beckham, Dem.....Frankfort..1921
Ollie M. James, Dem.....Marion..1919

LOUISIANA.

Robert F. Broussard, Dem.....New Iberia..1921
Joseph E. Ransdell, Dem.....Lake Providence..1919

MAINE.

Charles F. Johnson, Dem.....Waterville..1917
Edwin C. Burleigh, Rep.....Augusta..1919

MARYLAND.

John Walter Smith, Dem.....Snow Hill..1921
Blair Lee, Dem.....Silver Springs..1917

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.....Nahant..1917
John W. Weeks, Rep.....West Newton..1919

MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Townsend, Rep.....Jackson..1917
William A. Smith, Rep.....Grand Rapids..1919

MINNESOTA.

Moses E. Clapp, Rep.....St. Paul..1917
Knute Nelson, Rep.....Alexandria..1919

MISSISSIPPI.

John Sharp Williams, Dem.....Benton..1917
James K. Vardaman, Dem.....Jackson..1919

MISSOURI.

William J. Stone, Dem.....St. Louis..1921
James A. Reed, Dem.....Kansas City..1917

MONTANA.

Henry L. Myers, Dem.....Hamilton..1917
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....Helena..1919

NEBRASKA.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem.....Omaha..1917
George W. Norris, Rep.....McCook..1919

NEVADA.

Francis G. Newlands, Dem.....Reno..1921
Key Pittman, Dem.....Tonopah..1917

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Jacob H. Gallinger, Rep.....Concord..1921
Henry F. Hollis, Dem.....Concord..1919

NEW JERSEY.

James E. Martine, Dem.....Plainfield..1917
William Hughes, Dem.....Paterson..1919

NEW MEXICO.

Thomas B. Catron, Rep.....Santa Fe..1917
Albert B. Fall, Rep.....Three Rivers..1919

NEW YORK.

James W. Wadsworth, Rep.....Genesee..1921
James A. O'Gorman, Dem.....New York..1917

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lee S. Overman, Dem.....Salisbury..1921
F. M. Simmons, Dem.....Newbern..1919

NORTH DAKOTA.

Porter J. McCumber, Rep.....Wahpeton..1921
Asle J. Gronna, Rep.....Lakota..1917

OHIO.

Warren G. Harding, Rep.....Marion..1921
Atlee Pomerene, Dem.....Canton..1917

OKLAHOMA.

Thomas P. Gore, Dem.....Lawton..1921
Robert L. Owen, Dem.....Muskogee..1919

OREGON.

George E. Chamberlain, Dem.....Portland..1921
Henry Lane, Dem.....Portland..1919

PENNSYLVANIA.

Boies Penrose, Rep.....Philadelphia..1921
George T. Oliver, Rep.....Pittsburgh..1917

RHODE ISLAND.

Henry F. Lippitt, Rep.....Providence..1917
Le Baron B. Colt, Rep.....Bristol..1919

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem.....Florence..1921
Benjamin R. Tillman, Dem.....Trenton..1919

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Edward S. Johnson, Dem.....Yankton..1921
Thomas Sterling, Rep.....Vermillion..1919

TENNESSEE.

Luke Lea, Dem.....Nashville..1917
John K. Shields, Dem.....Knoxville..1919

TEXAS.

Charles A. Culberson, Dem.....Dallas..1917
Morris Sheppard, Dem.....Texarkana..1919

UTAH.

Reed Smoot, Rep.....Provo City..1921
George Sutherland, Rep.....Salt Lake City..1917

VERMONT.

William P. Dillingham, Rep.....Montpelier..1921
Carroll S. Page, Rep.....Hyde Park..1917

VIRGINIA.

Claude A. Swanson, Dem.....Chatham..1917
Thomas S. Martin, Dem.....Charlottesville..1919

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones, Rep.....North Yakima..1921
Miles Poindexter, Prog.....Spokane..1917

WEST VIRGINIA.

William E. Chilton, Dem.....Charleston..1917
Nathan Goff, Rep.....Clarksburg..1919

WISCONSIN.

Paul O. Hastings, Dem.....Mayville..1921
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep.....Madison..1917

WYOMING.

Clarence D. Clark, Rep.....Evanston..1917
Francis E. Warren, Rep.....Cheyenne..1919

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats, 230; republicans, 194; progressives, 9; independent, 1; socialist, 1. Total, 435. Asterisk (*) after name indicates that member served in 63d congress. †At large. Speaker, Champ Clark (Mo.); compensation of speaker, \$12,000; of other members of house, \$7,500 a year. Term, two years.

ALABAMA.

- John W. Abercrombie,*† Dem.....Tuscaloosa
1. Oscar L. Gray, Dem.....Mobile
2. S. H. Deut,* Dem.....Montgomery
3. Henry B. Stegall, Dem.....Ozark
4. Frederick L. Blackmon,* Dem.....Anniston
5. James Thomas Heflin,* Dem.....Lafayette
6. W. B. Oliver, Dem.....Tuscaloosa
7. John L. Burnett,* Dem.....Gadsden
8. Edward B. Almon, Dem.....Tusculumbia
9. George Huddleston, Dem.....Birmingham

ARIZONA.

- Carl Hayden,*† Dem.....Phoenix

ARKANSAS.

1. T. H. Caraway,* Dem.....Jonesboro
2. W. A. Oldfield,* Dem.....Batesville
3. J. N. Tillman, Dem.....Fayetteville
4. Otis T. Wingo,* Dem.....DeQueen
5. H. M. Jacoway,* Dem.....Dardanelle
6. Samuel M. Taylor,* Dem.....Pine Bluff
7. William S. Goodwin,* Dem.....Warren

CALIFORNIA.

1. William Kent,* Ind.....Kentfield
2. John E. Raker,* Dem.....Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry,* Rep.....Sacramento
4. Julius Kahn,* Rep.....San Francisco
5. John I. Nolan,* Prog. Rep.....San Francisco
6. Arthur Elston, Prog.....Berkeley
7. Denver S. Church,* Dem.....Fresno
8. Everts A. Hayes,* Rep.....San Jose
9. C. H. Randall, Dem.....Los Angeles
10. William D. Stephens,* Prog. Rep.....Los Angeles
11. William Kettner,* Dem.....San Diego

COLORADO.

1. Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem.....Denver
2. Charles B. Timberlake, Rep.....Sterling
3. Edward Keating, Dem.....Pueblo
4. Edward T. Taylor, Dem.....Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1. P. Davis Oskey, Rep.....Hartford
2. Richard P. Freeman, Rep.....New London
3. John Q. Tilson, Rep.....Meriden
4. Ebenezer J. Hill, Rep.....South Norwalk
5. William P. Glynn, Rep.....Winsted

DELAWARE.

- T. W. Miller,*† Rep.....Wilmington

FLORIDA.

1. Stephen M. Sparkman,* Dem.....Tampa
2. Frank Clark,* Dem.....Gainesville
3. Emmett Wilson,* Dem.....Pensacola
4. W. J. Sears, Dem.....Kissimmee

GEORGIA.

1. Charles G. Edwards,* Dem.....Savannah
2. Frank Park,* Dem.....Sylvester
3. Charles R. Crisp,* Dem.....Americus
4. W. C. Adamson,* Dem.....Carrollton
5. William Schley Howard,* Dem.....Decatur
6. J. W. Wise, Dem.....Fayetteville
7. Gordon Lee,* Dem.....Chickamauga
8. Samuel J. Tribble,* Dem.....Athens
9. Thomas M. Bell,* Dem.....Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson, Dem.....Milledgeville
11. John R. Walker,* Dem.....Valdosta
12. Dudley M. Hughes,* Dem.....Danville

IDAHO.

- Addison T. Smith,*† Rep.....Twin Falls
Robert M. McCracken,*† Rep.....Boise

ILLINOIS.

- Burnett M. Chipperfield,*† Rep.....Canton
William Elza Williams,*† Dem.....Pittsfield
1. Martin B. Madden,* Rep.....Chicago
 2. James R. Mann,* Rep.....Chicago
 3. William W. Wilson, Rep.....Chicago

4. James T. McDermott,* Dem.....Chicago
5. Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem.....Chicago
6. James McAndrews,* Dem.....Chicago
7. Frank Buchanan,* Dem.....Chicago
8. Thomas Gallagher,* Dem.....Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten,* Rep.....Chicago
10. George E. Foss, Rep.....Chicago
11. Ira C. Copley,* Prog.....Aurora
12. Charles E. Fuller, Rep.....Flora
13. John C. McKenzie,* Rep.....Elizabeth
14. Clyde H. Tavenner,* Dem.....Cordova
15. Edward J. King, Rep.....Galesburg
16. Claude U. Stone,* Dem.....Peoria
17. John A. Sterling, Rep.....Leroy
18. Joseph G. Cannon, Rep.....Danville
19. William B. McKinley, Rep.....Petersburg
20. Henry T. Rainey,* Dem.....Carrollton
21. L. E. Wheeler, Rep.....Springfield
22. W. A. Rodenberg, Rep.....Chester
23. Martin D. Foster,* Dem.....Olney
24. T. S. Williams, Rep.....Louisville
25. E. E. Denison, Rep.....Marion

INDIANA.

1. Charles Lieb,* Dem.....Rockport
2. William A. Cullon,* Dem.....Vincennes
3. William E. Cox,* Dem.....Jasper
4. Lincoln Dixon,* Dem.....North Vernon
5. Ralph W. Moss,* Dem.....Brazil
6. Finley H. Gray,* Dem.....Connersville
7. Merrill Moores, Rep.....Indianapolis
8. John A. M. Adair,* Dem.....Portland
9. Martin A. Morrison,* Dem.....Frankfort
10. William E. Wood, Rep.....Crown Point
11. George W. Rauch,* Dem.....Marion
12. Cyrus Cline,* Dem.....Angola
13. Henry A. Barnhart,* Dem.....Rochester

IOWA.

1. Charles A. Kennedy,* Rep.....Montrose
2. Harry E. Hull, Rep.....Williamsburg
3. Burton E. Sweet, Rep.....Waverly
4. Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep.....Northwood
5. James W. Good,* Rep.....Cedar Rapids
6. C. W. Ramseyer, Rep.....Bloomfield
7. Cassius C. Dowell, Rep.....Des Moines
8. Horace M. Towner,* Rep.....Corning
9. William R. Green,* Rep.....Audubon
10. Frank P. Woods,* Rep.....Estherville
11. T. J. Steele, Dem.....Sioux City

KANSAS.

1. Daniel R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep.....Leavenworth
2. Joseph Taggart,* Dem.....Kansas City
3. P. P. Campbell,* Rep.....Pittsburg
4. Dudley Doolittle,* Dem.....Strong City
5. Guy T. Helverling,* Dem.....Marysville
6. John R. Connelly,* Dem.....Colby
7. Joutet Shouse, Dem.....Kinsley
8. W. A. Ayres, Dem.....Wichita

KENTUCKY.

1. Alben W. Barkley,* Dem.....Paducah
2. David H. Kincheloe, Dem.....Madisonville
3. Robert Y. Thomas,* Dem.....Central City
4. Ben Johnson,* Dem.....Bardstown
5. Swager Sherley,* Dem.....Louisville
6. Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem.....Burlington
7. J. Campbell Cantrill,* Dem.....Georgetown
8. Harvey Helm,* Dem.....Stanford
9. W. J. Fields,* Dem.....Olive Hill
10. John W. Langley,* Rep.....Pikeville
11. Caleb Powers,* Rep.....Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

1. Albert Estopinal,* Dem.....Estopinal
2. H. Garland Dupre,* Dem.....New Orleans
3. Whit P. Martin, Prog.....Thibodaux
4. John T. Watkins,* Dem.....Minden
5. Walter Elder,* Dem.....Monroe
6. Louis L. Morgan,* Dem.....Covington
7. Ladislav Lazaro,* Dem.....Washington
8. James B. Aswell,* Dem.....Natchitoches

MAINE.

1. Asher C. Hinds,* Rep.....Portland
2. Daniel J. McGillicuddy,* Dem.....Lewiston
3. John A. Peters,* Rep.....Ellsworth
4. Frank E. Guernsey,* Rep.....Dover

MARYLAND.

1. Jesse D. Price, Dem.....Sallsbury
2. J. Fred C. Talbott,* Dem.....Lutherville
3. Charles T. Coady,* Dem.....Baltimore
4. J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem.....Baltimore
5. Sydney E. Mudd, Rep.....La Plata
6. David J. Lewis,* Dem.....Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen T. Treadway,* Rep.....Stockbridge
2. Frederick H. Gillett,* Rep.....Springfield
3. Calvin D. Paige,* Rep.....Southbridge
4. Samuel E. Winslow,* Rep.....Worcester
5. John J. Rogers,* Rep.....Lowell
6. Augustus P. Gardner,* Rep.....Hamilton
7. Michael F. Phelan,* Dem.....Lynn
8. Frederick W. Dallinger, Prog.....Cambridge
9. Ernest W. Roberts,* Rep.....Chelsea
10. Peter F. Tague, Dem.....Boston
11. George H. Tinkham, Rep.....Boston
12. James A. Gallivan, Dem.....Boston
13. William H. Carter, Rep.....Needham
14. Richard Olney II,* Dem.....Dedham
15. William S. Greene,* Rep.....Fall River
16. Joseph Walsh, Rep.....New Bedford

MICHIGAN.

1. Frank E. Doremus,* Dem.....Detroit
2. Samuel W. Beakes,* Dem.....Ann Arbor
3. J. M. C. Smith,* Rep.....Charlotte
4. Edward L. Hamilton,* Rep.....Niles
5. Carl E. Mapes,* Rep.....Grand Rapids
6. Patrick H. Kelley, Rep.....Lansing
7. Louis C. Crampton,* Rep.....Lapeer
8. Joseph W. Fordney,* Rep.....Saginaw
9. James C. McLaughlin,* Rep.....Muskegon
10. George A. Loud, Prog.....Bay City
11. Frank D. Scott, Rep.....Alpena
12. W. Frank James, Rep.....Hancock
13. Charles A. Nichols, Rep.....Detroit

MINNESOTA.

1. Sydney Anderson,* Rep.....Lanesboro
2. Franklin E. Ellsworth, Rep.....Mankato
3. Charles R. Davis,* Rep.....St. Peter
4. Carl C. Van Dyke, Dem.....St. Paul
5. George R. Smith,* Rep.....Minneapolis
6. Charles A. Linbergh,* Rep.....Little Falls
7. Andrew J. Volstead,* Rep.....Granite Falls
8. Clarence B. Miller,* Rep.....Duluth
9. Halvor Steenerson,* Rep.....Crookston
10. Thomas Schall, Prog.....Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI.

1. Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr.,* Dem.....Corinth
2. Hubert D. Stephens,* Dem.....New Albany
3. Benjamin G. Humphreys,* Dem.....Greenville
4. Thomas U. Sisson,* Dem.....Winona
5. Samuel A. Witherspoon,* Dem.....Meridian
6. Byron P. Harrison,* Dem.....Gulfport
7. Percy E. Quinn,* Dem.....McComb City
8. James W. Collier,* Dem.....Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1. James T. Lloyd,* Dem.....Shelbyville
2. William W. Rucker,* Dem.....Keytesville
3. Joshua W. Alexander,* Dem.....Gallatin
4. Charles F. Booher,* Dem.....Savannah
5. William P. Borland,* Dem.....Kansas City
6. Clement C. Dickinson,* Dem.....Clinton
7. Courtney W. Hamlin,* Dem.....Springfield
8. Dorsey W. Shackelford,* Dem.....Jefferson City
9. Champ Clark,* Dem.....Bowling Green
10. Jacob E. Meeker, Rep.....St. Louis
11. William L. Igou,* Dem.....St. Louis
12. Leonidas C. Dyer,* Rep.....St. Louis
13. Walter L. Hensley,* Dem.....Farmington
14. Joseph J. Russell,* Dem.....Charleston
15. Perl D. Decker,* Dem.....Joplin
16. Thomas L. Rubeys,* Dem.....Lebanon

MONTANA.

- Thomas Stout,*† Dem.....Lewistown
John M. Evans,*† Dem.....Missoula

NEBRASKA.

1. C. F. Reavis, Rep.....Falls City
2. C. O. Lobeck,* Dem.....Omaha
3. Dan V. Stephens,* Dem.....Fremont

4. Charles H. Sloan,* Rep.....Geneva
5. A. C. Shallenberger, Dem.....Alma
6. Moses P. Kinkaid,* Rep.....O'Neill

NEVADA.

- E. E. Roberts,*† Rep.....Carson City

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Cyrus A. Sulloway, Rep.....Manchester
2. Edward H. Wason, Rep.....Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

1. William J. Browning,* Rep.....Camden
2. Isaac Bacharach, Rep.....Atlantic City
3. Thomas J. Scully,* Dem.....South Amboy
4. Elijah C. Hutchinson, Rep.....Trenton
5. John H. Capstick, Rep.....Montville
6. Alexander C. Hart,* Dem.....Hackensack
7. Dow H. Drucker, Rep.....Paterson
8. Edward W. Gray, Rep.....Newark
9. Richard W. Parker, Rep.....Newark
10. Frederick R. Lehlbach, Rep.....Newark
11. John J. Eagan,* Dem.....Weehawken
12. James A. Hamill,* Dem.....Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

- Benigno C. Hernandez,† Rep.....Tierra Amarilla

NEW YORK.

1. Lathrop Brown,* Dem.....New York
2. Charles Pope Caldwell, Dem.....New York
3. John V. Flynn, Dem.....Brooklyn
4. Harry H. Dale,* Dem.....Brooklyn
5. James P. Maher,* Dem.....Brooklyn
6. Frederick W. Rowe, Rep.....Brooklyn
7. John J. Fitzgerald,* Dem.....Brooklyn
8. Daniel J. Griffin,* Dem.....Brooklyn
9. Oscar W. Swift, Rep.....New York
10. Reuben L. Haskell, Rep.....Brooklyn
11. Daniel J. Riordan,* Dem.....New York
12. Meyer London, Soc.....New York
13. George W. Loft,* Dem.....New York
14. Michael F. Farley, Dem.....New York
15. Michael F. Conry,* Dem.....New York
16. Peter J. Dooling,* Dem.....New York
17. John F. Carew,* Dem.....New York
18. Thomas G. Patten,* Dem.....New York
19. Walter M. Chandler,* Prog.....New York
20. Jacob H. Cantor,* Dem.....New York
21. Murray Hulbert, Rep.....New York
22. Henry Brackner,* Dem.....New York
23. William S. Bennett, Rep.....New York
24. Woodson B. Oglesby,* Dem.....New York
25. James W. Husted, Rep.....Peekskill
26. Edmund Platt,* Rep.....Poughkeepsie
27. Charles B. Ward, Rep.....De Bruce
28. Rollin B. Sanford, Rep.....Albany
29. James S. Parker,* Rep.....Salem
30. William B. Charles, Rep.....Amsterdam
31. Bertrand H. Snell, Rep.....Potsdam
32. Luther Mott,* Rep.....Oswego
33. Homer P. Snyder, Rep.....Little Falls
34. George W. Fairchild,* Rep.....Oneonta
35. Walter W. Magee, Rep.....Syracuse
36. Norman J. Gould, Rep.....Seneca Falls
37. Harry H. Pratt, Rep.....Corning
38. Thomas B. Gunn,* Dem.....Rochester
39. Henry G. Danforth,* Rep.....Rochester
40. S. Wallace Dempsey, Rep.....Lockport
41. Charles B. Smith,* Dem.....Buffalo
42. Daniel A. Driscoll,* Dem.....Buffalo
43. Charles M. Hamilton,* Rep.....Ripley

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small,* Dem.....Washington
2. Claude Kitchin,* Dem.....Scotland Neck
3. George E. Hood, Dem.....Goldsboro
4. Edward W. Pou,* Dem.....Smithfield
5. Charles M. Stedman,* Dem.....Greensboro
6. H. L. Godwin,* Dem.....Dunn
7. Robert N. Page,* Dem.....Blaco
8. R. L. Doughton,* Dem.....Laurel Springs
9. Edwin J. Webb,* Dem.....Shelby
10. James J. Britt, Rep.....Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. Henry T. Helgesen,* Rep.....Milton
2. George M. Young,* Rep.....Valley City
3. P. D. Norton,* Rep.....Nottlinger

OHIO.

1. Nicholas Longworth, Rep.....Cincinnati
2. Alfred G. Allen,* Dem.....Cincinnati
3. Warren Gard,* Dem.....Hamilton
4. J. E. Russell, Rep.....Troy
5. N. E. Matthews, Rep.....Ottawa
6. C. C. Kearns, Rep.....Batavia
7. Simeon D. Fess,* Rep.....Yellow Springs
8. John A. Key,* Dem.....Marion
9. Isaac R. Sherwood,* Dem.....Toledo
10. Robert M. Switzer,* Rep.....Gallipolis
11. E. D. Ricketts, Rep.....Logan
12. Clement Brumbaugh,* Dem.....Columbus
13. A. W. Overmyer, Dem.....Fremont
14. S. H. Williams, Rep.....Lorain
15. W. C. Mooney, Rep.....Woodsfield
16. Roscoe McCulloch, Rep.....Canton
17. William A. Ashbrook,* Dem.....Johnstown
18. D. A. Hollingsworth, Rep.....Cadiz
19. John G. Cooper, Rep.....Youngstown
20. William Gordon,* Dem.....Cleveland
21. Robert Crosser, Dem.....Cleveland
22. H. E. Emerson, Rep.....Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

1. James S. Davenport, Dem.....Vinita
2. W. W. Hastings, Dem.....Tahlequah
3. C. D. Carter, Dem.....Ardmore
4. W. H. Murray, Dem.....Tishomingo
5. J. B. Thompson, Dem.....Paul's Valley
6. Scott Ferris, Dem.....Lawton
7. Walter McClintic, Dem.....Snyder
8. Dick T. Morgan, Rep.....Woodward

OREGON.

1. Willis C. Hawley,* Rep.....Salem
2. Nicholas J. Slattott,* Rep.....The Dalles
3. C. N. McArthur, Rep.....Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Thomas S. Crago,*† Rep.....Waynesburg
- Mahlon M. Garland,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
- Daniel F. Lafaue,*† Rep.....York
- John R. K. Scott,*† Rep.....Philadelphia
1. William S. Vare,* Rep.....Philadelphia
2. George S. Graham,* Rep.....Philadelphia
3. J. Hampton Moore,* Rep.....Philadelphia
4. George W. Edmonds,* Rep.....Philadelphia
5. Peter E. Costello, Rep.....Philadelphia
6. George F. Darrow, Rep.....Philadelphia
7. Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.....West Chester
8. Henry W. Watson, Rep.....Langhorne
9. William W. Griest,* Rep.....Lancaster
10. John R. Farr,* Rep.....Scranton
11. John J. Casey,* Dem.....Wilkesbarre
12. Robert D. Heaton, Rep.....Ashland
13. Arthur G. Dewalt, Rep.....Allentown
14. Louis T. McFadden, Rep.....Canton
15. Edgar R. Kiess,* Rep.....Williamsport
16. John V. Leshner,* Dem.....Sunbury
17. Benjamin K. Focht, Rep.....Lewistown
18. Aaron S. Kreider,* Rep.....Annville
19. Warren Worth Bailey,* Dem.....Johnstown
20. C. William Beales, Rep.....Gettysburg
21. Charles H. Rowland, Rep.....Phillipsburg
22. Abraham L. Kreister,* Rep.....Saxtons River
23. Robert F. Hopwood, Rep.....Uniontown
24. Henry W. Temple, Rep.....Washington
25. M. Liebel, Jr., Dem.....Erie
26. Henry J. Steele, Dem.....Easton
27. S. Taylor North, Rep.....Punxsutawney
28. S. H. Miller, Rep.....Mercer
29. Stephen G. Porter,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
30. William H. Coleman, Rep.....Pittsburgh
31. John M. Morin,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
32. Andrew J. Barchfeld,* Rep.....Pittsburgh

RHODE ISLAND.

1. George F. O'Shaughnessy,* Dem...Providence
2. W. R. Stines, Rep.....Warwick
3. Ambrose Kennedy,* Rep.....Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Richard S. Whaley,* Dem.....Charleston
2. James F. Byrnes,* Dem.....Aiken
3. Wyatt Aiken,* Dem.....Abbeville
4. Sam J. Nicholls, Dem.....Spartanburg
5. D. E. Finley,* Dem.....Yorkville
6. J. W. Ragsdale,* Dem.....Florence
7. A. F. Lever,* Dem.....Lexington

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. Charles H. Dillon,* Rep.....Yankton
2. Royal C. Johnson, Rep.....Aberdeen
3. Harry L. Gandy, Dem.....Rapid City

TENNESSEE.

1. Sam R. Sells,* Rep.....Johnson City
2. Richard W. Austin,* Rep.....Knoxville
3. John A. Moon,* Dem.....Chattanooga
4. Cordell Hull,* Dem.....Carthage
5. William C. Houston,* Dem.....Woodbury
6. Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem.....Nashville
7. Lemuel P. Padgett,* Dem.....Columbia
8. Thetus W. Sims,* Dem.....Linden
9. Finis J. Garrett,* Dem.....Dresden
10. Kenneth D. McKellar,* Dem.....Memphis

TEXAS.

- Jeff McLemore,*† Dem.....Houston
- James H. Davis,* Dem.....Sulphur Springs
1. Eugene Black, Dem.....Clarksville
2. Martien Dies,* Dem.....Warren
3. James Young,* Dem.....Kaufman
4. Sam Rayburn,* Dem.....Bonham
5. Hattin W. Summers, Dem.....Dallas
6. Rufus Hardy,* Dem.....Corsicana
7. Alexander W. Grez,* Dem.....Palestine
8. Joe H. Eagle,* Dem.....Houston
9. George F. Burgess,* Dem.....Gonzales
10. John P. Buchanan,* Dem.....Brenham
11. Robert L. Henry,* Dem.....Waco
12. Oscar Callaway,* Dem.....Comanche
13. John H. Stephens,* Dem.....Vernon
14. James L. Slayden,* Dem.....San Antonio
15. John N. Garner,* Dem.....Uvalde
16. William R. Smith,* Dem.....Colorado

UTAH.

1. Joseph Howell,* Rep.....Logan
2. James H. Mays, Dem.....Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. Frank L. Green,* Rep.....St. Albans
2. P. H. Dale, Rep.....Brighton

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones,* Dem.....Warsaw
2. Edward E. Holland,* Dem.....Suffolk
3. Andrew J. Montague,* Dem.....Richmond
4. Walter A. Watson,* Dem. Jennings' Ordinary
5. Edward W. Saunders,* Dem.....Rocky Mount
6. Carter Glass,* Dem.....Lynchburg
7. James Hay,* Dem.....Madison
8. Charles C. Carlin,* Dem.....Alexandria
9. C. Bascomb Slomp,* Rep.....Big Stone Gap
10. Henry D. Flood,* Dem.....Appomattox

WASHINGTON.

1. W. F. Humphrey,* Rep.....Seattle
2. Lindley H. Hadley, Rep.....Bellingham
3. Albert Johnson,* Rep.....Hoquiam
4. W. L. LaFollette,* Rep.....Pullman
5. C. C. Dill, Dem.....Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA.

- Howard Sutherland,*† Rep.....Elkins
1. Matthew M. Neeley,* Dem.....Farmount
2. William G. Brown, Dem.....Kingwood
3. Adam B. Littlepage, Dem.....Charleston
4. Hunter H. Moss, Jr.,* Rep.....Parkersburg
5. Edward Cooper, Rep.....Bramwell

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper, Rep.....Racine
2. Michael E. Burke,* Dem.....Beaver Dam
3. John M. Nelson,* Rep.....Madison
4. William J. Cary,* Rep.....Milwaukee
5. William H. Stafford,* Rep.....Milwaukee
6. Michael K. Reilly, Dem.....Fond du Lac
7. John J. Esch,* Rep.....La Crosse
8. Edward E. Browne,* Rep.....Waupaca
9. Thomas F. Konop, Dem.....Kewaunee
10. James A. Frear,* Rep.....Hudson
11. Irvine L. Lenroot,* Rep.....Superior

WYOMING.

- Frank W. Mondell,*† Rep.....Newcastle

ALASKA.

- James Wickersham, Dem.....Fairbanks

HAWAII.

- J. Kalaniano'le, Rep.....Honolulu

WORK OF 63D CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

Session began Dec. 1, 1914; ended March 4, 1915.

Act to create the coast guard by combining therein the existing life saving service and the revenue cutter service; passed by senate March 12, 1914; by house Jan. 20, 1915; approved Jan. 28.

Act for the improvement of the foreign service; passed by senate Oct. 15, 1914; by house Jan. 18, 1915; approved Feb. 5.

Act to provide for the registration of a tax upon persons importing, manufacturing, dispensing, distributing or dealing in opium or cocoa leaves and their salts and derivatives; passed by house June 26, 1913; by senate Aug. 15, 1914; approved Dec. 21.

Act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto, and to promote safety at sea; passed by senate Oct. 23, 1913; by house Aug. 27, 1914; approved March 4, 1915.

Act to provide for recognizing the services of certain officers of the army, navy and public health service for their services in connection with the construction of the Panama canal, and to extend to certain of such officers the thanks of congress; passed by house Sept. 8, 1914; by senate March 1, 1915; approved March 4.

Act making appropriations for the naval service (including increase of the navy, establishment of United States naval reserve and re-establishment of the grades of admiral and vice-admiral); passed by house Feb. 5, 1915; by senate Feb. 26; approved March 3.

Act to fix standard barrel for fruits, vegetables and other dry commodities; passed by house Jan. 13, 1915; by senate March 4; approved March 4.

Act to create the Rocky Mountain National park in Colorado; passed by senate Oct. 8, 1914; by house Jan. 18, 1915; approved Jan. 26.

Act to incorporate the Ellen Wilson Memorial homes; passed by senate March 1, 1915; by house March 2; approved March 3.

Joint resolution to empower the president better to enforce and maintain neutrality of the United States; passed by senate and house March 3, 1915; approved March 4.

Resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to ascertain certain information concerning interned merchant ships of belligerent nations; agreed to Feb. 15, 1915.

IMPORTANT MEASURES THAT FAILED.

Act to regulate the immigration of aliens, to and residence of aliens in the United States; passed by house Feb. 4, 1914; by senate Jan. 2, 1915; vetoed by president Jan. 23; failed of passage over veto Feb. 4.

Act to authorize the United States, acting through a shipping board, to subscribe to the capital stock of a corporation to be organized under the laws of the United States or of a state thereof or of the District of Columbia to purchase, construct, equip, maintain and operate merchant vessels in the foreign trade of the United States and for other purposes; passed by house as rider to Weeks bill Feb. 16, 1915; abandoned in conference.

Act to establish one or more United States navy mail lines between the United States and South America and between the United States and the countries of Europe; passed by senate Aug. 3, 1914; passed by house Feb. 16, 1915; abandoned in conference.

Joint resolution to submit constitutional prohibition amendment to the states for ratification; defeated by house Dec. 22, 1914.

Joint resolution to submit constitutional woman suffrage amendment to the states for ratification; defeated by house Jan. 12, 1915.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK.

The act sets aside a tract of land consisting of 230,000 acres in Grand, Boulder and Larimer counties, Colorado, as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, under the name of the Rocky Mountain National park. The park is to be under the ex-

clusive control of the secretary of the interior.

It is made his duty to make such reasonable rules for the care, management and improvement of the tract as he may deem necessary, the regulations being primarily aimed at the freest use of the park for recreation purposes by the public and for the preservation of the natural conditions and scenic beauties thereof. He may in his discretion lease parcels of ground, not to exceed twenty acres in any one place, to any persons or company for not to exceed twenty years whenever such ground is necessary for the erection of establishments for the accommodation of visitors. (Approved Jan. 26, 1915.)

ELLEN WILSON MEMORIAL HOMES.

George Foster Peabody, Hugh C. Wallace, Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, Walter S. Ufford, Archibald Hopkins, Julia C. Lathrop, Grace V. Bicknell and Charlotte Everett Hopkins, their associates and successors, have created a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia, by the name, title and style of the Ellen Wilson Memorial Homes, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and it shall be lawful for the corporation to have a common seal, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and have and exercise all the rights, privileges and immunities for the purposes of the corporation created, which purposes are declared to be to acquire, hold, improve, rent, mortgage, sell and convey real estate within the District of Columbia for building, in memory of the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, one or more blocks of sanitary houses for the working classes and renting the same at a rental sufficiently low to cause the abandonment of dilapidated and insanitary houses as an object lesson in the housing of the working classes, under good conditions and at reasonable rates. The value of any and all property so acquired shall not exceed the sum of \$500,000. (Approved March 3, 1915.)

PANAMA-PACIFIC COINS.

The secretary of the treasury shall cause to be coined at the mint at San Francisco not exceeding 3,000 gold coins of the denomination of \$50 each, 10,000 gold coins of the denomination of \$2.50 each, 25,000 gold coins of the denomination of \$1 each and not exceeding 200,000 silver coins of the denomination of 50 cents each, all of legal weight and fineness, said coins to be struck in commemoration of the Panama-Pacific International exposition. The words, devices and designs upon said coins shall be determined and prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, and all provisions of law relative to the coinage and legal tender value of all other gold and silver coins shall be applicable to the coins issued in accordance with the provisions of this act, and one-half of the issue of \$50 gold coins herein authorized shall be similar in shape to the octagonal \$50 gold pieces issued in California in 1851, and the entire issue of said \$50, \$2.50 and \$1 coins herein authorized shall be sold and delivered by the secretary of the treasury to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition company at par, under rules and regulations and in amounts to be prescribed by him. The coinage shall be executed as soon as may be and the delivery of said coins to begin not later than the day of the opening of the exposition. Said 50 cent coins herein authorized shall be issued only upon the request of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition company, and shall be delivered to it by the secretary of the treasury, at par, during the period when said Panama-Pacific International exposition shall be officially open. (Approved Jan. 16, 1915.)

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The naval appropriation bill provides: For the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the president is authorized to have constructed two first class battle ships, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of their class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action, and to cost, exclusive

of armor and armament, not to exceed \$7,800,000 each.

Six torpedo boat destroyers, to have a speed of not less than thirty knots per hour and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$925,000 each.

Provided, That three of the torpedo boat destroyers authorized shall be built on the Pacific coast. Provided further, That the cost of construction on the Pacific coast does not exceed the cost of construction on the Atlantic coast plus the cost of transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Two submarines to be of seagoing type to have a surface speed of twenty-five knots or more if possible, but not less than twenty knots, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$1,500,000 each, and sixteen submarines to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$550,000 each, and the sum of \$4,090,000 is appropriated for these purposes.

Five of the submarine torpedo boats authorized shall be built on the Pacific coast, provided the cost of construction there does not exceed the cost of construction on the Atlantic coast plus the cost of transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

One oil fuel ship, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,140,000.

The sum of \$20,664,449 is appropriated for the construction and machinery, and for armor and equipment, \$18,957,998. The total amount appropriated for the increase of the navy is \$45,053,801. (Approved March 3, 1915.)

THANKS TO AND PROMOTION OF PANAMA CANAL BUILDERS.

The thanks of congress are extended to the following officers of the army and navy of the United States who as members of the late Isthmian canal commission have rendered distinguished service in constructing the Panama canal, to wit: Col. George W. Goethals, chairman and chief engineer; Brig.-Gen. William C. Gorgas, sanitary expert; Col. H. F. Hodges, Lieut.-Col. William L. Sibert and Commander H. H. Rousseau.

The president is authorized by and with the advice and consent of the senate to advance in rank Col. George W. Goethals to the grade of major-general of the line, United States army; Brig.-Gen. William C. Gorgas to the rank of major-general in the medical department, United States army; Col. H. F. Hodges and Lieut.-Col. William L. Sibert to the grade of brigadier-general of the line, United States army, and Commander H. H. Rousseau to the grade of rear-admiral of the lower line, United States navy.

Such officers of the army and navy as were detailed for duty with the isthmian canal commission on the Isthmus of Panama for more than three years and who shall not have been advanced in rank by any other provision of this bill shall be advanced one grade in rank upon retirement: Provided, that any officer of the army or navy now on the retired list with similar service shall be immediately advanced one grade in rank on the retired list of the army and navy.

The president is further authorized by and with the advice and consent of the senate to appoint such officers of the public health service as were detailed for duty with the isthmian canal commission on the Isthmus of Panama for more than three years to the grade next above that at present held by such officers. (Approved March 4, 1915.)

[The appointments authorized by the act were made by the president and approved by the senate in open session on the same day that the act was passed—March 4, 1915.]

GRADES OF ADMIRAL AND VICE-ADMIRAL RE-ESTABLISHED.

The naval appropriation bill of 1915 provides: That hereafter the commander-in-chief of the United States Atlantic fleet, the commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific fleet and the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, respectively, shall each, after being designated as such commander-in-chief by the president, and from the date of assuming command of such fleet until

his relinquishment of such command, have the rank and pay of an admiral, and in each of the above named fleets the officer serving as second in command thereof shall each, after being designated as such second in command by the president, and from the date of assuming duty as such second in command until his relinquishment of such duty, have the rank and pay of a vice-admiral, and the grades of admiral and vice-admiral in the navy are hereby re-established and authorized. The annual pay of an admiral shall be \$10,000 and of a vice-admiral \$9,000: Provided, that in time of peace officers to serve as commander-in-chief and as second in command of the three said fleets shall be designated from among the rear-admirals on the active list of the navy: Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall create any vacancy in any grade in the navy nor increase the total number of officers allowed by existing law, and that when an officer is detached from duty as such commander-in-chief or as such second in command as above provided, he shall return to his regular rank in the list of rear-admirals and shall thereafter receive only the pay and allowances of such regular rank. (Approved March 3, 1915.)

[Under the authority conferred upon him by the foregoing section of the naval appropriation bill President Wilson, March 10, 1915, designated as admirals Frank F. Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the United States Atlantic fleet; Thomas B. Howard, commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific fleet, and Walter C. Cowies, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic fleet. The title of George Dewey, as "admiral of the navy," was not affected by the change of grades.]

ENFORCEMENT OF NEUTRALITY.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this resolution, and during the existence of a war to which the United States is not a party and in order to prevent the neutrality of the United States from being violated by the use of its territory, its ports or its territorial waters as the base of operations for the armed forces of a belligerent, contrary to the obligations imposed by the law of nations, the treaties to which the United States is a party or contrary to the statutes of the United States, the president be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the collectors of customs under the jurisdiction of the United States to withhold clearance from any vessel, American or foreign, which he has reasonable cause to believe to be about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men or supplies to any warship, or tender or supply ship of a belligerent nation, in violation of the obligations of the United States as a neutral nation. In case any such vessel shall depart or attempt to depart from the jurisdiction of the United States without clearance for any of the purposes above set forth, the owner or master or person or persons having charge or command of such vessel shall severally be liable to a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$10,000, or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, and, in addition, such vessel shall be forfeited to the United States. That the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution. That the provisions of this resolution shall be deemed to extend to all land and water, continental or insular, within the jurisdiction of the United States. (Approved March 4, 1915.)

STANDARD BARREL.

The standard barrel for fruits, vegetables and other dry commodities other than cranberries shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distention of its parts: Length of stave, twenty-eight and one-half inches; diameter of heads, seventeen and one-eighth inches; distance between heads, twenty-six inches; circumference of bulge, sixty-four inches, outside measurement, and the thickness of staves not

greater than four-tenths of an inch: Provided, that any barrel of a different form having a capacity of 7,056 cubic inches shall be a standard barrel. The standard barrel for cranberries shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distention of its parts: Length of staves, twenty-eight and one-half inches; diameter of heads, sixteen and one-fourth inches; distance between heads, twenty-five and one-fourth inches; circumference of bulge, fifty-eight and one-half inches, outside measurement, and the thickness of staves not greater than four-tenths of an inch.

It shall be unlawful to sell or expose for sale in any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or to ship from any state, territory or the District of Columbia to any other state, territory or the District of Columbia or to a foreign country, a barrel containing fruits or vegetables or any other dry commodity of less capacity than the standard barrels defined in the first section of the act or subdivisions thereof known as the third, half and three-quarters barrel, and any person guilty of a willful violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months, in the court of the United States having jurisdiction: Provided, however, that no barrel shall be deemed below standard within the meaning of the act when shipped to any foreign country and constructed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser if not constructed in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which the same is intended to be shipped.

Reasonable variations shall be permitted and tolerance shall be established by rules and regulations made by the director of the bureau of standards and approved by the secretary of commerce. Nothing in the act shall apply to barrels used in packing or shipping commodities sold exclusively by weight or numerical count. This act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of July, 1916. (Approved March 4, 1915.)

WELFARE OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.

The purpose of the law is given in its title, which is: "An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto, and to promote safety at sea." The act goes into minute detail as to the duties, conditions of work, payment, treatment and discharge of seamen. Among other things it provides that every sailor shall be paid on demand one-half part of the wages he shall have earned at every port where the vessel touches, but not more than once in five days; that every part of a vessel appropriated for the use of the crew shall have sixteen feet of floor or deck space to each man; that each seaman shall have a separate berth; that there shall be a compartment for hospital purposes; that flogging and all forms of corporal punishment shall be abolished; that no advance payment of wages shall be made to any seaman or to any other person for the shipment of seamen; and that no vessel of 100 gross tons and upward navigating the oceans and the great lakes shall leave any port of the United States unless she has on board a crew not less than 75 per cent of which are able to understand any order given, nor unless 40 per cent in the first year, 45 per cent in the second, 50 per cent in the third, 55 per cent in the fourth year after the passage of the act, and thereafter 65 per cent of the deck crew are of a rating not less than able seaman.

The act gives in detail the number and kind of lifeboats, pontoon rafts and other safety appliances to be carried by ships on the ocean and great lakes and provides that for each lifeboat or raft there shall be a certain number of certified lifeboat men. Life jackets and life buoys shall be of approved material and construction. In the judgment of congress articles in treaties and conventions of the United States, in so far

as they provide for the arrest and imprisonment of officers and seamen deserting or charged with desertion from merchant vessels of the United States in foreign countries, and for the arrest and imprisonment of officers and seamen deserting or charged with desertion from merchant vessels of foreign nations in the United States and the territories and possessions thereof, and for the co-operation, aid and protection of competent legal authorities in effecting such arrest or imprisonment and any other treaty provision in conflict with the provisions of this act, ought to be terminated and to this end the president be and he is hereby requested and directed within ninety days after the passage of the act to give notice to the several governments, respectively, that so much as described of all such treaties and conventions will terminate on the expiration of such periods after notices have been given as may be required in such treaties and conventions.

Upon the expiration after notice of the periods required and of one year in the case of the independent state of the Congo, so much as described in each and every one of said articles shall be deemed and held to have expired and to be of no force and effect and thereupon section 5280 and so much of section 4081 of the revised statutes as relates to the arrest or imprisonment of officers and seamen deserting or charged with desertion from merchant vessels of foreign nations in the United States and territories and possessions thereof and for the co-operation, aid and protection of competent legal authorities in effecting such arrest or imprisonment, shall be and is repealed.

The act shall take effect as to all vessels of the United States eight months after its passage and as to foreign vessels twelve months after its passage, except that such parts as are in conflict with articles of any treaty or convention with any foreign nation shall take effect as regards the vessels of such foreign nation on the expiration of the period fixed in the notice of abrogation of the said articles. (Approved March 4, 1915.)

IMPROVEMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE.

Hereafter all appointments of secretaries in the diplomatic service and of consuls-general and consuls shall be by commission to the offices of secretary of embassy or legation, consul-general or consul and not by commission to any particular post, and such officers shall be assigned to posts and transferred from one post to another by order of the president as the interests of the service may require. Provided, that any such officer may be assigned for duty in the department of state without loss of grade, class or salary, such assignment to be for a period of not more than three years unless the public interests demand further service, when such assignment may be extended for a period not to exceed one year and no longer: Provided further, that no secretary, consul-general or consul shall be promoted to a higher class except upon the nomination of the president with the advice and consent of the senate.

Secretaries in the diplomatic service and consuls-general and consuls shall hereafter be graded and classified as follows, with the salaries of each class herein affixed thereto.

SECRETARIES.

Secretary of class one, \$3,000.
Secretary of class two, \$2,625.
Secretary of class three, \$2,000.
Secretary of class four, \$1,500.
Secretary of class five, \$1,200.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Consul-general of class one, \$12,000.
Consul-general of class two, \$8,000.
Consul-general of class three, \$6,000.
Consul-general of class four, \$5,500.
Consul-general of class five, \$4,500.

CONSULS.

Consul of class one, \$3,000.
Consul of class two, \$6,000.
Consul of class three, \$5,000.
Consul of class four, \$4,500.
Consul of class five, \$4,000.

Consul of class six, \$3,500.
 Consul of class seven, \$3,000.
 Consul of class eight, \$2,500.
 Consul of class nine, \$2,000.

Section 1674 of the revised statutes is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1674. That the official designations employed throughout this title shall be deemed to have the following meanings, respectively:

"First. 'Consul-general' and 'consul' shall be deemed to denote full, principal and permanent consular officers as distinguished from subordinates and substitutes.

"Second. 'Consular agent' shall be deemed to denote consular officers subordinate to such principals exercising the powers vested in them and performing the duties prescribed for them by regulation of the president at posts or places different from those at which such principals are located, respectively.

"Third. 'Vice-consuls' shall be deemed to denote consular officers subordinate to such principals exercising and performing the duties within the limits of their consulates at the same or at different points and places from those at which the principals are located, except that when vice-consuls take charge of consulates-general or consulates when the principal officers shall be temporarily absent or relieved from duty they shall be deemed to denote consular officers who shall be substituted, temporarily, to fill the places of said consuls-general or consuls.

"Fourth. 'Consular officer' shall be deemed to include consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, interpreters in consular offices, student interpreters and consular agents and none others.

"Fifth. 'Diplomatic officer' shall be deemed to include ambassadors, envoys extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary, ministers resident, commissioners, charge d'affaires, agents, secretaries of embassy and legation and secretaries in the diplomatic service and none others."

The offices of vice-consul-general, deputy consul-general and deputy consul are abolished.

No ambassador, minister, minister resident, diplomatic agent, or secretary in the diplomatic service of any grade or class shall while he holds his office, be interested in or transact any business as a merchant, factor, broker or other trader, or as an agent for any such person to, from or within the country or countries to which he or the chief of his mission, as the case may be, is accredited, either in his own name or in the name or through the agency of any other person, nor shall he in such country or countries practice as a lawyer for compensation or be interested in the fees or compensation of any lawyer so practicing. (Approved Feb. 5, 1915.)

UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE.

The naval appropriation bill of 1915 provides: There is hereby established a United States naval reserve, which shall consist of citizens of the United States who have been or may be entitled to be honorably discharged from the navy after not less than one four-year term of enlistment or after a term of enlistment during minority. The naval reserve shall be organized under the bureau of navigation and shall be governed by the article for the government of the navy and by the naval regulations and instructions. Whenever actively employed with the navy its members shall be employed as members of the naval reserve and shall be held and considered to be in all respects in the same status as enlisted men of the navy on active duty, except that they shall not be advanced in rating in time of peace. When not actively employed with the navy, members of the naval reserve shall not be entitled to any pay, bounty, gratuity or pension except the pay expressly provided for members of the naval reserve by the provisions of this act, nor shall they be entitled to retirement by reason of such service in the naval reserve.

Enlistments in the naval reserve shall be made in the rating in which last honorably discharged from the navy for a period of four years unless sooner discharged by competent authority. No man shall be first enlisted in the naval reserve after eight years from the date of his last dis-

charge from the navy nor unless he be found to be physically fit to perform the duties of the rating in which last discharged, nor shall any man whose last service in the navy was terminated by any means other than by an honorable discharge be eligible for enlistment in the naval reserve. Re-enlistments in the naval reserve shall be made under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the navy.

Enlistments in the naval reserve shall be made in two classes. Class one shall consist of those men who enlist in the naval reserve within four months from the date of their last honorable discharge from the navy. Class two shall consist of those men who enlist in the naval reserve after four months and within eight years from the date of their last honorable discharge from the navy.

In addition to the enlistments in the naval reserve above provided, the secretary of the navy is authorized to transfer to the naval reserve at the expiration of an enlistment any enlisted man of the navy who may, after two years from the date of approval of this act, complete service in the navy of sixteen or twenty or more years and be entitled at the expiration of his enlistment to an honorable discharge. Such transfers shall only be made upon voluntary application and in the rating in which then serving and the men so transferred shall be continued in the naval reserve until discharged by competent authority.

Members of the naval reserve of class one and men transferred to the naval reserve shall be required to keep on hand such part of the uniform clothing outfit as may be prescribed by the secretary of the navy and all members of the naval reserve shall be issued a distinctive badge or button which may be worn with civilian dress.

Members of class one who have served less than eight years in the navy shall be paid at the rate of \$30 per annum, and those who have served eight or more years, and less than twelve years in the navy shall be paid at the rate of \$60 per annum, and those who have served twelve or more years in the navy, \$100 per annum. All members of the naval reserve of class two shall be paid at the rate of \$12 per annum and when first called into active service on board a vessel of the navy shall receive an allowance for an outfit of clothing not exceeding \$30 in value, to be expended under regulations prescribed by the secretary of the navy.

Members of the naval reserve who have, when transferred to the naval reserve, completed service in the navy of sixteen or twenty or more years shall be paid at the rate of one-third and one-half, respectively, of the base pay plus permanent additions thereto, which they were receiving at the close of their last service in the navy.

Members of the naval reserve may in time of peace be required to perform not less than one month's active service on board a vessel of the navy during each year of service in the naval reserve, and such active service shall not exceed two months in any one year: Provided, that the unpaid active service with the navy may be required at any time after contract in the naval reserve. In time of war they may be required to perform active service with the navy throughout the war, not to exceed the term of enlistment in the case of those enlisted in the naval reserve. Any pay which may be due any member of the naval reserve shall be forfeited when so ordered by the secretary of the navy upon the failure, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the secretary of the navy, of such man to report for muster and inspection.

Those members of the naval reserve of class one and those members who have been transferred to the naval reserve who re-enlist in the navy within four months from the date of their discharge from the naval reserve shall not be entitled to a gratuity of four months' pay, but their re-enlistment in the navy shall be held and considered to have been made within four months from the date of discharge from the navy for the purpose of continuous service pay. The period of time during which members of the naval reserve

were actively employed with the navy while enlisted in the naval reserve shall, for the purposes of retirement, be counted as active service in the navy in the case of those who re-enlist in the navy after service in the naval reserve.

The secretary of the navy is authorized in time of war, or when, in the opinion of the president, war is threatened, to call any enlisted man on the retired list into active service for such duty as he may be able to perform. While so employed such enlisted men shall receive the same pay and allowances they were receiving when placed on the retired list: Provided, that enlisted men on the retired list shall not be eligible for enlistment in or transfer to the naval reserve.

The sum of \$130,000 is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the foregoing provisions relating to a naval reserve. (Approved March 3, 1915.)

COAST GUARD CREATED.

There shall be established in lieu of the existing revenue cutter service and the life saving service, to be composed of those two existing organizations, with the existing offices and positions and the incumbent officers and men of those two services, the coast guard, which shall constitute a part of the military forces of the United States and which shall operate under the treasury department in time of peace and operate as a part of the navy, subject to the orders of the secretary of the navy, in time of war or when the president shall so direct. When subject to the secretary of the navy in time of war the expense of the coast guard shall be paid by the navy department: Provided, that no provision of this act shall be construed as giving any officer of either the coast guard or the navy, military or other control at any time over any vessel, officer or man of the other service except by direction of the president.

In the coast guard there shall be a captain commandant, senior captains, captains, first lieutenants, second lieutenants, third lieutenants, engineer in chief, captains of engineers, first lieutenants of engineers, second lieutenants of engineers, third lieutenants of engineers and constructors, cadet and cadet engineers, warrant officers, petty officers and other enlisted men, all of said offices, respectively, corresponding to the present offices of the revenue cutter service, which are transferred to the coast guard, and all the present incumbents, officers and enlisted men are also transferred to corresponding positions in the coast guard; a general superintendent, assistant general superintendent, district superintendents, keepers and surfmen, which offices and positions shall be transferred from the corresponding positions in the existing life saving service and be made like positions in the coast guard, and all the incumbent officers and surfmen shall be transferred to such corresponding positions in the coast guard, in which the superintendents shall be commissioned as such, keepers shall be warrant officers and surfmen shall be enlisted men, of which enlisted men the number one surfmen shall be petty officers.

There shall be in the administrative service of the coast guard two chiefs of division, to be appointed by the secretary of the treasury, with annual salary of \$3,000 each, together with such clerical and technical positions and the incumbents therein as it may be necessary to transfer from the two existing organizations to the coast guard. There may be such other clerical and technical assistance as may from time to time be authorized by congress.

Except as herein modified all existing laws relating either to the present life saving service or the present revenue cutter service shall remain of force as far as applicable to the coast guard and the offices, positions, operations and duties shall in all respects be held and construed to impose the same duties upon the positions and their incumbents in the coast guard as are now imposed upon the corresponding positions and incumbents in the said two existing organizations. The provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate enlistments and punishments in the United States

revenue cutter service," approved May 26, 1906, shall apply to and govern the coast guard.

All duties now performed by the revenue cutter service and life saving service shall continue to be performed by the coast guard, and all such duties, together with all duties that may hereafter be imposed upon the coast guard, shall be administered by the captain commandant, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, and all funds and appropriations now provided by law for the revenue cutter service and for the life saving service shall be available for like purposes under the coast guard hereby created.

All existing laws affecting rank, pay and allowances in the present life saving service and the present revenue cutter service shall apply to the corresponding positions in the coast guard and the officers and men transferred thereto and their successors. This shall include all laws and regulations which now give to the enlisted men of the existing revenue cutter service increased pay of \$1 per month for each three years' service, allowances for uniforms and all other allowances or gratuities due to enlisted men, which are hereby made applicable to the enlisted men of the coast guard who were formerly surfmen in the life saving service.

The provisions of sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the act of April 12, 1902, in so far as they provide for the retirement of officers of the revenue cutter service, are hereby extended to include commissioned officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the coast guard. A commissioned officer, warrant officer or enlisted man who has served thirty years, upon suitable application and as to commissioned officers upon approval by the secretary of the treasury, may be retired from active service and receive 75 per centum of the duty pay, salary and increase of his grade or rating: Provided, that such commissioned officer, warrant officer or enlisted man may be assigned to such duties as he may be able to perform. The commissioned officers, warrant officers and petty officers of the coast guard shall receive 10 per centum increase of pay for every five years of service, such increase not to exceed 40 per centum of the pay of their grade or rating subject to the limitations of existing laws governing longevity pay: Provided further, that in computing length of service for any purpose all creditable service in the army, navy, marine corps, revenue cutter service and life saving service shall be included counting part of a year as a whole year where stations were operated only part of a year: And provided further that no person shall receive for the same time retired pay and the extra pay allowed under section 7 of the act of May 4, 1882. The provisions of section 3 of the act of March 26, 1908, increasing the efficiency of the personnel of the life saving service shall apply to the death of any officer, warrant officer or enlisted man on the active list in the coast guard: Provided, that no pension shall be allowed or paid to any commissioned officer, warrant officer or enlisted man in the coast guard either on the active or retired list.

Hereafter, whenever a vacancy occurs in the grade of keeper of a life saving station or house of refuge it shall be filled by promotion and no appointment from the grade of surfman, and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the grade of district superintendent the vacancy shall be filled by promotion and appointment from the grade of keeper: Provided, that the district superintendents shall be the chief officers and first in authority in their respective districts, subject to the authority of the captain commandant.

When the organization of the coast guard shall have been perfected the president is authorized to retire the general superintendent on 75 per centum of his present salary, and no further appointment shall be made to such office. At the same time the office of assistant general superintendent shall be abolished.

The captain commandant of the coast guard shall submit to the secretary of the treasury, for transmission to congress, an annual report of the expenditures of the moneys appropriated for the maintenance of the coast guard and of the operations of the coast guard during the year.

Any person using any vessel in the coast guard service for private purposes, in violation of law, shall upon conviction thereof be fined \$1,000. (Approved Jan. 23, 1915.)

OPIMUM REGISTRATION LAW.

HARRISON ANTINARCOTIC ACT.

On and after March 1, 1915, every person who produces, imports, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes or gives away opium or coca leaves or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative or preparation thereof shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of business and place or places where such business is to be carried on. At the time of such registry and on or before July 1, annually, thereafter, every such person shall pay to the collector a special tax at the rate of \$1 per annum. Employees of persons so registered and taxed are not required to register or pay the tax; officials of the government, of the states and of counties and municipalities making purchases of opium drugs for hospitals or prisons are also exempt.

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter, exchange or give away any of the aforesaid drugs except in pursuance of a written order of the person to whom such article is sold, bartered, exchanged or given, on a form to be issued in blank for that purpose by the commissioner of internal revenue. Every person who shall accept any such order and in pursuance thereof shall sell, barter, exchange or give away any of the drugs shall preserve such order for a period of two years in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by any officer, agent or employee of the treasury department duly authorized for that purpose, and the state, territorial, district, municipal and insular officials named in the act. Every person who shall give an order as herein provided to any other person for any of the aforesaid drugs shall, at or before the time of giving such order, make or cause to be made a duplicate thereof on a form to be issued in blank for that purpose by the commissioner of internal revenue, and in case of the acceptance of such order shall preserve such duplicate for said period of two years in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by the officers, agents, employees and officials hereinbefore mentioned. Nothing contained in this section shall apply—

(a) To the dispensing or distribution of any of the aforesaid drugs to a patient by a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon registered under this act in the course of his professional practice only: Provided, that such physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon shall keep a record of all such drugs dispensed or distributed, showing the amount dispensed or distributed, the date and the name and address of the patient to whom such drugs are dispensed or distributed, except such as may be dispensed or distributed to a patient upon whom such physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon shall personally attend, and such record shall be kept for a period of two years from the date of dispensing or distributing such drugs, subject to inspection, as provided in this act.

(b) To the sale, dispensing or distribution of any of the aforesaid drugs by a dealer to a consumer under and in pursuance of a written prescription issued by a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon registered under this act: Provided, however, that such prescription shall be dated as of the day on which signed and shall be signed by the physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon who shall have issued the same: And provided further, that such dealer shall preserve such prescription for a period of two years from the day on which such prescription is filled in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by the officers, agents, employees and officials hereinbefore mentioned.

(c) To the sale, exportation, shipment or delivery of any of the aforesaid drugs by any person within the United States or any territory or the District of Columbia or any of the insular possessions of the United States to any person in any foreign country regulating their entry in

accordance with such regulations for importation thereof into such foreign country as are prescribed by said country, such regulations to be promulgated from time to time by the secretary of state of the United States.

(d) To the sale, barter, exchange or giving away of any of the aforesaid drugs to any officer of the United States government or of any state, territorial, district, county or municipal or insular government lawfully engaged in making purchases thereof for the various departments of the army and navy, the public health service and for government, state, territorial, district, county or municipal or insular hospitals or prisons.

The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall cause suitable forms to be prepared for the purposes above mentioned, and shall cause the same to be distributed to collectors of internal revenue for sale by them to those persons who shall have registered and paid the special tax as required by this act in their districts, respectively, and no collector shall sell any of such forms to any persons other than a person who has registered and paid the special tax as required by this act in his district. The price at which such forms shall be sold shall not exceed \$1 per 100.

The provisions of this act shall apply to the United States, the District of Columbia, the territory of Alaska, the territory of Hawaii, the insular possessions of the United States and the Canal Zone. Internal revenue collected hereunder in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands shall accrue to the general governments thereof.

Any person registered in any internal revenue district under the provisions of the act shall, whenever required to do so, give the internal revenue collector of the district a true statement, verified by affidavit, of the quantity of the aforesaid drugs received by him in the district during such period immediately preceding the demand of the collector, not exceeding three months, as the collector may determine; the names of the persons from whom the drugs were received, the quantity in each instance and the date when received.

It shall be unlawful for any person who shall not have registered and paid the special tax to send, ship, carry or deliver any of the aforesaid drugs from one state or territory to any person in any other state or territory of the United States. This does not apply to common carriers engaged in transporting such drugs or to any person who shall deliver any such drug, which has been prescribed or dispensed by a physician, dentist or veterinarian required to be registered under the act.

The duplicate order forms and the prescriptions required to be preserved and the statements filed in the office of the collector of the district shall be open to inspection by officers and employees of the treasury department authorized for that purpose, and such officials of any state or territory, or of any organized municipality therein, or of the District of Columbia, or any insular possession of the United States, as shall be charged with the enforcement of any law or municipal ordinance regulating the sale, prescribing, dispensing, dealing in or distribution of the aforesaid drugs. Each collector of internal revenue is authorized to furnish, upon written request, certified copies of any of the said statements or returns filed in his office to any of such officials as shall be entitled to inspect the statements or returns upon the payment of a fee of \$1 for each 100 words or fraction thereof in the copy or copies so requested. Any person who shall disclose the information contained in the statements or returns or in the duplicate order forms, except as expressly provided and except for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act, shall on conviction be fined or imprisoned as provided by the act. Collectors of internal revenue are authorized to furnish upon written request to any person a certified copy of the names of any or all persons who may be listed in their respective collection districts as special taxpayers under the provisions of this act, upon payment of a fee of \$1 for each 100 names or fraction thereof in the copy so requested.

The provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the sale, distribution, giving away, dispensing or possession of preparations and remedies which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them, in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them. Provided, that such remedies and preparations are sold, distributed, given away, dispensed or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intentions and provisions of the act. The provisions of this act shall not apply to preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

It shall be unlawful for any person not registered under the provisions of this act, and who has not paid the special tax provided for by this act, to have in his possession or under his control any of the aforesaid drugs, and such possession or control shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of the provisions of the act. Provided, that this shall not apply to any employee of a registered person or to a nurse under the supervision of a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon registered under this act, having such possession or control by virtue of his employment or occupation and not on his own account, or to the possession of any of the aforesaid drugs which has or have been prescribed in good faith by a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon registered under this act, or to any United States, state, county, municipal, district, territorial or insular officer or official who has possession of any said drugs, by reason of his official duties, or to a warehouseman holding possession for a person registered and who has paid the taxes under this act, or common carriers engaged in transporting such drugs.

Any person who violates or fails to comply with any of the requirements of this act shall on conviction be fined not more than \$2,000 or be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The sum of \$150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act. (Approved Dec. 21, 1914.)

RULES FOR PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS AND VETERINARY SURGEONS.

The commissioner of internal revenue is authorized to prepare rules and regulations for carrying the provisions of the foregoing act into effect. The following is an extract from these regulations:

Art. 10. Under the exempting provisions of section 2 of the act, no written order is required for the "dispensing or distribution of any of the aforesaid drugs to a patient by a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon, registered under this act, in the course of his professional practice only." A record, however, is required to be kept of all such drugs so dispensed or distributed (except such as may be dispensed or distributed to a patient upon whom such physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon shall personally attend—i. e., personally visit) and must show:

1. The date when any such drug is dispensed or distributed;
2. The kind and quantity dispensed or distributed in each case, and
3. The name and residence of the patient to whom such drug was dispensed or distributed.

The record so kept must be preserved for a period of two years from the date of dispensing or distributing and will be subject to inspection as provided in section 5 of the act. Each physician, dentist and veterinary surgeon must supply himself with a suitable blank book for such record.

Art. 11. A like exemption to that above noted is made as to drugs dispensed or distributed under and in pursuance of a written prescription

issued by a physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon, duly registered under this act. But all such prescriptions covering such drugs, not specifically exempt by section 5 of the act, must be dated and signed as of the day when issued; must be preserved for a period of two years from the time when filled, and must be readily accessible to the inspecting officers above referred to.

Art. 12. Under the authority conferred by section 1 of the act named, for the issuing of regulations necessary for carrying the provisions of the act into effect, physicians and surgeons writing any such prescriptions are hereby required to sign their name in full to the same, to state therein their registry number and the location of their office and the name and address of the person for whom such prescriptions are written. Druggists and apothecaries must refuse to fill any such prescription unless signed as herein required, nor must prescriptions for such drugs be filled by any druggist or apothecary if he has reason to suspect that it was fraudulently issued or obtained.

The dispensing of such drugs by druggists or apothecaries except on physicians' original prescriptions or on original orders issued to persons who have duly registered, will be in violation of the act. Refilling of prescriptions or orders is therefore prohibited.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

The feature of the third session of the 63d congress was the attempt to pass a bill authorizing the government to own and operate merchant vessels in the foreign trade of the United States. The measure was earnestly advocated by President Wilson and was laid before the senate Jan. 4, 1915. It met with vigorous opposition, several republican senators announcing that they would use every every available parliamentary device to defeat it on the ground that it could not be properly debated in the short period remaining before the close of the session, especially in view of the fact that much of the work had to be required for passing the annual appropriation bills. Jan. 6 a substitute for the original bill was reported by the committee on commerce as being more explicit than the first draft, though practically identical with it as to all features of importance. Jan. 7 the bill was laid aside for an appropriation bill, but Jan. 18 it was finally taken up as the main business of the senate and was considered continuously for five days. The speeches were all by republicans opposing the measure.

Opposition developed also in the ranks of the democratic senators and a number of caucuses were held in an effort to arrive at a compromise which would enable the senate, which practically was tied, to pass the bill. The result was the submission, Jan. 25, of a second substitute by the committee on commerce. This made further changes in the verbiage of several of the sections, particularly those relating to the formation and composition of the federal shipping board and corporation. The amended bill was opposed as energetically as were the original and first substitute measures. The administration senators, led by William J. Stone, tried to get a vote on the bill by keeping it almost continuously before the senate, the daily sessions lasting usually until late in the evening. Owing to the absence of any cloture the republicans were able to carry on a successful "filibuster," though the physical endurance of some of the speakers was put to a severe test. One session, that ending on the evening of Feb. 10, lasted without intermission day and night for fifty-four hours. Then the republican senators, with the assistance of Messrs. Bankhead (Ala.), Camden (Ky.), Clarke, (Ark.), Hitchcock (Neb.), O'Gorman (N. Y.) and Vardaman (Miss.), democrats, and Messrs. Norris (Neb.) and Kenyon (Iowa), republican progressives, forced an adjournment. La Follette (Wis.), republican, voted with the administration democrats.

Finding that they could not force the shipping bill through the senate another plan was adopted to get action. This was to attach the measure to the Weeks bill, which provided for the ac-

quiring of a fleet of naval auxiliaries to be utilized as merchant vessels in commerce with South America. This had been passed by the senate and was pending before the house committee on naval affairs. If it could be passed by the house with the ship purchase bill as a rider it would come before the senate in the form of a conference report without being subject to amendment or other parliamentary disadvantages.

Feb. 16 the house committee on rules brought in a privileged resolution discharging the naval committee from further consideration of the Weeks bill, directing the house to proceed immediately to the consideration of the same and limiting the amendments to certain minor changes and the addition of twelve new sections embodying the ship purchase bill in its perfected form. The resolution allowed six hours of debate, after which a vote was to be had upon the final passage of the bill without intervening motions other than one to recommit. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 181 yeas to 126 nays, 112 not voting and 4 answering "present." At the close of the debate the Weeks bill, as amended by the ship purchase sections, was passed by a vote of 215 yeas to 121 nays, 89 not voting and 7 answering "present." Conference committees were subsequently appointed by both houses. The conferees agreed Feb. 26 to a report which was presented in the house March 2, but the point of order was raised against it that the conferees had gone beyond their jurisdiction in extending the time before the first four sections (the Weeks bill) of the measure should take effect from two years to three years. The speaker sustained the point of order and the bill was sent back to conference. The matter came up briefly in the senate March 3 on a resolution by Senator Fletcher that the senate insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the house. Mr. Weeks then announced that more than a score of republican senators had indicated to him their wish to speak from one to several hours on the bill, whereupon Mr. Fletcher, who introduced the original shipping bill, said that he realized that this meant the defeat of the measure and that under the circumstances he did not feel justified in continuing the struggle. He therefore withdrew his resolution, thus ending the attempt to get the shipping bill enacted into law.

The full text of the Weeks bill as amended by the addition of sections 5 to 17 inclusive, embodying the shipping bill, is appended. It should be said that this latter was the measure which Senator Gore of Oklahoma had introduced as an amendment or of substitute for the second substitute or caucus shipping bill on which the senate had been deadlocked. It was similar in most respects, but provided that the shipping board and corporation should be temporary and not permanent:

Be it enacted, etc., That the secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to establish one or more United States navy mail lines, by employing such vessels of the navy as in his discretion are available, without impairment to the paramount duties of the navy and as are necessary and appropriate, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining regular communication between the east or west coast or both coasts of the United States and either or both coasts of South America and between the United States and the countries of Europe. The vessels so employed shall carry United States mail, passengers and freight under such regulations and at such rate or rates as the secretary of the navy may prescribe. Such civilians, such officers of the naval auxiliary service and such officers and enlisted men of the navy, including officers on the retired list, as the secretary of the navy may deem necessary, shall be employed in the business of the said mail line or lines, and retired officers of the navy so employed at sea or on shore shall, in all respects, be held and considered to be in an active duty status, and shall receive the pay and allowances of officers of the active list of the same rank and length of service: Provided, that officers placed on the retired list on account of wounds or disability incident to the service, or on account of age or after

thirty years' service, shall not be ordered to such duty without their consent.

The enlisted strength of the navy, as now or hereafter authorized by law, is hereby increased by the number of men required to man the vessels so employed, and the secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to enlist such number of men in the navy for such terms of enlistment, not to exceed four years, as may be desirable, and to distribute the number of men so enlisted among the various ratings of the navy.

Sec. 2. That in addition to and as a part of the line of the navy there is hereby established an active reserve list. Line officers placed on the active reserve list under the provisions of this act shall be held to be in an active duty status in all respects, except that officers on the active reserve list shall not be advanced on the active reserve list except for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism, when their advancement thereon for these causes shall be governed by the provisions of law governing the advancement of officers on the active list for like causes. All laws now in effect with reference to the retirement of officers on the active list are hereby extended to include officers on the active reserve list.

Sec. 3. That sections 8 and 9 of the act approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the navy and marine corps of the United States," as amended by the act approved Aug. 22, 1912, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," are so far amended that officers who hereafter volunteer or are selected for retirement as therein provided shall be held and considered to have volunteered for transfer to the active reserve list, or shall be selected for transfer to the active reserve list, respectively, and the transfer of such officers to the active reserve list in lieu of their retirement shall be made subject to the restrictions imposed by the provisions of the said sections as amended.

Sec. 4. That in addition to such part of existing appropriations as may be available for the expenses of operating the line or lines herein provided for, the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in the discretion of the secretary of the navy for the purpose of organizing, inaugurating and carrying on the traffic provided for in this act and in defraying the operating expenses incident thereto: Provided, that all money received for the transportation of mail, passengers and freight, as provided in section 1 of this act, and for such other services as may be incident to the operation of said line or lines, is hereby made available, in addition to the aforesaid sum of \$100,000 herein appropriated for expenses incident to the proper conduct of the business contemplated in this act: Provided further, that any sum of money herein appropriated which remains unexpended at the end of the third fiscal year after the passage of this act and at the end of each fiscal year thereafter shall be covered into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 5. That the United States, acting through the shipping board hereinafter created, may subscribe to the capital stock of a corporation of the District of Columbia. Said corporation shall have for its object the purchase, construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of merchant vessels to meet the requirements of the foreign commerce of the United States, or to charter vessels for such purposes and to make charters or leases of any vessel or vessels owned by such corporation to any other corporation organized under the laws of a state, a majority of the stock being owned by citizens of the United States, firm or individual, citizen or citizens of the United States, to be used for such purposes, and shall have power to carry out said objects and purposes: Provided, that the terms and conditions of such charter parties shall first be approved by the shipping board, the initial capital stock of which corporation shall not be over \$10,000,000 of the par value of \$100 per share: And

provided further, that said corporation shall make no charter or lease of any vessel to any corporation, firm or individual for a longer period than twelve months, and said corporation shall specify in the charter or lease the rates, charges and fares to be observed by such corporation, firm or individual chartering or leasing any such vessel or vessels as a maximum to be charged during the life of such charter or lease, and there shall be contained in said charter or lease a provision terminating the same whenever the charterer or the lessee shall violate any of its provisions. It is hereby made the duty of such corporation to take such steps as may be necessary to terminate any such charter or lease whenever the corporation, firm or individual party to such charter or lease shall violate the provisions of the same.

The members of said shipping board, as incorporators, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, form a corporation of the District of Columbia, by making and filing a certificate of incorporation, as provided in subchapter 4 of chapter 18 of an act entitled "An act to establish a code of laws for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901.

The corporation so formed, its officers and trustees and stockholders, shall possess all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by said subchapter 4, except as the same are by this act limited or qualified.

The powers of said corporation shall be limited to the purposes of this act and to such as are necessarily incident thereto.

Said corporation may sue and be sued in any district court of the United States, and may remove to said courts any cause brought against it in any other court.

Said corporation may require any officer or employee to give security for the faithful performance of his duties.

Persons subscribing to the stock of said company shall pay for the same in full at the time of subscription.

The stock owned by the United States shall be voted by the shipping board or its duly selected representative.

The officers and trustees of said corporation shall be citizens of the United States, but need not be citizens of the District of Columbia. Such officers and trustees shall be subject to removal at any time by vote of a majority of the stock at any meeting thereof.

Said corporation and its capital stock shall, so long as the United States owns a majority of said stock, be free from all public taxes.

At no time shall less than 51 per cent of the stock of said corporation be held by the United States unless the United States shall dispose of all of its stock.

Congress reserves the right to alter, amend or repeal this act.

Sec. 6. That the United States shall subscribe to 51 per cent of the initial capital stock of such corporation at par and the remainder thereof may be offered for public subscription at not less than par and the United States may then further subscribe at par for an amount of such stock not taken by public subscription, but the shipping board may cause such corporation to begin business as soon as 51 per cent of such stock has been subscribed and paid for by the United States. The shipping board, with the approval of the president, may consent to or may cause an increase of the capital stock from time to time as the interests of the corporation may require, but without authority of congress the portion of such increase to be paid for by the United States shall not exceed \$10,000,000, neither shall the proportion of stock held by the United States at any time be less than 51 per cent: Provided, that a sufficient number of the shares of stock of said corporation shall be set apart for holding by the persons for whom the stock of the United States may be voted as trustees, and such shares shall be issued or transferred to such persons to qualify them as trustees of such corporation, and such shares shall be transferred to the successor or successors of any such person or persons.

Sec. 7. That the United States, through the

shipping board and with the approval of the president, is authorized to purchase or construct vessels suitable in the judgment of the shipping board for the purposes of such corporation with a view to transferring them to such corporation, and for this purpose the secretary of the treasury, upon the request of the shipping board and the approval of the president, may issue and sell or use for such purchases or construction any of the bonds of the United States now available in the treasury of the United States under the act of Aug. 5, 1909, the act of Feb. 4, 1910, and the act of March 2, 1911, relating to the issue of bonds for the construction of the Panama canal, to a total amount not to exceed \$30,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing or constructing such vessels: Provided, that any Panama canal bonds issued and sold or used under the provisions of this section or other existing authority may be made payable at such time after issue as the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, may deem advisable and fix, instead of fifty years after date of issue, as in said act of Aug. 5, 1909, not exceeding fifty years: Provided further, that payments for such purchases or construction from the proceeds of sales of bonds or delivery of bonds in payment thereof shall be made only as ordered and directed by the shipping board. And provided further, that in making purchases of ships during the continuance of the present European war no purchases shall be made in a way which will disturb the conditions of neutrality.

Sec. 8. That the shipping board is authorized to transfer the vessels purchased or constructed as herein provided to any such corporation in which the United States has become a stockholder as hereinbefore provided, and such corporation shall issue to the United States in payment thereof its gold bonds, bearing interest at not less than four per cent per annum, and upon such further terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the shipping board, such bonds to be secured by a first mortgage lien upon such vessels, severally, thus transferred: Provided, that the amount of bonds received by the United States in payment for such vessels shall not be less, at the then par value, than the total amount expended by the United States in the purchase or construction of such vessels, and the same may be sold by the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, and with the approval of the president, to reimburse the treasury for expenditures made in the purchase or construction of vessels: And provided further, that said corporation shall not issue any bonds in excess of \$40,000,000, or incur any liabilities other than stock issues in excess of \$10,000,000. Such corporation shall make suitable provision for sinking fund and for the depreciation charges under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by such shipping board, and all vessels acquired under this act or in which the United States shall otherwise be interested as owner, in whole or in part, or upon which the United States shall have or hold any mortgage, pledge, lien or other security, shall, when and while employed solely as merchant vessels, be in all respects subject to said laws, regulations and liabilities governing merchant vessels in like manner and to the same extent as merchant vessels in private ownership when duly registered under the laws of the United States.

All rules and regulations relating to or which affect shipping, navigation or water-borne commerce of the United States heretofore made or published by authority of law shall only be and remain in force until midnight on the 31st day of December, 1915, and by proclamation of the president shall cease to have any force or validity at any prior date when new shipping rules and regulations shall, as provided hereby, take the place of those now in existence.

The shipping board herein provided for shall propose such rules and regulations applicable to the shipping and water-borne commerce of the United States in lieu of those now in force and covering matters of like character as they may determine suited to the present needs of such shipping and commerce, which, when approved by the president and published, shall apply and be-

come of full force and effect, in lieu of such rules and regulations as are now applicable thereto. In the rules and regulations hereby authorized to be adopted and put into force different classes of shipping, navigation and water-borne commerce may be appropriately and differently treated and provided for. Such rules and regulations when promulgated may be modified, changed or amended by the shipping board.

Sec. 9. That vessels purchased or constructed by such shipping board and conveyed to such corporation as herein provided shall be entitled to registry under the laws of the United States, and shall be deemed vessels of the United States and entitled to the benefits and privileges appertaining to such vessels, except such vessels shall engage only in trade with foreign countries or with Alaska, the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands and the islands of Porto Rico, Guam and Tutulla: Provided, that the above restrictions shall not apply to such of said vessels as are built in the United States. Such vessels shall be subject to the navigation laws of the United States, except as herein provided.

Sec. 10. That the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of commerce and three additional members, two of whom shall be of practical experience in the management and operation of steamships in the foreign trade, are hereby constituted a board to be known as the shipping board, with full power, subject to the approval of the president, to vote the stock of the United States in said corporation, either as a body or by one or more of its members duly authorized by a majority, and to do all things necessary, whether specifically enumerated or not, to carry out the purposes of this act and protect the interest of the United States, said three additional members to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The salary of each of the three additional members of said board so appointed shall be \$6,000 per annum.

Sec. 11. That, with the approval of the congress, such shipping board may at any time sell the stock of such corporation owned by the United States.

Sec. 12. That the president of the United States is hereby authorized to charter, lease or transfer such naval auxiliaries belonging to the naval establishment of the United States as are suitable for commercial use, and which are not required for use in the navy in time of peace, and vessels belonging to the war department suitable for commercial uses and not required for military transports in time of peace, and to direct or cause to be chartered, leased or transferred vessels now owned and operated by the Panama Railroad company to any corporation now or hereafter organized as in this act provided, upon such terms and conditions as the shipping board, with the approval of the president of the United States, shall prescribe. The vessels purchased or constructed by the United States through the shipping board, with the approval of the president of the United States, shall be of a type, as far as the commercial requirements of the foreign trade of the United States may permit, suitable for use as naval auxiliaries in the naval establishment of the United States.

Sec. 13. That the president of the United States, upon giving to any such corporation in which the United States shall be a stockholder, through its president, vice-president, secretary or manager, notice in writing for such reasonable length of time as in his judgment the circumstances require and will permit of his intentions so to do, may take possession, absolutely or temporarily, for use as naval auxiliaries of any vessel or vessels owned or leased by or otherwise in the possession of said corporation, and said corporation shall be entitled to a reasonable price or rental therefor, to be fixed by the shipping board with the approval of the president: Provided, that if in the judgment of the president an emergency exists requiring such action he may take possession of any such vessel or vessels without notice.

Sec. 14. That the shipping board shall make

to congress at the beginning of each regular session a report of expenditures and receipts under this act and of the operations of any corporation in which the United States may have become a stockholder hereunder.

Sec. 15. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000,000, or in lieu of such appropriation the secretary of the treasury may sell Panama canal bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 in addition to those provided for in section 7, and on the same terms, and set apart and use the proceeds thereof for such purposes.

Sec. 16. That two years from and after the conclusion of the present European war, that fact to be determined by the president, the corporation and the shipping board shall turn over and transfer all vessels purchased or constructed under the provisions of this act to the navy department, and the secretary of the navy shall have the right, with the approval of the president, to lease or charter any of such vessels not needed for naval or military purposes to any firm, individual or corporation for use as merchant vessels.

That the secretary of the navy shall in such leases provide for their cancellation whenever such vessels may be required for naval or military purposes.

That all leases made under this section of the act shall be subject to all of the provisions of section 5 of this act relating to maximum rates and charges and terms and conditions of forfeiture.

That when the vessels, land, piers, leases for land or piers and other property held by the corporation are disposed of as herein provided the corporation herein provided for shall be dissolved and said shipping board abolished.

Sec. 17. That sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this act shall not take effect until two years from and after the conclusion of the present European war, that fact to be determined by the president.

The main argument in favor of the shipping bill was that it would build up an American merchant marine and that it would result in a reduction of ocean freight rates. Among the reasons urged by Senators Root, Lodge, Gallinger and others against the measure were these:

It would involve the government in a heavy immediate expense without much prospect of any ultimate gain.

It would destroy all chance of building up a permanent American merchant marine, as private individuals and corporations would not be able to compete with government owned ships.

It would almost inevitably lead to international complications, as the purchase or leasing of interned merchant ships, such as those of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines, would be equivalent to the purchase of trouble.

It would reverse the policy of the United States and "embark the government in a business far more extreme than would the ownership of railroads or telegraph lines."

It would put the government in the position of raising money by taxation of all the people to carry on a business that individual enterprise had not carried on.

Most of the opposition of the democrats dissenting from the views of the administration was based upon the public ownership feature of the shipping bill, they regarding it as wrong in principle and dangerous in application.

SHIPPING INVESTIGATION.

Feb. 15 the senate agreed to a resolution offered by Senator Burton of Ohio and amended by the committee on contingent expenses to appoint a committee to ascertain whether officers of the government had made overtures for the purchase of interned merchant ships by the United States, whether tenders of sale of such ships had been made to the government and what efforts had been made by the shipping trust or others to defeat the ship purchase bill. The vice-president appointed as such committee Senators Walsh (Mont.), Simmons (N. C.), Reed (Mo.), Burton (O.) and Sutherland (Utah).

IMMIGRATION BILL VETO.

Feb. 4, 1914, the house of representatives by a vote of 252 yeas to 126 nays passed a bill to regulate the admission and residence of aliens in the United States. The measure was passed by the senate Jan. 2, 1915, by a vote of 50 to 7, but was vetoed by President Wilson Jan. 28. An effort was made in the house to pass the bill over the veto Feb. 4, but as the vote of 261 yeas to 136 nays, with two voting present, fell short of the required two-thirds of those present and voting, the bill failed of passage. The main reason for the veto, as it also was for a similar veto by President Taft, Feb. 14, 1913, was the clause providing for a literacy test. This clause provided for the exclusion of—

"All aliens over 16 years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: Provided, that any admissible alien or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 55 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not, and such relative shall be permitted to enter. That for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read the immigrant inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the secretary of labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in the various languages and dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect. No two aliens coming in the same vessel or other vehicle of carriage or transportation shall be tested with the same slip. That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the literacy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the secretary of labor that they are seeking admission to the United States solely for the purpose of escaping from religious persecution; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory: Provided, that nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude."

President Wilson's veto message was as follows:

"To the house of representatives:

"It is with unaffected regret that I find myself constrained by clear conviction to return this bill (H. R. 6660, 'An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States') without my signature. Not only do I feel it to be a very serious matter to exercise the power of veto in any case, because it involves opposing the single judgment of the president to the judgment of a majority of both the houses of the congress, a step which no man who realizes his own liability to error can take without great hesitation, but also because this particular bill is in so many important respects admirable, well conceived and desirable. Its enactment into law would undoubtedly enhance the efficiency and improve the methods of handling the important branch of the public service to which it relates. But candor and a sense of duty with regard to the responsibility so clearly imposed upon me by the constitution in matters of legislation leave me no choice but to dissent.

"In two particulars of vital consequence this bill embodies a radical departure from the traditional and long established policy of this country, a policy in which our people have conceived the very character of their government to be expressed, the very mission and spirit of the nation in respect of its relations to the peoples of the world outside their borders. It seeks to all

but close entirely the gates of asylum which have always been open to those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation for what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men, and it excludes those to whom the opportunities of elementary education have been denied, without regard to their character, their purposes or their natural capacity.

"Restrictions like these, adopted earlier in our history as a nation, would very materially have altered the course and cooled the humane ardors of our politics. The right of political asylum has brought to this country many a man of noble character and elevated purpose who was marked as an outlaw in his own less fortunate land, and who has yet become an ornament to our citizenship and to our public councils. The children and the compatriots of these illustrious Americans must stand amazed to see the representatives of their nation now resolved, in the fullness of our national strength and at the maturity of our great institutions, to risk turning such men back from our shores without test of quality or purpose. It is difficult for me to believe that the full effect of this feature of the bill was realized when it was framed and adopted, and it is impossible for me to assent to it in the form in which it is here cast.

"The literacy test and the tests and restrictions which accompany it constitute an even more radical change in the policy of the nation. Hitherto we have generously kept our doors open to all who were not unfitted by reason of disease or incapacity for self-support or such personal records and antecedents as were likely to make them a menace to our peace and order or to the wholesome and essential relationships of life. In this bill it is proposed to turn away from tests of character and of quality and impose tests which exclude and restrict, for the new tests here embodied are not tests of quality or of character or of personal fitness, but tests of opportunity. Those who come seeking opportunity are not to be admitted unless they have already had one of the chief of the opportunities they seek, the opportunity of education. The object of such provisions is restriction, not selection.

"If the people of this country have made up their minds to limit the number of immigrants by arbitrary tests and so reverse the policy of all the generations of Americans that have gone before them, it is their right to do so. I am their servant and have no license to stand in their way. But I do not believe that they have. I respectfully submit that no one can quote their mandate to that effect. Has any political party ever avowed a policy of restriction in this fundamental matter, gone to the country on it and been commissioned to control its legislation? Does this bill rest upon the conscious and universal assent and desire of the American people? I doubt it. It is because I doubt it that I make bold to dissent from it. I am willing to abide by the verdict, but not until it has been rendered. Let the platforms of parties speak out upon this policy and the people pronounce their wish. The matter is too fundamental to be settled otherwise.

"I have no pride of opinion in this question. I am not foolish enough to profess to know the wishes and ideals of America better than the body of her chosen representatives know them. I only want instruction direct from those whose fortunes, with ours and all men's, are involved.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"The White House, Jan. 28, 1915."

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

In the house of representatives Dec. 22, 1914, a vote was taken on the following resolution for a proposed amendment to the constitution offered by Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama:

"Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, exportation for sale and importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to provide in favor of the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needed legislation."

The vote for the resolution was 197 for to 189 against, but as its adoption required a two-thirds vote in its favor it failed of passage by sixty-one votes.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The following joint resolution offered by Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming came up for action in the house Jan. 12, 1915:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following article be proposed

to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said constitution, namely:

"Article —, Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

The vote on the resolution was 174 yeas to 294 nays, with forty-six members not voting. It required a two-thirds vote for passage. While eighty-one democrats voted for the resolution, 163 voted against it. The democratic vote of the southern states was almost solidly against the proposition.

APPROPRIATIONS BY 63D CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

TITLE.	Reported to house.	Passed house.	Reported to senate.	Passed senate.	Law, 1915-16.	Law, 1914-15.
Agriculture.....	\$22,629,712.00	\$22,562,542.00	\$23,193,817.00	\$36,981,357.00	\$22,971,782.00	\$19,865,892.00
Army.....	101,124,428.23	101,055,788.23	102,929,857.87	103,392,587.87	101,974,195.87	101,019,212.50
Diplomatic and consular.....	4,445,370.01	3,929,370.01	4,143,130.01	4,162,930.01	4,061,280.01	4,309,856.66
District of Columbia.....	11,903,048.45	11,313,048.45	12,341,624.45	12,342,324.45	11,859,584.45	12,172,539.49
Fortification.....	6,060,216.90	6,060,216.90	6,060,216.90	6,060,216.90	6,060,216.90	5,627,700.00
Indian.....	8,135,624.25	7,720,124.25	11,256,865.65	11,374,865.65	9,771,902.76	9,771,902.76
Legislative, etc.....	39,740,733.50	36,454,633.50	39,555,903.50	37,211,503.50	36,904,799.75	36,690,229.70
Military academy.....	1,038,963.37	1,038,963.37	1,118,840.37	1,118,840.37	1,029,813.37	997,899.54
Navy.....	150,712,629.88	145,871,784.88	155,029,854.88	155,029,854.88	149,676,854.88	144,868,716.61
Pension.....	165,100,000.00	164,100,000.00	164,100,000.00	164,100,000.00	164,100,000.00	169,150,000.00
Postoffice.....	324,841,614.00	324,860,074.00	319,770,969.00	324,936,794.00	313,364,667.00	313,364,667.00
River and harbor.....	31,643,780.00	31,643,780.00	37,433,080.00	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Sundry civil.....	125,927,538.29	125,790,047.79	126,237,619.79	127,080,419.79	126,922,750.79	130,446,737.39
Total.....	991,701,696.66	982,400,373.88	1,003,220,719.42	1,013,821,704.42	978,737,857.78	969,225,293.65
Urgent deficiency.....	4,372,658.09	4,372,658.09	4,477,558.09	4,478,558.09	4,398,858.09	
Deficiency, 1915, and prior years.....	7,162,616.31	7,206,599.31	8,092,872.22	8,404,422.08	7,917,485.81	20,296,576.61
Total.....	1,003,236,973.06	993,979,630.78	1,015,791,249.73	1,026,704,984.59	991,054,201.68	989,521,870.26
Miscellaneous.....					2,500,000.00	11,709,361.29
Total regular annual appropriations.....						
Permanent annual approp.....					998,554,201.68	1,001,231,231.5
Grand total regular and permanent annual appropriations.....					121,567,207.00	114,886,907.0
					1,115,121,408.68	1,116,118,138.550

TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS SIX CONGRESSES.

Congress.	Years.	Amount.	Congress.	Years.	Amount.	Congress.	Years.	Amount.
57th.....	1903-1904	\$1,553,683,002.57	59th.....	1907-1908	\$1,799,537,864.70	61st.....	1911-1912	\$2,053,391,230.72
58th.....	1905-1906	1,600,053,544.80	60th.....	1909-1910	2,052,411,841.79	62d.....	1913-1914	2,118,060,671.12

IMPEACHMENT CASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The senate has sat as a court of impeachment in the cases of the following accused officials, with the result stated:

William Blount, senator from Tennessee, in 1799; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Blount having resigned previously.

John Pickens, judge of the United States District court for New Hampshire; removed from office in 1804.

Samuel Chase, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States; acquitted 1805.

James H. Peck, judge of the United States District court for Missouri; acquitted 1831.

West H. Humphreys, judge of the United States District court for Tennessee; removed from office, 1862.

Andrew Johnson, president of the United States; acquitted 1868.

William W. Belknap, secretary of war; acquitted 1876.

Charles Swayne, judge of the United States District court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted 1905.

Robert W. Archbald, associate judge of the United States Commerce court; convicted 1913.

AGAINST GOVERNORS.

Eight governors in the United States have faced impeachment proceedings. These men and the results that followed were:

Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862; acquitted.

Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868; charges dropped.

William W. Holden, North Carolina, 1870; removed.

Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871; charges dropped.

David Butler, Nebraska, 1871; removed.

Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana, 1872; term expired and proceedings dropped.

Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876; resigned.

William Sulzer, New York, 1913; removed.

SPEED ON THE TYPEWRITER.

Miss Mary B. Owen of Passaic, N. J., won the eastern professional typewriting speed record in a contest held in Boston, Mass., April 12, 1915, by averaging 130 words a minute for one hour, notwithstanding deductions of five words for each forty-four errors. The performance was declared to be a new world's record. William F. Oswald on the same occasion made a record of 130 words a minute for half an hour of continuous work, winning the sectional amateur title.

SUPREME COURT LABOR DECISIONS.

KANSAS COERCION CASE.

Following is the full text of the decision of the United States Supreme court, announced Jan. 25, 1915, in the case of T. B. Coggage vs. the state of Kansas, involving a construction of the Kansas act of March 13, 1903, relating to the coercion of employes. The facts are enumerated in the decision itself:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 48. October term, 1914.

T. B. Coggage, plaintiff in error, vs. the state of Kansas. Error to the Supreme court of the state of Kansas.

[Jan. 25, 1915.]

Mr. Justice Pitney delivered the opinion of the court.

In a local court in one of the counties of Kansas, plaintiff in error was found guilty and adjudged to pay a fine, with imprisonment as the alternative, upon an information charging him with a violation of an act of the legislature of that state, approved March 13, 1903, being chapter 222 of the session laws of that year, found also as sections 4674 and 4675 gen. stat., Kansas, 1909. The act reads as follows:

"An act to provide a penalty for coercing or influencing or making demands upon or requirements of employes, servants, laborers and persons seeking employment.

"Be it enacted, etc.:

"Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any individual or members of any firm, or any agent, officer or employee of any company or corporation, to coerce, require, demand or influence any person or persons to enter into any agreement, either written or verbal, not to join or become or remain a member of any labor organization or association, as a condition of such person or persons securing employment, or continuing in the employment of such individual, firm or corporation.

"Sec. 2. Any individual or member of any firm or any agent, officer or employee of any company or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$50 or imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days."

The judgment was affirmed by the Supreme court of the state, two justices dissenting (87 Kan., 752), and the case is brought here upon the ground that the statute, as construed and applied in this case, is in conflict with that provision of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States which declares that no state shall deprive any person of liberty or property without due process of law.

The facts, as recited in the opinion of the Supreme court, are as follows: About July 1, 1911, one Hedges was employed as a switchman by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway company, and was a member of a labor organization called the Switchmen's Union of North America. Plaintiff in error was employed by the railway company as superintendent, and as such he requested Hedges to sign an agreement, which he presented to him in writing at the same time informing him that if he did not sign it he could not remain in the employ of the company. The following is a copy of the paper thus presented:

Fort Scott, Kas., —, 1911.

Mr. T. B. Coggage, superintendent Frisco lines, Fort Scott:

We, the undersigned, have agreed to abide by your request, that is, to withdraw from the Switchmen's union, while in the service of the Frisco company.

(Signed)

Hedges refused to sign this, and refused to withdraw from the labor organization. Thereupon plaintiff in error, as such superintendent, discharged him from the service of the company.

At the outset, a few words should be said respecting the construction of the act. It uses the term "coerce" and some stress is laid upon this in the opinion of the Kansas Supreme court. But, on this record, we have nothing to do with

any question of actual or implied coercion or duress, such as might overcome the will of the employe by means unlawful without the act. In the case before us the state court treated the term "coerce" as applying to the mere insistence by the employer or its agent upon its right to prescribe terms upon which alone it would consent to a continuance of the relationship of employer and employe. In this sense we must understand the statute to have been construed by the court, for in this sense it was enforced in the present case; there being no finding, nor any evidence to support a finding, that plaintiff in error was guilty in any other sense. The entire evidence included in the bill of exceptions returned with the writ of error, and we have examined it to the extent necessary in order to determine the federal right that is asserted (Southern Pacific company vs. Schuyler, 227 U. S. 601, 611, and cases cited). There is neither finding nor evidence that the contract of employment was other than a general or indefinite hiring, such as is presumed to be terminable at the will of either party. The evidence shows that it would have been to the advantage of Hedges, from a pecuniary point of view and otherwise, to have been permitted to retain his membership in the union, and at the same time to remain in the employ of the railway company. In particular, it shows (although no reference is made to this in the opinion of the court) that as a member of the union he was entitled to benefits in the nature of insurance to the amount of \$1,500, which he would have been obliged to forego if he had ceased to be a member. But, aside from this matter of pecuniary interest, there is nothing to show that Hedges was subjected to the least pressure or influence, or that he was not a free agent, in all respects competent, and at liberty to choose what was best from the standpoint of his own interests. Of course, if plaintiff in error, acting as the representative of the railway company, was otherwise within his legal rights in insisting that Hedges should elect whether to remain in the employ of the company or to retain his membership in the union, that insistence is not rendered unlawful by the fact that the choice involved a pecuniary sacrifice to Hedges. *Silliman vs. United States*, 101 U. S. 465, 470, 471; *Hackley vs. Hendley*, 45 Mich. 569, 576; *Emery vs. Lowell*, 127 Mass. 138, 141; *Custin vs. City of Virqua*, 67 Wis. 314, 320. And if the right that plaintiff in error exercised is founded upon a constitutional basis it cannot be impaired by merely applying to its exercise the term "coercion." We have to deal, therefore, with a statute that, as construed and applied, makes it a criminal offense punishable with fine or imprisonment for an employer or his agent to merely prescribe, as a condition upon which one may secure certain employment or remain in such employment, (the employment being terminable at will) that the employe shall enter into an agreement not to become or remain a member of any labor organization while so employed; the employe being subject to no incapacity or disability, but on the contrary free to exercise a voluntary choice.

In *Adair vs. United States*, 208 U. S. 151, this court had to deal with a question not distinguishable in principle from the one now presented. Congress, in section 10 of an act of June 1, 1893, entitled "An act concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes" (30 Stat. 424, 428, ch. 370), had enacted "That any employer subject to the provisions of this act and any officer, agent or receiver of any such employer, who shall require any employe, or any person seeking employment, as a condition of such employment, to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, not to become or remain a member of any labor corporation, association or organization, or shall threaten any employe with loss of employment, or shall unjustly discriminate against any employe because of his membership in such a labor corporation, association or organization, is hereby declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction

thereof * * * shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000. Adair was convicted upon an indictment charging that he, as agent of a common carrier subject to the provisions of the act, unjustly discriminated against a certain employee by discharging him from the employ of the carrier because of his membership in a labor organization. The court held that portion of the act upon which the conviction rested to be an invasion of the personal liberty as well as the right of property guaranteed by the fifth amendment, which declares that no person shall be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law. Speaking by Mr. Justice Harlan, the court said (p. 174): "While, as already suggested, the right of liberty and property guaranteed by the constitution against deprivation without due process of law is subject to such reasonable restraints as the common good or the general welfare may require, it is not within the functions of government—at least in the absence of contract between the parties—to compel any person in the course of his business or against his will to accept or retain the personal services of another, or to compel any person, against his will, to perform personal services for another. The right of a person to sell his labor upon such terms as he deems proper is, in its essence, the same as the right of the purchaser of labor to prescribe the conditions upon which he will accept such labor from the person offering to sell it. So the right of the employee to quit the service of the employer, for whatever reason, is the same as the right of the employer, for whatever reason, to dispense with the services of such employee. It was the legal right of the defendant Adair—however unwise such a course might have been—to discharge the employee because of his being a member of a labor organization, as it was the legal right of the employee, if he saw fit to do so—however unwise such a course on his part might have been—to quit the service in which he was engaged because the defendant employed some persons who were not members of a labor organization. In all such particulars the employer and the employee have equality of right, and any legislation that disturbs that equality is an arbitrary interference with the liberty of contract which no government can legally justify in a free land."

Unless it is to be overruled, this decision is controlling upon the present controversy; for if congress is prevented from arbitrary interference with the liberty of contract because of the "due process" provision of the fifth amendment, it is too clear for argument that the states are prevented from the like interference by virtue of the corresponding clause of the fourteenth amendment, and hence if it be unconstitutional for congress to deprive an employer of liberty or property for threatening an employee with loss of employment or discriminating against him because of his membership in a labor organization, it is unconstitutional for a state to similarly punish an employer for requiring his employee as a condition of securing or retaining employment, to agree not to become or remain a member of such an organization while so employed.

It is true that, while the statute that was dealt with in the Adair case contained a clause substantially identical with the Kansas act now under consideration—a clause making it a misdemeanor for an employer to require an employee or applicant for employment, as a condition of such employment, to agree not to become or remain a member of a labor organization—the conviction was based upon another clause, which related to discharging an employee because of his membership in such an organization, and the decision, naturally, was confined to the case actually presented for decision. In the present case, the Kansas Supreme court sought to distinguish the Adair decision upon this ground. The distinction, if any there be, has not previously been recognized as substantial so far as we have been able to find. The opinion in the Adair case, while carefully restricting the decision to the precise matter involved, cited (208 U. S. on page 175), as the first in order of a number of decisions supporting the conclusion of

the court, a case (People vs. Marcus, 185 N. Y. 257) in which the statute denounced as unconstitutional was in substance the counterpart of the one with which we are now dealing.

But, irrespective of whether it has received judicial recognition, is there any real distinction? The constitutional right of the employer to discharge an employee because of his membership in a labor union being granted, can the employer be compelled to resort to this extreme measure? May he not offer to the employee an option, such as was offered in the instant case, to remain in the employment if he will retire from the union; to sever the former relationship only if he prefers the latter? Granted the equal freedom of both parties to the contract of employment, has not each party the right to stipulate upon what terms only he will consent to the inception or to the continuance of that relationship? And may he not insist upon an express agreement instead of leaving the terms of the employment to be implied? Can the legislature in effect require either party at the beginning to act covertly, concealing essential terms of the employment—terms to which, perhaps, the other would not willingly consent—and revealing them only when it is proposed to insist upon them as a ground for terminating the relationship? Supposing an employer is unwilling to have in his employ one holding membership in the labor union, and has reason to suppose that the man may prefer membership in the union to the given employment without it—we ask, can the legislature oblige the employer in such case to refrain from dealing frankly at the outset? And is not the employer entitled to insist upon equal frankness in return? Approaching the matter from a somewhat different standpoint, is the employee's right to be free to join a labor union any more sacred or more securely founded upon the constitution than his right to work for whom he will, or to be idle if he will? And does not the ordinary contract of employment include an insistence by the employer that the man shall agree, as a condition of the employment, that he will not be idle and will not work for whom he pleases, but will serve his present employer, and him only, so long as the relation between them shall continue? Can the right of making contracts be enjoyed by all except by parties coming together in an agreement that requires each party to forego, during the time and for the purpose covered by the agreement, any inconsistent exercise of his constitutional rights?

These queries answer themselves. The answers, as we think, lead to a single conclusion: Under constitutional freedom of contract, whatever either party has the right to treat as sufficient ground for terminating the employment, where there is no stipulation on the subject, he has the right to provide against by insisting that a stipulation respecting it shall be a *sine qua non* of the inception of the employment, or of its continuance, if it be terminable at will. It follows that this case cannot be distinguished from Adair vs. United States.

The decision in that case was reached as the result of elaborate argument and full consideration. The opinion states (208 U. S. 171): "This question is one of importance, and has been examined with care and deliberation. And the court has reached a conclusion which in its judgment is consistent with both the words and spirit of the constitution, and is sustained as well by sound reason." We are now asked, in effect, to overrule it, and in view of the importance of the issue we have re-examined the question from the standpoint of both reason and authority. As a result we are constrained to reaffirm the doctrine there applied. Neither the doctrine nor this application of it is novel: we will endeavor to restate some of the grounds upon which it rests. The principle is fundamental and vital. Included in the right of personal liberty and the right of private property—partaking of the nature of each—is the right to make contracts for the acquisition of property. Chief among such contracts is that of personal employment by which labor and other services are exchanged for money or other forms of property.

If this right be struck down or arbitrarily interfered with, there is substantial impairment of liberty in the long established constitutional sense. The right is as essential to the laborer as to the capitalist, to the poor as to the rich; for the vast majority of persons have no other honest way to begin to acquire property, save by working for money.

An interference with this liberty so serious as that now under consideration, and so disturbing of equality of right, must be deemed to be arbitrary, unless it be supportable as a reasonable exercise of the police power of the state. But, notwithstanding the strong general presumption in favor of the general validity of state laws, we do not think the statute in question, as construed and applied in this case, can be sustained as a legitimate exercise of that power. To avoid possible misunderstanding, we should here emphasize what has been said before—that so far as its title or enacting clause expresses a purpose to deal with coercion, compulsion, duress or other undue influence, we have no present concern with it, because nothing of that sort is involved in this case. As has been many times stated, this court deals not with moot cases or abstract questions, but with the concrete case before it (*California vs. San Pablo, etc., railroad*, 149 U. S. 308, 314; *Richardson vs. McChesney*, 218 U. S. 487, 492; *Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway vs. Cade*, 233 U. S. 642, 648). We do not mean to say, therefore, that a state may not properly exert its police power to prevent coercion on the part of employers toward employees or vice versa. But in this case the Kansas court of last resort has held that Coppage, the plaintiff in error, is a criminal punishable with fine or imprisonment under this statute simply and merely because, while acting as the representative of the railroad company and dealing with Hedges, an employee at will and a man of full age and understanding, subject to no restraint or disability, Coppage insisted that Hedges should freely choose whether he would leave the employ of the company or would agree to refrain from association with the union while so employed. This construction is, for all purposes of our jurisdiction, conclusive evidence that the state of Kansas intends by this legislation to punish conduct such as that of Coppage, although entirely devoid of any element of coercion, compulsion, duress or undue influence, just as certainly as it intends to punish coercion and the like. But when a party appeals to this court for the protection of rights secured to him by the federal constitution the decision is not to depend upon the form of the state law, nor even upon its declared purpose, but rather upon its operation and effect as applied and enforced by the state, and upon these matters this court cannot, in the proper performance of its duty, yield its judgment to that of the state court (*St. Louis Southwestern railway vs. Arkansas*, 235 U. S. 350, 362, and cases cited). Now, it seems to us clear that a statutory provision which is not a legitimate police regulation cannot be made such by being placed in the same act with a police regulation or by being enacted under a title that declares a purpose which would be a proper object for the exercise of that power. "Its true character cannot be changed by its collocation," as Mr. Justice Grier said in the *Passenger Cases*, 7 How. 458. It is equally clear, we think, that to punish an employer or his agent for simply proposing certain terms of employment, under circumstances devoid of coercion, duress or undue influence, has no reasonable relation to a declared purpose of repressing coercion, duress and undue influence. Nor can a state, by designating as "coercion" conduct which is not such in truth, render criminal any normal and essentially innocent exercise of personal liberty or of property rights; for to permit this would deprive the fourteenth amendment of its effective force in this regard. We, of course, do not intend to attribute to the legislature or the courts of Kansas any improper purpose or any want of candor, but only to emphasize the distinction between the form of the statute and its effect as applied in the present case.

Laying aside, therefore, as immaterial for present purposes, so much of the statute as indicates a purpose to repress coercive practices, what possible relation has the residue of this act to the public health, safety, morals or general welfare? None is suggested, and we are unable to conceive of any. The act, as the construction given to it by the state court shows, is intended to deprive employers of a part of their liberty of contract, to the corresponding advantage of the employed and the upbuilding of the labor organizations. But no attempt is made, or could reasonably be made, to sustain the purpose to strengthen these voluntary organizations, any more than other voluntary associations of persons, as a legitimate object for the exercise of police power. They are not public institutions, charged by law with public or governmental duties, such as would render the maintenance of their membership a matter of direct concern to the general welfare. If they were, a different question would be presented.

As to the interest of the employed, it is said by the Kansas Supreme court to be a matter of common knowledge that "employees, as a rule, are not financially able to be as independent in making contracts for the sale of their labor as are employers in making a contract of purchase thereof." No doubt, wherever the right of private property exists, there must and will be inequalities of fortune, and thus it naturally happens that parties negotiating about a contract are not equally unhampered by circumstances. This applies to all contracts, and not merely to that between employer and employee. Indeed, a little reflection will show that wherever the right of private property and the right of free contract coexist, each party when contracting is inevitably more or less influenced by the question whether he has much property or little or none; for the contract is made to the very end that each may gain something that he needs or desires more urgently than that which he proposes to give in exchange. And since it is self-evident that, unless all things are held in common, some persons must have more property than others, it is from the nature of things impossible to uphold freedom of contract and the right of private property without at the same time recognizing as legitimate those inequalities of fortune that are the necessary result of the exercise of those rights. But the fourteenth amendment, in declaring that a state shall not "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law," gives to each of these an equal sanction; it recognizes "liberty" and "property" as coexistent human rights, and debars the states from any unwarranted interference with either.

And since a state may not strike them down directly it is clear that it may not do so indirectly, as by declaring in effect that the public good requires the removal of those inequalities that are but the natural and inevitable result of the exercise of the rights which the police power is in order to remove the inequalities without other object in view. The police power is broad and not easily defined, but it cannot be given the wide scope that is here asserted for it without in effect nullifying the constitutional guaranty.

We need not refer to the numerous and familiar cases in which this court has held that the power may properly be exercised for preserving the public health, safety, morals or general welfare, and that such police regulations may reasonably limit the enjoyment of personal liberty, including the right of making contracts. They are reviewed in *Holden vs. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 391; *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. McGuire*, 219 U. S. 549, 566; *Eric Railroad Company vs. Williams*, 233 U. S. 685, and other recent decisions. An evident and controlling distinction is this: That in those cases it has been held permissible for the states to adopt regulations fairly deemed necessary to secure some object directly affecting the public welfare, even though the enjoyment of private rights of liberty and property be thereby incidentally hampered; while in that portion of the Kansas statute which is now under consideration—that is to say, aside from coercion, etc.—there is no object

or purpose, expressed or implied, that is claimed to have reference to health, safety, morals or public welfare, beyond the supposed desirability of leveling inequalities of fortune by depriving one who has property of some part of what is characterized as his "financial independence." In short, an interference with the normal exercise of personal liberty and property rights is the primary object of the statute and not an incident to the advancement of the general welfare. But, in our opinion, the fourteenth amendment declares the states from striking down personal liberty or property rights, or materially restricting their normal exercise, excepting so far as may be incidentally necessary for the accomplishment of some other and a paramount object, and one that concerns the public welfare. The mere restriction of liberty or of property rights cannot of itself be denominated "public welfare" and treated as a legitimate object of the police power; for such restriction is the very thing that is inhibited by the amendment.

It is said in the opinion of the state court that membership in a labor organization does not necessarily affect a man's duty to his employer; that the employer has no right, by virtue of the relation, "to dominate the life nor to interfere with the liberty of the employee in matters that do not lessen or deteriorate the service," and that "the statute implies that labor unions are lawful and not inimical to the rights of employers." The same view is presented in the brief of counsel for the state, where it is said that membership in a labor organization is the "personal and private affair" of the employee. To this line of argument it is sufficient to say that it cannot be judicially declared that membership in such an organization has no relation to a member's duty to his employer; and, therefore, if freedom of contract is to be preserved, the employer must be left at liberty to decide for himself whether such membership by his employee is consistent with the satisfactory performance of the duties of the employment.

Of course we do not intend to say, nor to intimate, anything inconsistent with the right of individuals to join labor unions, nor do we question the legitimacy of such organizations so long as they conform to the laws of the land as others are required to do. Conceding the full right of the individual to join the union, he has no inherent right to do this and still remain in the employ of one who is unwilling to employ a union man any more than the same individual has a right to join the union without the consent of that organization. Can it be doubted that a labor organization—a voluntary association of workmen—has the inherent and constitutional right to deny membership to any man who will not agree that during such membership he will not accept or retain employment with nonunion men? Or that a union man has the constitutional right to decline proffered employment unless the employer will agree not to employ any nonunion man? (In all cases we refer, of course, to agreements made voluntarily and without coercion or duress as between the parties. And we have no reference to questions of monopoly or interference with the rights of third parties or the general public. These involve other considerations, respecting which we intend to intimate no opinion. See *Curran vs. Galen*, 152 N. Y. 33; 216 N. E. 297; *Jacobs vs. Cohen*, 183 N. Y. 207, 213, 214; 76 N. E. 5; *Plant vs. Woods*, 176 Mass. 492; 57 N. E. 1011; *Berry vs. Donovan*, 183 Mass. 353; 74 N. E. 603; 3 Ann. Cas. 738; *Brennan vs. United Hatters*, 73 N. J. Law 729, 738; 65 Atl. 165, 169; 9 Ann. Cas. 698, 702.) And can there be one rule of liberty for the labor organization and its members and a different and more restrictive rule for employers? We think not, and since the relation of employer and employee is a voluntary relation, as clearly as is that between the members of a labor organization, the employer has the same inherent right to prescribe the terms upon which he will consent to the relationship, and to have them fairly understood and expressed in advance.

When a man is called upon to agree not to

become or remain a member of the union while working for a particular employer he is in effect only asked to deal openly and frankly with his employer, so as not to retain the employment upon terms to which the latter is not willing to agree. And the liberty of making contracts does not include a liberty to procure employment from an unwilling employer, or without a fair understanding. Nor may the employer be foreclosed by legislation from exercising the same freedom of choice that is the right of the employee.

To ask a man to agree, in advance, to refrain from affiliation with the union while retaining a certain position of employment is not to ask him to give up any part of his constitutional freedom. He is free to decline the employment on those terms, just as the employer may decline to offer employment on any other; for "it takes two to make a bargain." Having accepted employment on those terms, the man is still free to join the union when the period of employment expires, or, if employed at will, then at any time upon simply quitting the employment. And, if bound by his own agreement to refrain from joining during a stated period of employment, he is in no different situation from that which is necessarily incident to term contracts in general. For constitutional freedom of contract does not mean that a party is to be of free offer making a contract as before; he is not free to break it without accountability. Freedom of contract, from the very nature of the thing, can be enjoyed only by being exercised, and each particular exercise of it involves making an engagement which, if fulfilled, prevents for the time any inconsistent course of conduct.

So much for the reason of the matter; let us turn again to the adjudicated cases.

The decision in the *Adair* case is in accord with the almost unbroken current of authorities in the state courts. In many states enactments not distinguishable in principle from the one now in question have been passed, but, except in two instances (one, the decision of an inferior court in Ohio, since repudiated; the other, the decision now under review) we are unable to find that they have been judicially enforced. It is not too much to say that such laws have by common consent been treated as unconstitutional, for while many courts of last resort have adjudged them void, we have found no decision by such a court sustaining legislation of this character, excepting that which is now under review. The single previous instance in which any court has upheld such a statute is *Davis vs. State of Ohio* (1893), 30 Ohio Law Bull. 342; Ohio Dec. Reprint, 894; where the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county sustained an act of April 14, 1892 (39 Ohio Laws 269), which declared that any person who coerced or attempted to coerce employees by discharging or threatening to discharge them because of their connection with any lawful labor organization should be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction fined or imprisoned. We are unable to find that this decision was ever directly reviewed, but in *State of Ohio vs. Bateman* (1900), 10 Ohio Dec. 68; 7 Ohio N. P. 487, its authority was repudiated on the ground that it had been in effect overruled by subsequent decisions of the State Supreme court, and the same statute was held unconstitutional.

The right that plaintiff in error is now seeking to maintain was held by the Supreme court of Kansas, in an earlier case, to be within the protection of the fourteenth amendment and therefore beyond legislative interference. In *Brick company vs. Perry*, 69 Kan. 297; 26 Pac. 848; 66 L. R. A. 185; 1 A. & E. Ann. Cas. 936; the court had under consideration chapter 120 of the laws of 1897 (Gen. Stat. 1901, secs. 2425, 2426), which declared it unlawful for any person, company or corporation, or agent, officer, etc., to prevent employees from joining and belonging to any labor organization, and enacted that any such person, company or corporation, etc., that coerced or attempted to coerce employees by discharging or threatening to discharge them because of their connection with such labor organization should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon con-

viction subjected to a fine and should also be liable to the person injured in punitive damages. It was attacked as violative of the fourteenth amendment, and also of the bill of rights of the state constitution.* The court held it unconstitutional, saying: "The right to follow any lawful vocation and to make contracts is as completely within the protection of the constitution as the right to hold property free from unwarranted seizure or the liberty to go when and where one will. One of the ways of obtaining property is by contract. The right, therefore, to contract cannot be infringed by the legislature without violating the letter and spirit of the constitution. Every citizen is protected in his right to work where and for whom he will. He may select not only his employer but also his associates. He is at liberty to refuse to continue to serve one who has in his employ a person, or an association of persons, objectionable to him. In this respect the rights of the employer and employee are equal. Any act of the legislature that would undertake to impose on an employer the obligation of keeping in his service one whom, for any reason, he should not desire would be a denial of his constitutional right to make and terminate contracts and to acquire and hold property. Equally so would be an act the provisions of which should be intended to require one to remain in the service of one whom he should not desire to serve. * * * The business conducted by the defendant was its property, and in the exercise of this ownership it is protected by the constitution. It could abandon or discontinue its operation at pleasure. It had the right, beyond the possibility of legislative interference, to make any contract with reference thereto not in violation of law. In the operation of its property it may employ such persons as are desirable, and discharge, without reason, those who are undesirable. It is at liberty to contract for the services of persons in any manner that is satisfactory to both. No legislative restrictions can be imposed upon the lawful exercise of these rights."

In *Railway company vs. Brown*, 80 Kan. 312; 102 Pac. 459, the same court passed upon chapter 144 of the laws of 1897 (Gen. Stat. 1901, secs. 2421-2424), which required the employer upon the request of a discharged employee to furnish in writing the true cause or reason for such discharge. The railway company did not meet this requirement, its "service letter," as it was called, stating only that Brown was discharged "for cause," which the court naturally held was not a statement of the cause. The law was held unconstitutional, upon the ground (80 Kan. 315) that an employer may discharge his employee for any reason or for no reason, just as an employee may quit the employment for any reason or for no reason; that such action on the part of employer or employee, where no obligation is violated, is an essential element of liberty in action, and that one cannot be compelled to give a reason or cause for an action for which he may have no specific reason or cause, except, perhaps, a mere whim or prejudice.

In the present case the court did not repudiate or overrule these previous decisions, but on the contrary cited them as establishing the right of the employer to discharge his employee at any time, for any reason, or for no reason, being responsible in damages for violating a contract as to the time of employment and as establishing, conversely, the right of the employee to quit the employment at any time, for any reason or without any reason, being likewise responsible in damages for a violation of his contract with the

*Constitution of the state of Kansas. * * * Bill of rights.

Section 1. All men are possessed of equal and inalienable natural rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 18. All persons, for injuries suffered in person, reputation or property shall have remedy by due course of law and justice administered without delay.

employer. The court held the act of 1903 that is now in question to be distinguishable from the act of 1897, upon grounds sufficiently indicated and answered by what we have already said.

In five other states the courts of last resort have had similar acts under consideration, and in each instance have held them unconstitutional. In *State vs. Julow* (1895), 129 Mo. 163; 31 S. W. 751; 29 L. R. A. 257; 50 Am. St. Rep. 443; the Supreme court of Missouri dealt with an act (Missouri Laws 1893, p. 187), that forbade employers, on pain of fine or imprisonment, to enter into any agreement with an employee requiring him to withdraw from a labor union or other lawful organization, or to refrain from joining such an organization, or to "by any means attempt to compel or coerce any employee into withdrawing from any lawful organization or society." In *Gillespie vs. the People* (1900), 188 Ill. 176; 58 N. E. 1007; 52 L. R. A. 283; 80 Am. St. Rep. 176; the Supreme court of Illinois held unconstitutional an act (Hurd's Stat., 1899, p. 844) declaring it criminal for any individual or member of any firm, etc., to prevent or attempt to prevent employees from forming, joining or continuing in any lawful labor organization, and that any such person "that coerces or attempts to coerce employees by discharging or threatening to discharge them because of their connection with such lawful labor organization" should be guilty of a misdemeanor. In *State ex rel. Zillmer vs. Kreutzberg* (1902), 114 Wis. 530; 90 N. W. 1098; 58 L. R. A. 748; 91 Am. St. Rep. 934; the court had under consideration a statute (Wisconsin Laws, 1899, ch. 332), which, like the Kansas act now in question, prohibited the employer or his agent from coercing the employee to enter into an agreement not to become a member of a labor organization, as a condition of securing employment or continuing in the employment, and also rendered it unlawful to discharge an employee because of his being a member of any labor organization. The decision related to the latter prohibition, but this was denounced upon able and learned reasoning that has a much wider reach. In *People vs. Marcus* (1906), 185 N. Y. 257; 77 N. E. 1073; 7 L. R. A. N. S. 282; 113 Am. St. Rep. 902; 7 A. & E. Ann. Cas. 118; the statute dealt with (N. Y. Laws, 1887, ch. 658), as we have already said, was in substance identical with the Kansas act. These decisions antedated *Adair vs. United States*. They proceed upon broad and fundamental reasoning, the same in substance that was adopted by this court in the *Adair* case, and they are cited with approval in the opinion (208 U. S. 175). A like result was reached in *State ex rel. Smith vs. Daniels* (1912), 113 Minn. 155; 136 N. W. 584; with respect to an act that, like the Kansas statute, forbade an employer to require an employee or person seeking employment, as a condition of such employment, to make an agreement that the employee would not become or remain a member of a labor organization. This was held invalid upon the authority of the *Adair* case. And see *Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co. vs. Goldfield Miners' Union*, 159 Fed. 500, 513.

Upon both principle and authority, therefore, we are constrained to hold that the Kansas act of March 13, 1903, as construed and applied so as to punish with fine or imprisonment an employer or his agent for merely prescribing, as a condition upon which one may secure employment under or remain in the service of such employer, that the employee shall enter into an agreement not to become or remain a member of any labor organization while so employed, is repugnant to the "due process" clause of the fourteenth amendment, and therefore void.

Judgment reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

MR. JUSTICE HOLMES DISSENTING.

I think the judgment should be affirmed. In present conditions a workman not unnaturally may believe that only by belonging to a union can he secure a contract that shall be fair to him. *Holden vs. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 397. *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. vs. McGuire*, 219 U. S. 549, 570. If that belief, whether right

or wrong, may be held by a reasonable man, it seems to me that it may be enforced by law in order to establish the equality of position between the parties in which liberty of contract begins. Whether in the long run it is wise for the workmen to enact legislation of this sort is not my concern, but I am strongly of opinion that there is nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent it, and that *Adair vs. United States*, 208 U. S. 161, and *Lochner vs. New York*, 198 U. S. 45, should be overruled. I have stated my grounds in those cases and think it unnecessary to add others that I think exist. See further *Vegeahn vs. Guntner*, 167 Mass. 92, 104, 108; *Plant vs. Woods*, 176 Mass. 492, 505. I still entertain the opinions expressed by me in Massachusetts.

MR. JUSTICE DAY DISSENTING.

The character of the question here involved sufficiently justifies, in my opinion, a statement of the grounds which impel me to dissent from the opinion and judgment in this case. The importance of the decision is further emphasized by the fact that it results not only in invalidating the legislation of Kansas, but before the court, but necessarily decrees the same fate to like legislation of other states of the union.* This far reaching result is attained because the statute is declared to be an infraction of the constitutional protection afforded under the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution, which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The right of contract, it is said, is part of the liberty of the citizen, and to abridge it, as is done in this case, is declared to be beyond the legislative authority of the state.

That the right of contract is a part of individual freedom within the protection of this amendment, and may not be arbitrarily interfered with, is conceded. While this is true, nothing is better settled by the repeated decisions of this court than that the right of contract is not absolute and unyielding, but is subject to limitation and restraint in the interests of the public health, safety and welfare, and such limitations may be declared in legislation of the state. It would unduly extend what I purpose to say in this case to refer to all the cases in which this doctrine has been declared. One of them is: *Friskie vs. United States*, 157 U. S. 160. In that case it was declared, and in varying form has been repeated many times since:

"While it may be conceded that, generally speaking, among the inalienable rights of the citizen is that of the liberty of contract, yet such liberty is not absolute and universal. It is within the undoubted power of government to restrain some individuals from all contracts, as well as all individuals from some contracts. It may deny to all the right to contract for the purchase or sale of lottery tickets; to the minor the right to assume any obligations, except for the necessities of existence; to the common carrier the power to make any contract releasing himself from negligence and, indeed, may restrain all engaged in any employment from any contract in the course of that employment which is against public policy. The possession of this power by government in no manner conflicts with the proposition that, generally speaking, every citizen has a right freely to contract for the price of his labor, services or property."

See also *Holden vs. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 391; *Atkin vs. Kansas*, 191 U. S. 207; *Muller vs. Oregon*, 208 U. S. 412, 421; *McLean vs. Arkansas*, 211 U. S. 539; *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company vs. McGuire*, 219 U. S. 549; *Atlantic Coast Line vs. Riverside Mills*, 219 U. S. 186, 202; *Erie Railroad company vs. Williams*, 233 U. S.

685, 699. The Erie railroad case is a very recent deliverance of this court upon the subject, wherein it was declared:

"But liberty of making contracts is subject to conditions in the interest of the public welfare, and which shall prevail—principle or condition—cannot be defined by any precise and universal formula. Each instance of asserted conflict must be determined by itself, and it has been said many times that each act of legislation has the support of the presumption that it is an exercise in the interest of the public. The burden is on him who attacks the legislation, and it is not sustained by declaring a liberty of contract. It can only be sustained by demonstrating that it conflicts with some constitutional restraint or that the public welfare is not subserved by the legislation. The legislature is, in the first instance, the judge of what is necessary for the public welfare, and a judicial review of its judgment is limited. The earnest conflict of serious opinion does not suffice to bring it within the range of judicial cognizance. *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company vs. McGuire*, 219 U. S. 549, 555; *German Alliance Insurance company vs. Kansas*, 233 U. S. 389.

It is therefore the theory, established doctrine of this court that liberty of contract may be circumscribed in the interest of the state and the welfare of its people. Whether a given exercise of such authority transcends the limits of legislative authority must be determined in each case as it arises. The preservation of the police power of the states, under the authority of which the great mass of legislation has been enacted, which has for its purpose the promotion of the health, safety and welfare of the public, is of the utmost importance. This power was not surrendered by the states when the federal constitution was adopted, nor taken from them when the fourteenth amendment was ratified and became a fundamental law of the union. *Barbier vs. Connolly*, 113 U. S. 27.

Of the necessity of such legislation the local legislature is itself the judge, and its enactments are only to be set aside when they involve such palpable abuse of power and lack of reasonableness to accomplish a lawful end that they may be said to be merely arbitrary and capricious, and hence out of place in a government of laws and not of men, and irreconcilable with the conception of due process of law. *McGhee on "Due Process of Law,"* page 306, and cases from this court therein cited.

By this it is not meant that legislative power is beyond judicial review. Such enactments as are arbitrary and unreasonable and thus exceed the exercise of legislative authority in good faith may be declared invalid when brought in review by proper judicial proceedings. This is necessary to the assertion and maintenance of the supremacy of the constitution.

Conceding then that the right of contract is a subject of judicial protection within the authority given by the constitution of the United States, the question here is, Was the power of the state so arbitrarily exercised as to render its action unconstitutional and therefore void? It is said that this question is authoritatively determined in this court. In the case of *Adair vs. United States*, 208 U. S. 161. In that case, a statute passed by the congress of the United States, under the supposed sanction of the power to regulate interstate commerce, was before this court, and it was there decided that the right of contract protected by the fifth amendment to the constitution, providing that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, avoided a statute which undertook to make it a crime to discharge an employe simply because of his membership in a labor organization. The features of the statute which is here involved, making it an offense to require any employe, or any person seeking employment, as a condition of such employment, to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, not to become a member of any labor corporation, association or organization—a provision exactly similar to that of the Kansas statute now under consideration—was not before the court upon the

*Statutes like the Kansas statute have been passed in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico and Wisconsin. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics No. 148, volumes 1 and 2; Labor Laws of the United States.

charge made or the facts shown, and this proviso was neither considered nor decided upon in reaching the conclusion that an employer could not be made a criminal because he discharged an employe simply because of his membership in a labor organization. In the course of the opinion this fact was more than once stated, and the question before the court declared to be:

"May congress make it a criminal offense against the United States—as by the tenth section of the act of 1898 it does—for an agent or officer of an interstate carrier, having full authority in the premises from the carrier, to discharge an employe from service simply because of his membership in a labor organization?"

Such was the question before the court, and that there might be no mistake about it, at the close of the opinion, the part of the act upon which the defendant in that case was convicted was declared to be separable from the other parts of the act, and that feature of the statute the only subject of decision. Mr. Justice Harlan, concluding the opinion of the court, said:

"We add that since the part of the act of 1898 upon which the first count of the indictment is based, and upon which alone the defendant was convicted, is severable from its other parts, and as what has been said is sufficient to dispose of the present case, we are not called upon to consider other and independent provisions of the act, such, for instance, as the provisions relating to arbitration. This decision is therefore restricted to the question of the validity of the particular provision in the act of congress making it a crime against the United States for an agent or officer of an interstate carrier to discharge an employe from its service because of his being a member of a labor organization."

In view of the feature of the statute involved, the charge made, and this express reservation in the opinion of the court as to other features of the statute, I am unable to agree that that case involved or decided the one now at bar.

There is nothing in the statute now under consideration which prevents an employer from discharging one in his service at his will. The question now presented is, may an employer, as a condition of present or future employment, require an employe to agree that he will not exercise the privilege of becoming a member of a labor union, should he see fit to do so? In my opinion, the cases are entirely different, and the decision of the questions controlled by different principles. The right to join labor unions is undisputed, and has been the subject of frequent affirmation in judicial opinions. Acting within their legal rights, such associations are as legitimate as any organization of citizens formed to promote their common interest. They are organized under the laws of many states, by virtue of express statutes passed for that purpose, and, being legal and acting within their constitutional rights, the right to join them, as against coercive action to the contrary, may in the legitimate subject of protection be the exercise of the police authority of the states. This statute, passed in the exercise of that particular authority called the police power, the limitations of which no court has yet undertaken precisely to define, has for its avowed purpose the protection of the exercise of a legal right, by preventing an employer from depriving the employe of it as a condition of obtaining employment. I see no reason why a state may not, if it chooses, protect this right as well as other legal rights.

But it is said that the contrary must necessarily result, if not from the precise matter decided in the Adair case, then from the principles therein laid down, and that it is the logical result of that decision that the employer may, as a condition of employment, require an obligation to forego the exercise of any privileges because of the exercise of which an employe might be discharged from service. I do not concede that this result follows from anything decided in the Adair case. That case dealt solely with the right of an employer to terminate relations of employment with an employe and involved the constitutional protection of his right to do so, but did not deal

with the conditions which he might exact or impose upon another as a condition of employment.

The act under consideration is said to have the effect to deprive employers of a part of their liberty of contract, for the benefit of labor organizations. It is urged that the statute has no object or purpose, express or implied, that has reference to health, safety, morals or public welfare, beyond the supposed desirability of leveling inequalities of fortune by depriving him who has property of some part of his "financial independence."

But this argument admits that financial independence is not independence of law or of the authority of the legislature to declare the policy of the state as to matters which have a reasonable relation to the welfare, peace and security of the community.

This court has many times decided that the motives of legislators in the enactment of laws are not the subject of judicial inquiry. Legislators, state and federal, are entitled to the presumption that their action has been in good faith and because of conditions which they deem proper and sufficient to warrant the action taken. Speaking for this court in *ex parte McCordle*, 7 Wall. 506, 514, Chief Justice Chase summed up the doctrine in a sentence when he said: "We are not at liberty to inquire into the motives of the legislature; we can only examine into its power under the constitution." In *Cooley's "Constitutional Limitations,"* 7 Ed. 257, that eminent author says: "They (the courts) must assume that legislative discretion has been properly exercised. If evidence was required, it must be supposed that it was before the legislature when the act was passed, and if any special finding was required to warrant the passage of the particular act, it would seem that the passage of the act itself might be held equivalent to such finding." "The rule is general with reference to the enactments of all legislative bodies that the courts cannot inquire into the motives of the legislators in passing them, except as they may be disclosed on the face of the acts, or inferable from their operation, considered with reference to the condition of the country and existing legislation. The motives of the legislators, considered as the purposes they had in view, will always be presumed to be to accomplish that which follows as the natural and reasonable effect of their enactments. Their motives, considered as the moral inducements for their votes, will vary with the different members of the legislative body. The diverse character of such motives, and the impossibility of penetrating into the hearts of men and ascertaining the truth, precludes all such inquiries as impracticable and futile." *Soon Hing vs. Crowley*, 113 U. S. 703, 710. "We must assume that the legislature acts according to its judgment for the best interests of the state. A wrong intent cannot be imputed to it." *Florida Central, etc., Railroad company vs. Reynolds*, 133 U. S. 471, 480.

The act must be taken as an attempt of the legislature to enact a statute which it deemed necessary to the good order and security of society. It imposes a penalty for "coercing or influencing or making demands upon or requirements of employes, servants, laborers and persons seeking employment." It was in the light of this avowed purpose that the act was interpreted by the Supreme court of Kansas, the ultimate authority upon the meaning of the terms of the law. Of course, if the act is necessarily arbitrary and therefore unconstitutional, mere declarations of good intent cannot save it, but it must be presumed to have been passed by the legislative branch of the state government in good faith and for the purpose of reaching the desired end. The legislature may have believed, acting upon conditions known to it, that the public welfare would be promoted by the enactment of a statute which should prevent the compulsory exaction of written agreements to forego the acknowledged legal right here involved, as a condition of employment in one's trade or occupation.

It would be impossible to maintain that because one is free to accept or refuse a given employment, or because one may at will employ or

refuse to employ another, it follows that the parties have a constitutional right to insert in an agreement of employment any stipulation they choose. They cannot put in terms that are against public policy either as it is deemed by the courts to exist at common law or as it may be declared by the legislature as the arbiter within the limits of reason of the public policy of the state. It is no answer to say that the greater includes the less and that because the employer is free to employ, or the employee to refuse employment, they may agree as they please. This matter is easily tested by assuming a contract of employment for a year and the insertion of a condition upon which the right of employment should continue. The choice of such conditions is not to be regarded as wholly unrestricted because the parties may agree or not as they choose. And if the state may prohibit a particular stipulation in an agreement because it is deemed to be opposed in its operation to the security and well being of the community, it may prohibit it in any agreement whether the employment is for a term or at will. It may prohibit the attempt in any way to bind one to the objectionable undertaking.

Would any one contend that the state might not prohibit the imposition of conditions which should require an agreement to forego the right on the part of the employee to resort to the courts of the country for redress in case of disagreement with his employer? While the employee might be discharged in case he brought suit against an employer if the latter so willed, it by no means follows that he could be required, as a condition of employment, to forego a right so obviously fundamental as the one supposed. It is therefore misleading to say that the right of discharge necessarily embraces the right to impose conditions of employment which shall include the surrender of rights which it is the policy of the state to maintain.

Take another illustration: The right to exclude a foreign corporation from carrying on a purely domestic business in the state has been distinctly recognized by decisions of this court; yet it has been held, and is now settled law, that it is beyond the authority of the state to require a corporation doing business of this character to file in the office of the secretary of state a written agreement that it will not remove a suit, otherwise removable, to a federal court of the United States. *Insurance Co. vs. Morse*, 20 Wall.

445. In that case the right to exclude was held not to include the right to impose any condition under which that corporation might do business in the state. In that connection this court said:

"A man may not barter away his life or his freedom, or his substantial rights. In a criminal case he cannot, as was held in *Cancerm's* case, be tried in any other manner than by a jury of twelve men, although he consent in open court to be tried by a jury of eleven men. In a civil case he may submit his particular suit by his own consent to an arbitration or to the decision of a single judge. So he may omit to exercise his right to remove his suit to a federal tribunal, as often as he thinks fit, in each recurring case. In these aspects any citizen may no doubt waive the rights to which he may be entitled. He cannot, however, bind himself in advance by an agreement, which may be specifically enforced, thus to forfeit his rights at all times and on all occasions, whenever the case may be presented." *Insurance company vs. Morse*, 20 Wall. 445, 451.

It may be that an employer may be of the opinion that membership of his employees in the national guard, by enlistment in the militia of the state, may be detrimental to his business. Can it be successfully contended that the state may not, in the public interest, prohibit an agreement to forego such enlistment as against public policy? Would it be beyond a legitimate exercise of the police power to provide that an employee should not be required to agree, as a condition of employment, to forego affiliation with a particular political party, or the support of a particular candidate for office? It seems to me that these questions answer themselves. There is a real and not fanciful distinction between

the exercise of the right to discharge at will and the imposition of a requirement that the employee, as a condition of employment, shall make a particular agreement to forego a legal right. The agreement may be, or may be declared to be, against public policy, although the right of discharge remains. When a man is discharged the employer exercises his right to declare such action necessary because of the exigencies of his business or as the result of his judgment for other reasons sufficient to himself. When he makes a stipulation of the character here involved essential to future employment, he is not exercising his right to discharge, and may not wish to discharge the employee when, at a subsequent time, the prohibited act is done. What is in fact accomplished is that the one engaging to work, who may wish to preserve an independent right of action, as a condition of employment, is coerced to the signing of such an agreement against his will, perhaps impelled by the necessities of his situation. The state, within constitutional limitations, is the judge of its own policy and may execute it in the exercise of the legislative authority. This statute reaches not only the employed, but, as well, one seeking employment. The latter may never wish to join a union. By signing such agreements as are here involved he is doing so of his own free choice as to his future conduct, and must choose between employment and the right to act in the future as the exigencies of his situation may demand. It is such contracts, having such effect, that this statute and similar ones seek to prohibit and punish as against the policy of the state.

It is constantly emphasized that the case presented is not one of coercion. But in view of the relative positions of employer and employed, who is to deny that the stipulation here insisted upon and forbidden by the law is essentially coercive?

No form of words can strictly state its true character. Whatever our individual opinions may be as to the wisdom of such legislation, we cannot put our judgment in place of that of the legislature and refuse to acknowledge the existence of the conditions with which it was dealing. Opinions may differ as to the remedy, but we cannot understand upon what ground it can be said that a subject so intimately related to the welfare of society is removed from the legislative power. Wherein is the right of the employer to insert this stipulation in the agreement any more sacred than his right to agree with another employer in the same trade to keep up prices. He may think it quite as essential to his "financial independence" and so in truth it may be if he alone is to be considered. But it is too late to deny that the legislative power reaches such a case. It would be difficult to select any subject more intimately related to good order and the security of the community than that under consideration—whether one takes the view that labor organizations are advantageous or the reverse. It is certainly as much a matter for legislative consideration and action as contracts in restraint of trade.

It is urged that a labor organization—a voluntary association of workmen—has the constitutional right to deny membership to any man who will not agree that during such membership he will not accept or retain employment in company with nonunion men. And it is asserted that there cannot be one rule of liberty for the labor organization and its members and a different and more restrictive rule for employers.

It of course is true, for example, that a church may deny membership to those who unite with other denominations, but it by no means follows that the state may not constitutionally prohibit a railroad company from compelling a workman to agree that he will or will not join a particular church. An analogous case—viewed from the employer's standpoint—would be: Can the state, in the exercise of its legislative power, reach concerted effort of employees intended to coerce the employer as a condition of hiring labor that he shall engage in writing to give up his privilege of association with other employers in legal organizations, corporate or otherwise, having for their object a united effort to promote by legal

means that which employers believe to be for the best interest of their business?

I entirely agree that there should be the same rule for employers and employed, and the same liberty of action for each. In my judgment, the law may prohibit coercive attempts, such as are here involved, to deprive either of the free right of exercising privileges which are theirs within the law. So far as I know, no law has undertaken to abridge the right of employers of labor in the exercise of free choice as to what organizations they will form for the promotion of their common interests, or denying to them free right of action in such matters.

But it is said that in this case all that was done in effect was to discharge an employe for a cause deemed sufficient to the employer—a right inherent in the personal liberty of the employer protected by the constitution. This argument loses sight of the real purpose and effect of this and kindred statutes. The penalty imposed is not for the discharge, but for the attempt to coerce an unwilling employe to agree to forego the exercise of the legal right involved as a condition of employment. It is the requirement of such agreement which the state declares to be against public policy.

I think that the act now under consideration, and kindred ones, are intended to promote the same liberty of action for the employe as the employer confessedly enjoys. The law should be as zealous to protect the constitutional liberty of the employe as it is to guard that of the employer. A principal object of this statute is to protect the liberty of the citizen to make such lawful affiliations as he may desire with organizations of his choice. It should not be necessary to the protection of the liberty of one citizen that the same right in another citizen be abridged or destroyed.

If one prohibitive condition of the sort here involved may be attached, so may others, until employment can only be had as the result of written stipulations which will deprive the employe of the exercise of legal rights which are within the authority of the state to protect. While this court should, within the limitations of the constitutional guaranty, protect the free right of contract, it is not less important that the state be given the right to exert its legislative authority, if it deems best to do so, for the protection of rights which inhere in the privileges of the citizen of every free country.

The Supreme court of Kansas in sustaining this statute said that "employes as a rule are not financially able to be as independent in making contracts for the sale of their labor as are employers in making a contract of purchase thereof," and in reply to this it is suggested that the law cannot remedy inequalities of fortune, and that so long as the right of property exists it may happen that parties negotiating may not be equally unhampered by circumstances.

This view of the Kansas court, as to the legitimacy of such considerations, is in entire harmony, as I understand it, with former decisions of this court in considering the right of state legislatures to enact laws which shall prevent the undue or oppressive exercise of authority in making contracts with employes. In *Holden vs. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, this court, considering legislation limiting the number of hours during which laborers might be employed in a particular employment, said:

"The legislature has also recognized the fact, which the experience of legislators in many states has corroborated, that the proprietors of these establishments and their operatives do not stand upon an equality, and that their interests are, to a certain extent, conflicting. The former naturally desire to obtain as much labor as possible from their employes, while the latter are often induced by the fear of discharge to conform to regulations which, in their judgment, fairly exercised, would pronounce to be detrimental to their health or strength. In other words, the proprietors lay down the rules and the laborers are practically constrained to obey them. In such cases self-interest is often an unsafe guide,

and the legislature may properly interpose its authority. * * * But the fact that both parties are of full age and competent to contract does not necessarily deprive the state of the power to interfere where the parties do not stand upon an equality, or where the public health demands that one party to the contract shall be protected against himself. 'The state still retains an interest in his welfare, however reckless he may be. The whole is no greater than the sum of all the parts, and when the individual health, safety and welfare are sacrificed or neglected, the state must suffer.' " (Page 397.)

This language was quoted with approval in *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company vs. McGuire*, 219 U. S. 549, 570, in which a statute of Iowa was sustained prohibiting contracts limiting liability for injuries made in advance of the injuries received, and providing that the subsequent acceptance of benefits under such contracts should not constitute satisfaction for injuries received after the contract. Certainly it can be no substantial objection to the exercise of the police power that the legislature has taken into consideration the necessities, the comparative ability and the relative situation of the contracting parties. While all stand equal before the law and are alike entitled to its protection, it ought not to be a reasonable objection that one motive which impelled an enactment was to protect those who might otherwise be unable to protect themselves.

I therefore think that the statute of Kansas, sustained by the Supreme court of the state, did not go beyond a legitimate exercise of the police power when it sought not to require one man to employ another against his will, but to put limitations upon the sacrifice of rights which one man may exact from another as a condition of employment. Entertaining these views, I am constrained to dissent from the judgment in this case.

I am permitted to say that Mr. Justice Hughes concurs in this dissent.

THE DANBURY HATTERS' CASE.

In the United States District court in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 11, 1912, a jury returned a verdict for \$80,000 and costs against the United Hatters of North America in the suit brought by D. E. Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers in Danbury, Conn., charging the defendants with conducting a boycott against hats made by the firm. Under the Sherman antitrust law the damages are trebled, making the award in this instance equivalent to \$240,000.

The suit was originally brought in the Circuit court in 1903, when Loewe & Co. filed a bill alleging that the labor organization had undertaken to unionize the company's hat factory in Danbury, and, failing to do so, had gone on a strike. This act was followed by the declaration of a boycott against the firm's hats wherever they were found, and as it controlled an extensive trade throughout many states the boycott, in the language of the bill, constituted a combination to limit and restrain interstate commerce. On a remurrer by the hatters' union the Circuit court decided that the Sherman law was inapplicable and dismissed the case. The Court of Appeals, however, certified the suit to the United States Supreme court, and that tribunal, Feb. 3, 1908, reversed the decision of the Circuit court, deciding, without a dissenting voice, that boycotting where it affected interstate commerce, was in violation of the Sherman antitrust act.

The case then went back to the Circuit court, and after a trial lasting eleven weeks resulted Feb. 4, 1910, in a verdict for \$74,000 damages for the plaintiff. An appeal was taken and the case was sent to the United States District court, with the result stated above. It was again taken to the United States Court of Appeals in New York, which in a decision announced Dec. 18, 1913, affirmed the judgment in favor of D. E. Loewe & Co. and against the hatters' organization for \$252,130. With interest and costs the

judgment amounted to \$272,000. The plaintiffs were backed by the Antiboycott society and the defendants by the American Federation of Labor.

The judgment of the Court of Appeals was affirmed by the United States Supreme court in a decision announced Jan. 5, 1915. The decision in full follows:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 358. October term, 1914.

Martin Lawlor et al.,
Plaintiffs in Error,

vs.

Dietrich E. Loewe and
Martin Fuchs, Part-
ners, under the Firm
Name of D. E. Loewe
& Co.

In Error to the United
States Circuit Court of
Appeals for the Sec-
ond Circuit.

[Jan. 5, 1915.]

Mr. Justice Holmes delivered the opinion of the court.

This is an action under the act of July 2, 1890, c. 647, §7, 26 Stat. 209, 210, for a combination and conspiracy in restraint of commerce among the states, specifically directed against the plaintiffs (defendants in error) among others and effectively carried out with the infliction of great damage. The declaration was held good on the demurrer in 208 U. S. 274, where it will be found set forth at length. The substance of the charge is that the plaintiffs were hat manufacturers who employed nonunion labor; that the defendants were members of the United Hatters of North America and also of the American Federation of Labor; that in pursuance of a general scheme to unionize the labor employed by manufacturers of fur hats (a purpose previously made effective against all but a few manufacturers), the defendants and other members of the United Hatters caused the American Federation of Labor to declare a boycott against the plaintiffs and against all hats sold by the plaintiffs to dealers in the states and against dealers who should deal in them, and that they carried out their plan with such success that they have restrained or destroyed the plaintiffs' commerce with other states. The case now has been tried, the plaintiffs have got a verdict and the judgment of the District court has been affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. 209 Fed. Rep. 721; 126 C. C. A. 445.

The grounds for discussion that were not cut away by the decision upon the demurrer have been narrowed still further since the trial by the case of Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' association vs. United States, 234 U. S. 600. Whatever may be the law otherwise, that case establishes that, irrespective of compulsion or even agreement to observe its intimation, the circulation of a list of "unfair dealers," manifestly intended to put the ban upon those whose names appear therein, among an important body of possible customers, combined with a view to joint action and in anticipation of such reports, is within the prohibitions of the Sherman act if it is intended to restrain and restrains commerce among the states.

It requires more than the blindness of justice not to see that many branches of the United Hatters and the Federation of Labor, to both of which the defendants belonged, in pursuance of a plan emanating from headquarters, made use of such lists and of the primary and secondary boycott in their effort to subdue the plaintiffs to their demands. The union label was used and a strike of the plaintiffs' employees was ordered and carried out to the same end, and the purpose to break up the plaintiffs' commerce affected the quality of the acts. Loewe vs. Lawlor, 208 U. S. 274, 299. We agree with the Circuit Court of Appeals that a combination and conspiracy forbidden by the statute were proved and that the question is narrowed to the responsibility of the defendants for what was done by the sanction and procurement of the societies above named.

The court in substance instructed the jury that if these members paid their dues and continued to delegate authority to their officers unlawfully to interfere with the plaintiffs' interstate commerce in such circumstances that they knew or

ought to have known, and such officers were warranted in the belief that they were acting in the matters within their delegated authority, then such members were jointly liable and no others. It seems to us that this instruction sufficiently guarded the defendants' rights and that the defendants got all that they were entitled to ask in not being held chargeable with knowledge as matter of law. It is a tax on credulity to ask anyone to believe that members of labor unions at that time did not know that the primary and secondary boycott and the use of the "We don't patronize" or "Unfair" list were means expected to be employed in the effort to unionize shops. Very possibly they were thought to be lawful. See Gompers vs. United States, 233 U. S. 604. By the constitution of the United Hatters the directors are to use "all the means in their power" to bring shops "not under our jurisdiction" "into the trade." The by-laws provide a separate fund to be kept for strikes, lockouts and agitation for the union label. Members are forbidden to sell nonunion hats. The Federation of Labor, with which the hatters were affiliated, had organization of labor for one of its objects, helped affiliated unions in trade disputes, and to that end before the present trouble had provided in its constitution for prosecuting and had prosecuted many what it called legal boycotts. Their conduct in this and former cases was made public, especially among the members, in every possible way. If the words of the documents on their face and without explanation did not authorize what was done, the evidence of what was done publicly and habitually showed their meaning and how they were interpreted. The jury could not but find that by the usage of the unions the acts complained of were authorized and authorized without regard to their interference with commerce among the states. We think it unnecessary to review the evidence of the publicity of this particular struggle in the common newspapers and union prints, evidence that made it almost inconceivable that the defendants, all living in the neighborhood of the plaintiffs, did not know what was done in the specific case. If they did not know that, they were bound to know the constitution of their societies and at least well might be found to have known how the words of those constitutions had been construed in act.

It is suggested that injustice was done by the judge speaking of "proof" that in carrying out the object of the association unlawful means had been used with their approval. The judge cautioned the jury with special care not to take their view of what had been proved from him, going even farther than he need have gone. Graham vs. United States, 231 U. S. 474, 480. But the context showed plainly that proof was used here in a popular way for evidence and must have been understood in that sense.

Damages accruing since the action began were allowed, but only such as were the consequence of acts done before and constituting part of the cause of action declared on. This was correct. New York, Lake Erie & Western R. v. McGinnis, 147 U. S. 591, 615, 616. We shall not discuss the objections to evidence separately and in detail, as we find no error requiring it. The introduction of newspapers, etc., was proper in large part to show publicity in places and directions where the facts were likely to be brought home to the defendants and also to prove an intended and detrimental consequence of the principal acts, not to speak of other grounds. The reason given by customers for ceasing to deal with sellers of Loewe hats, including letters from dealers to Loewe & Co., were admissible. 3 Wigmore, Evidence, §1729. We need not repeat or add to what was said by the Circuit Court of Appeals with regard to evidence of the payment of dues after this suit was begun. And in short neither the argument nor the perusal of the voluminous brief for the plaintiffs in error shows that they suffered any injustice or that there was any error requiring the judgment to be reversed. Judgment affirmed.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN AND MINORS.

Following are the main features of the minimum wage laws in force in 1914 in various states of the union:

California—In effect Aug. 10, 1913: industries covered, all; employees covered, women and minors under 18; principle of wage determination, "necessary cost of proper living"; penalty for violation of act, minimum fine of \$50, imprisonment for thirty days, or both; administrative body, industrial welfare commission; members of commission, five, one a woman.

Colorado—In effect Aug. 12, 1913: industries covered, mercantile, manufacturing, laundry, hotel, restaurant, telephone or telegraph; employees covered, women and minors under 18; principle of wage determination, "necessary cost of living" and "financial condition of the business"; penalty for violation of act, maximum fine of \$100, imprisonment for three months or both; administrative body, state wage board; members of board, three, one a woman.

Massachusetts—In effect July 1, 1913: industries covered, all; employees covered, women and minors under 18; principle of wage determination, "needs of the employees" and "financial condition of the business"; penalty for violation of act, name may be published in newspapers (\$100 fine for newspapers refusing to publish); administrative body, minimum wage commission; members of board, three, one a woman.

Minnesota—In effect June 26, 1913: industries covered, all; employees covered, women and minors under 21; principle of wage determination, "living wages"; penalty for violation of act, \$10 to \$50 fine or imprisonment ten to sixty days; administrative body, minimum wage commission; members of commission, three, one a woman.

Nebraska—In effect July 17, 1913: industries covered, all; employees covered, women and minors under 18; principle of wage determination, "needs of employees" and "financial condition of the occupation"; penalty for violation of act, commission must publish names in newspapers (\$100 fine for newspapers refusing to publish); administrative body, minimum wage commission; members of commission, four, one a woman.

Oregon—In effect June 2, 1913: industries covered, all; employees covered, women and minors under 18; principle of wage determination, "necessary cost of living"; penalty for violation of act, fine of \$25 to \$100, imprisonment ten days to three months, or both; administrative body, industrial welfare commission; members of commission, three.

Utah—In effect May 17, 1913: industries covered, all; employees covered, "females"; principle of wage determination, experienced adults, \$1.25 a day (fixed by act); penalty for violation of act, same as for misdemeanor; administrator, commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics.

Washington—In effect June 13, 1913: industries covered, all; employees covered, women and minors under 18; principle of wage determination, "necessary cost of living"; penalty for violation of act, fine of \$25 to \$100; administrative body, industrial welfare commission; members of commission, five.

Wisconsin—In effect Aug. 1, 1913: industries covered, all; employees covered, women and minors; principle of wage determination, "a living wage"; penalty for violation of act, \$10 to \$100 fine for each offense; administrative body, industrial commission; members of commission, three.

BUCK'S STOVE COMPANY BOYCOTT CASE.

Proceedings were brought in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia in August, 1907, against the officers of the American Federation of Labor to enjoin them from conducting a boycott against the Buck's Stove and Range company of St. Louis, Mo., by advertising that the concern was on the "unfair" and "we don't patronize" lists of the federation's official organ. The injunction was issued by Judge Gould Dec. 23, 1907. On the plea that the injunction was being violated proceedings for contempt of court were brought against Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation. They were declared guilty by Justice Wright of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia Dec. 23, 1908. Mr. Gompers was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, Mr. Mitchell to nine months' and Mr. Morrison to six months' imprisonment. They were admitted to bail and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Colum-

bia, which tribunal decided Nov. 2, 1909, that the decree against them was valid.

An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme court, which on May 15, 1911, reversed the judgments of the lower courts and remanded the case. May 6, 1913, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia again affirmed the original findings in the contempt case, but reduced Mr. Gompers' sentence to thirty days in jail and held that Mitchell and Morrison should be exempt from prison sentences, but should each pay a fine of \$500. June 19, 1913, Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court granted an appeal by the defendants that the case be heard again by the highest tribunal.

May 11, 1914, the United States Supreme court set aside the sentences imposed upon Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison on the ground that they were barred by the statute of limitations. Justice Holmes, who read the opinion, held that the contempt proceedings should have been begun within three years from the date of the offense.

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

Commissioner of Mediation—William L. Chambers.

Assistant Commissioner of Mediation—G. W. W. Hangar.

Board of Mediation and Conciliation—Martin A. Knapp, chairman; William L. Chambers, G. W. W. Hangar, secretary.

Office—Southern building, Washington, D. C.

The board of mediation and conciliation, created by act of congress approved July 15, 1913, was established to settle by mediation, conciliation and arbitration controversies concerning wages, hours of labor or conditions of employ-

ment that may arise between common carriers engaged in interstate transportation and their employees engaged in train operation or train service. Whenever such a controversy arises, interrupting or threatening to interrupt the operation of trains to the serious detriment of the public interest, upon the request of either party the board of mediation is required to use its best efforts by mediation and conciliation to bring about an agreement. If such efforts are unsuccessful, the board endeavors to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration, and, if successful, makes the necessary arrangements for such arbitration. The board is an independent office.

INCOME TAX COLLECTED IN BRITAIN.

Year.	Total tax.	Year.	Total tax.	Year.	Total tax.	Year.	Total tax.
1905-1906.....	\$156,473,700	1908-1909.....	\$168,542,700	1910-1911.....	*\$316,982,150	1912-1913.....	\$223,561,900
1906-1907.....	159,459,700	1909-1910.....	63,760,450	1911-1912.....	221,670,200	1913-1914.....	236,205,000
1907-1908.....	159,391,900						

*Including arrears of 1909-1910.

WINNERS OF THE NOBEL PRIZES.

PHYSICS.

- 1901—William Conrad Roentgen, professor of physics at the University of Munich.
 1902—Divided equally between Henrik Anton Lorentz, professor of physics at the University of Leyden, and Peter Zeeman, professor of physics at the University of Amsterdam.
 1903—Half to Antoine Henri Becquerel, professor of physics at the Ecole Polytechnique and at the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, member Institut Français, and half to Pierre Curie, professor of physics at the University of Paris (Sorbonne) and teacher in physics at the Paris Municipal School of Industrial Physics and Chemistry, and his wife, Marie Sklodowska Curie, preceptress at the Higher Normal School for Young Girls at Sevres.
 1904—Lord Rayleigh, professor of natural philosophy, Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.
 1905—Philippe Lenard, professor of physics at the Physical Institute of Kiel.
 1906—J. J. Thomson, professor of experimental physics at the University of Cambridge.
 1907—Albert A. Michelson, professor of physics at the University of Chicago.
 1908—Prof. Gabriel Lippman of the University of Paris.
 1909—G. Marconi, Italy, and Prof. Ferdinand Braun of Strassburg.
 1910—Johannes Diderik van der Waals, professor of experimental physics in the University of Amsterdam, Holland.
 1911—Prof. Wilhelm Wien, University of Wuerzburg.
 1912—Gustaf Dalen, Swedish engineer.
 1913—Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, University of Leyden.
 1914—Prof. Max von Laue, Germany.*
 1915—Prof. William H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, Cambridge, England.*

MEDICINE.

- 1901—Emil Adolf von Behring, professor of hygiene and medical history at the University of Marburg, Prussia.
 1902—Donald Ross, professor of tropical medicine at the University college of Liverpool.
 1903—Niels Ryberg Einsen, professor of medicine, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 1904—Ivan Petrovitch Pawlow, professor of physiology in the Military Academy of Medicine, Petrograd, Russia.
 1905—Robert Koch, member of the Royal Academy of Science, Berlin.
 1906—Profs. Ramon y Cajal and Camillo Golgi of the Pavia University, Italy.
 1907—Charles L. A. Laveran of the Pasteur institute in Paris.
 1908—Dr. Paul Ehrlich of Berlin and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff of the Pasteur institute, Paris.
 1909—Prof. F. T. Kocher, Switzerland.
 1910—Dr. Albrecht Kossel, professor of physiology, Heidelberg university, Germany.
 1911—Allvar Gullstrand, professor of diseases of the eye, Upsala university, Sweden.
 1912—Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y.
 1913—Prof. Charles Richet, University of Paris.
 1914—Dr. Robert Barany, Vienna, Austria.*
 1915—Award reserved to 1916.

CHEMISTRY.

- 1901—Jakob Hendrik van't Hoff, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
 1902—Emil Fischer, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
 1903—Svante August Arrhenius, professor at the University of Stockholm.

- 1904—Sir William Ramsay, professor of chemistry in the University college, London.
 1905—Adolf von Baeyer, professor of chemistry at Munich.
 1906—H. Moissan, professor of chemistry at the Sorbonne, Paris.
 1907—Eduard Buchner, professor of chemistry in the agricultural high school of Berlin.
 1908—Prof. Ernest Rutherford of the University of Manchester, England.
 1909—Prof. W. Ostwald of Leipsic.
 1910—Otto Wallach, professor of chemistry in the University of Göttingen.
 1911—Mme. Marie S. Curie, professor of sciences, University of Paris.
 1912—Prof. Grignard, Nancy university, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, Toulouse university.
 1913—Prof. Alfred Werner, University of Zurich.
 1914—Prof. T. W. Richards, Harvard university.*
 1915—Dr. R. Willstaetter, Berlin, Germany.*

LITERATURE.

- 1901—Rene Francois Armand Sully-Prudhomme, member of the French academy.
 1902—Theodor Mommsen, a professor of history at the University of Berlin.
 1903—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, author, Norway.
 1904—Half to Frederic Mistral of France and half to Jose Echegaray of Spain.
 1905—Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis?"
 1906—Prof. Giosue Carducci of Bologna, Italy.
 1907—Rudyard Kipling of England.
 1908—Prof. Rudolf Eucken, University of Jena.
 1909—Selma Lagerlof, Sweden.
 1910—Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, Germany.
 1911—Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium.
 1912—Gerhart Hauptmann, German author and dramatist.
 1913—Rabindranath Tagore, Hindu poet.
 1914 and 1915—No award.

PEACE.

- 1901—Divided equally between Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross Society of Geneva, and Frederic Passay, founder of the first French peace association, the "Societe Francaise pour l'Arbitrage Entre Nations."
 1902—Divided equally between Elle Ducommun, secretary of the international peace bureau at Bern, and Albert Gobat, chief of the interparliamentary peace bureau at Bern.
 1903—William Randal Cremer, M. P., secretary of the International Arbitration league, London.
 1904—The Institute of International Right, a scientific association founded in 1873 in Ghent, Belgium.
 1905—Baroness Bertha von Suttner, for her literary work written in the interest of the world's peace movement.
 1906—Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, for the part he took in bringing the Russo-Japanese war to an end. Money set apart by the president for the establishment of a permanent industrial peace commission.
 1907—Divided equally between Ernesto T. Moneta, president of the Lombardy Peace union, and Louis Renault, professor of international law at the University of Paris.
 1908—K. P. Arnoldsen of Sweden and M. F. Bajer of Denmark.
 1909—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Paris, and M. Beernaert, Holland.
 1910—International Permanent Peace bureau, Bern.
 1911—Prof. T. C. M. Asser, Holland, and Alfred Fried, Austria.
 1912—Elihu Root of New York.
 1913—Henri la Fontaine of Belgium.
 1914 and 1915—No award.

*Unofficially reported from Stockholm.

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1894.....	190.....	115	1906.....	60	1912.....	64
1895.....	171	135	1907.....	63	1913.....	48
1896.....	131	96	1908.....	100	1914.....	26
1897.....	106	104	1909.....	87	1915.....	59
1898.....	127	87	1910.....	74	1915 (10 mos.).....	52
1899.....	107	66	1911.....	71		

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1800.

[From reports of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, Washington, D. C.]

	1800.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1900.	1915.
Area.....sq. miles	843,255	2,995,536	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population.....	5,308,483	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	75,954,575	*100,399,318
Wealth.....dols.		7,138,780,000	16,159,616,000	30,068,518,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	†137,789,000,000
Debt.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	59,964,402	2,381,169,956	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	†970,624,500
Money in circula'n.dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	435,407,252	675,212,794	973,382,228	2,055,150,988	†3,625,432,657
Deposits, b'n.k'n't'l.dols.				542,201,563	835,701,084	2,458,082,758	†6,236,420,051
Deposits, savings.dols.		43,451,130	149,277,504	549,874,358	918,106,973	2,389,719,954	†4,936,591,849
Dep'ts, pos't'ls, sav.dols.						97,625,325	†7,625,325
Farms, value.....dols.		3,367,343,580	7,980,493,080	8,941,857,749	12,180,501,538	20,514,001,888	†40,991,499,095
Manufact'rs, val.dols.		1,019,106,616	1,885,881,676	4,232,325,442	5,389,579,191	13,004,400,143	†20,672,051,870
Receipts-Net ord.dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	56,054,600	395,959,834	333,526,501	567,240,852	†997,910,828
Customs.....dols.	9,080,933	39,608,686	53,187,512	194,538,374	126,522,065	233,164,871	†292,320,014
Internal reven.....dols.	809,387			184,899,756	124,009,374	295,327,927	†355,479,181
Expend.-Net ord.dols.	10,813,971	40,948,383	63,130,598	293,657,065	264,847,687	487,713,792	†731,899,759
War.....dols.	2,660,879	9,687,025	16,472,203	67,055,675	38,116,916	134,774,768	†173,522,804
Navy.....dols.	5,445,716	7,904,735	11,514,535	21,780,230	13,536,985	55,953,078	†139,882,185
Pensions.....dols.		1,866,886	1,100,892	28,340,212	56,777,174	140,877,316	†165,518,798
Imports, mdse.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	353,616,119	435,958,408	697,954,746	849,941,184	†1,674,169,740
Exports, mdse.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	333,576,057	392,771,768	855,638,658	1,394,483,082	†2,768,589,340
Product'n of gold.dols.		50,000,000	46,000,000	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,006	†88,884,400
Silver.....dols.		50,900	156,800	16,430,000	34,717,000	35,741,100	†40,438,100
Coal.....tons		6,266,233	13,044,680	29,496,054	63,822,830	240,789,310	**508,971,540
Petroleum.....gallons			21,000,000	220,361,290	1,104,017,169	2,672,062,218	**10,434,741,660
Pig iron.....tons		563,755	821,223	1,665,179	3,855,191	13,789,242	†32,632,444
Steel.....tons				68,750	1,247,335	10,158,229	**31,900,874
Copper.....tons		650	7,300	12,600	27,000	270,888	**545,645
Wool.....lbs.		52,516,959	60,264,913	162,000,000	232,500,000	298,636,621	†290,192,000
Wheat.....bushels		100,485,944	173,104,924	235,884,700	498,549,588	522,229,505	†589,017,000
Corn.....bushels		592,071,104	838,792,740	1,094,255,000	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	†2,672,804,000
Cotton.....bales	153,509	2,454,442	3,849,469	4,252,317	6,605,750	10,245,602	†16,134,390
Cane sugar.....lbs.		247,577,000	290,982,000	87,043,000	178,872,000	322,549,011	†601,074,890
Railroads.....miles		9,021	30,626	52,922	95,267	198,964	**258,024
Postoffices.....No.	903	18,417	28,488	28,492	42,988	76,698	†56,810
P. O. receipts.....dols.	280,804	5,469,984	8,515,067	19,772,221	33,515,479	102,354,519	†287,994,565
Telegrams sent.....No.				9,157,646	29,215,609	79,696,227	†90,000,000
Patents issued.....No.		993	4,778	13,333	13,947	26,499	†41,850
Immigrants.....No.		369,380	150,237	387,203	457,257	448,572	†326,700

*Estimated July 1. †In 1912. ‡Sept. 1. §Census of 1910. ¶In 1914. **In 1913.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From Dun's Review, New York.]

CALENDAR YEAR.	1ST QUAR.		2D QUAR.		3D QUAR.		4TH QUAR.		TOTAL FOR YEAR.	
	No. failures.	Amt. of liabilities.	No. failures.	Amt. of liabilities.	No. failures.	Amt. of liabilities.	No. failures.	Amt. of liabilities.	No. failures.	Amt. of liabilities.
1897.	3382	\$48,007,911	2889	\$48,684,876	2881	\$25,601,178	3649	\$37,038,096	13,351	\$154,332,071
1898.	3367	\$2,946,665	3031	\$4,498,074	2540	\$5,104,778	2938	\$8,113,482	12,186	\$30,662,869
1899.	2772	\$7,152,031	2081	\$14,910,902	2001	\$7,640,972	2483	\$1,175,984	9,337	\$9,879,889
1900.	2894	\$3,022,573	2438	\$4,724,879	2519	\$7,119,996	2923	\$6,628,225	10,714	\$38,495,673
1901.	3395	\$1,703,496	2248	\$24,101,204	2324	\$4,756,172	2919	\$2,631,514	11,145	\$19,692,776
1902.	3418	\$3,731,758	2747	\$2,643,048	2511	\$5,032,634	2439	\$2,063,274	11,615	\$17,475,769
1903.	3200	\$3,434,433	2424	\$2,643,048	2511	\$5,032,634	2439	\$2,063,274	11,615	\$17,475,769
1904.	3344	\$4,066,721	2870	\$1,424,188	2939	\$2,168,290	3011	\$2,543,106	12,169	\$44,202,311
1905.	3443	\$3,162,685	2757	\$5,742,080	2596	\$20,329,443	2714	\$2,442,144	11,620	\$10,676,172
1906.	3102	\$3,761,107	2510	\$28,902,967	2300	\$21,996,163	2770	\$4,541,278	10,682	\$119,201,515
1907.	3136	\$2,705,591	2431	\$8,411,890	2483	\$6,467,686	2635	\$1,348,877	11,725	\$97,385,225
1908.	4909	\$5,706,191	3360	\$8,797,264	3457	\$5,302,680	3524	\$2,638,161	15,690	\$22,815,684
1909.	3550	\$4,400,350	2891	\$4,080,423	2836	\$7,594,498	3257	\$6,967,594	12,924	\$15,603,445
1910.	3535	\$7,079,154	2893	\$9,160,152	3011	\$2,177,998	3253	\$7,534,793	12,652	\$20,757,067
1911.	3983	\$9,651,761	3076	\$4,046,580	2880	\$5,167,269	3500	\$2,198,045	13,441	\$19,061,695
1912.	4828	\$3,012,323	3849	\$4,999,900	3469	\$5,632,137	3636	\$9,573,031	15,452	\$203,117,391
1913.	4458	\$6,832,277	3705	\$5,076,784	3549	\$6,837,315	4325	\$5,925,912	16,067	\$27,672,288
1914.	4526	\$3,221,321	3518	\$10,577,905	4497	\$6,818,319	5439	\$5,990,838	18,280	\$57,908,859
1915.	7216	\$105,703,395	5524	\$2,884,200	4548	\$2,876,525				

UNITED STATES PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Passports are issued to citizens of the United States upon application to the state department in Washington. The application must be accompanied by an affidavit, attested by a notary public or other officer empowered to administer oaths, stating that the applicant is a citizen and giving the place of birth and age, and it must be accompanied by the certificate of one other citizen to whom he is personally known that the declaration made by the applicant is true. The application must also be accompanied by a description of the person, particularly as to age, height, complexion, forehead, eyes, nose, mouth,

chin, hair and face. Blank forms are furnished by the state department upon application. The fee for each passport is \$1. Citizens traveling abroad may also in some cases obtain passports by applying to United States ambassadors and ministers. Where any person has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and has resided in the United States for three years a passport valid for six months may be issued to him. [Owing to European war regulations for identification, passports were issued in November, 1914. Apply to state department for further information.]

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Apostolic Delegate—Most Reverend John Bonzano, D. D.

Cardinals—James Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.; William H. O'Connell, Boston, Mass.; John M. Farley, New York, N. Y.

Archdiocese.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Name.
Chicago, Ill.		(Vacancy)
Cincinnati, O.		Henry Moeller
Cincinnati, O.		James J. Keeney
Manila, P. I.		James J. Hartley
Milwaukee, Wis.		Sebastian G. Messner
New Orleans, La.		James H. Blenk
Oregon City, Ore.		Alexander Christie
Philadelphia, Pa.		Edmond F. Prendergast
St. Louis, Mo.		John Joseph Glennon
St. Paul, Minn.		John Ireland
San Francisco, Cal.		Edward J. Hanna
Santa Fe, N. M.		John Baptist Pitaval

Diocese.	BISHOPS.	Name.
Albany, N. Y.		Thomas F. Cusack
Alexandria, La.		Cornelius Van de Ven
Alton, Ill.		James Ryan
Altoona, Pa.		Eugene A. Garvey
Baker City, Ore.		Owen B. Corrigan (auxiliary)
Baltimore, Md.		Charles J. Hartley
Belleville, Ill.		Henry Althoff
Bismarck, N. D.		Vincent Wehrle
Boise, Idaho.		A. J. Glorieux
Boston, Mass.		Joseph G. Anderson (auxiliary)
Brooklyn, N. Y.		Charles E. McDonnell
Buffalo, N. Y.		(Vacancy)
Burlington, Vt.		Joseph J. Rice
Charleston, S. C.		Henry P. Northrop
Cheyenne, Wyo.		Patrick A. McGovern
Chicago, Ill.		(Vacancy)
Cleveland, O.		John P. Farrelly
Columbus, O.		James J. Hartley
Concordia, Mo.		John F. Cunningham
Corpus Christi, Tex.		Paul Joseph Nussbaum
Covington, Ky.		(Vacancy)
Crookston, N. D.		Timothy Corbett
Dallas, Tex.		Joseph Patrick Lynch
Davenport, Iowa.		James Davis
Denver, Col.		Nicholas Chrysostom Matz
Des Moines, Iowa.		Austin Dowling
Detroit, Mich.		John S. Foley
Duluth, Minn.		James McGrick
El Paso, Tex.		(Vacancy)
Erie, Pa.		J. E. Fitz Maurice
Fall River, Mass.		Daniel F. Keenan
Fargo, N. D.		James O'Reilly
Fort Wayne, Ind.		Herman J. Alerding
Galveston, Tex.		Nicholas A. Gallagher
Grand Rapids, Mich.		Henry J. Richter
Great Falls, Mont.		Mathias C. Lenihan
Green Bay, Wis.		Paul P. Rhode
Harrisburg, Pa.		J. W. Shanahan
Hartford, Conn.		John Joseph Nilan
Hawaiian Islands.		Libert H. Boeynaems
Helena, Mont.		John P. Carroll
Indianapolis, Ind.		Francis S. Chetard
Kansas City, Mo.		Thomas F. Lillis
Kearney, Neb.		James Albert Duffy
LaCrosse, Wis.		James Schwebach
Lead, S. D.		(Vacancy)
Leavenworth, Kas.		John Ward
Lincoln, Neb.		John Henry Tihen
Little Rock, Ark.		John B. Morris
Louisville, Ky.		Denis O'Donoghue
Manchester, N. H.		George Albert Guertin
Marquette, Mich.		Frederick Els
Mobile, Ala.		Edward P. Allen
Monterey-Los Angeles, Cal.		(Vacancy)
Nashville, Tenn.		Thomas Sebastian Byrne
Natchez, Miss.		John E. Gunn
Newark, N. J.		John J. O'Connor
New Orleans, La.		J. M. Laval (auxiliary)
New York, N. Y.		(Vacancy)
Ogdenburg, N. Y.		Henry Gabriels
Oklahoma.		Theophile Meerschardt
Omaha, Neb.		Richard Scannell
Peoria, Ill.		Edmund Michael Dunne
Pittsburgh, Pa.		J. F. Regis Canevin
Portland, Me.		Louis S. Walsh
Porto Rico.		W. A. Jones
Providence, R. I.		Matthew Harkins
Richmond, Va.		Denis Joseph O'Connell

Diocese.	Name.
Rochester, N. Y.	Thomas F. Hickey
Rockford, Ill.	Peter James Muldoon
Sacramento, Cal.	Thomas Grace
St. Augustine, Fla.	Michael J. Curley
St. Cloud, Minn.	Joseph F. Busch
St. Joseph, Mo.	Maurice F. Burke
Salt Lake City, Utah.	(Vacancy)
San Antonio, Tex.	John William Shaw
Savannah, Ga.	Benjamin J. Kelley
Scranton, Pa.	Michael John Hoban
Seattle, Wash.	Edward John O'Dea
Sioux City, Iowa.	Philip Joseph Garrigan
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Thomas O'Gorman
Spokane, Wash.	Augustine F. Schinner
Springfield, Mass.	Thomas D. Beaven
Superior, Wis.	Joseph M. Koudela
Syracuse, N. Y.	John Grimes
Toledo, O.	Joseph Schrembs
Trenton, N. J.	James A. McPaul
Tucson, Ariz.	Henry Granjon
Wheeling, W. Va.	Patrick James Donahue
Wichita, Kas.	John J. Hennessy
Wilmington, Del.	John J. Monaghan
Winona, Minn.	Patrick R. Heffron

CATHOLIC CHURCH STATISTICS.

[From the Official Catholic Directory for 1915. Figures are for the United States.]

Cardinals—3.	Students—6,770.
Archbishops—14.	Colleges for boys—229.
Bishops—102.	Academies for girls—680.
Secular clergy—14,008.	Parishes with schools—5,488.
Religious clergy—4,986.	Children attending—1,456,206.
Total clergy—18,994.	Orphan asylums—284.
Churches with resident priests—9,833.	Orphans—45,742.
Missions with churches—5,078.	Homes for aged—115.
Total churches—14,961.	Catholic population of Seminaries—85.
	U. S.—16,309,310.

POPE AND COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

Pope—Benedict XV., born Nov. 21, 1854; elected 1914.

Papal Secretary—Cardinal Pietro Gasparri.

Cardinal bishops.	Created cardinal.
Cassetta, Francis de Paula, b. Aug. 12, 1845.	1889
Vannutelli, Vincent, b. Dec. 5, 1836.	1889
De Lai, Cajetan, b. July 26, 1853.	1907
Falconio, Diomedea, b. Sept. 20, 1842.	1911

Cardinal priests.	
Almaraz y Santos, Enriquez, b. Sept. 22, 1847.	1911
Amette, Leone Adolfo, b. Sept. 6, 1850.	1911
Andrieu, Paul Pierre, b. Dec. 8, 1849.	1907
Bacilleri, Bartholomev, b. March 27, 1842.	1901
Bauer, Franz, b. Jan. 26, 1841.	1911
Begin, Louis N., b. Jan. 10, 1840.	1914
Belmonte, Genaro Granito di, b. April 10, 1851.	1911
Bettinger, Francis de, b. Sept. 17, 1850.	1914
Boschi, Julius, b. March 2, 1838.	1901
Bourne, Francis, b. March 23, 1861.	1911
Cabrieres, Francis M. D. de, b. Aug. 30, 1830.	1911
Cavalcanti, Joachim A. de A., b. Jan. 17, 1860.	1905
Cavallari, Aristides, b. Feb. 8, 1849.	1907
Cos y Machio, Giuseppe, b. Aug. 6, 1838.	1911
Csernock, John, b. Jan. 18, 1852.	1914
Di Pietro, Angela, b. May 26, 1828.	1893
Dubillard, Francis Virgilio, b. Feb. 15, 1845.	1911
Farley, John M., b. April 20, 1842.	1911
Ferrari, Andrew, b. Aug. 18, 1860.	1894
Francisca-Nava di Bonfide, J. b. July 23, 1846.	1899
Gasparri, Peter, b. May 5, 1852.	1907
Gibbons, James, b. July 23, 1834.	1895
Gotti, Jerome Mary, b. March 29, 1834.	1895
Guasola y Mendez, V., b. April 21, 1852.	1914
Herrmann, Felix de, b. Dec. 15, 1851.	1914
Herrera, Joseph M. M., b. Aug. 26, 1835.	1897
Hornig, Charles, b. Aug. 10, 1840.	1912
Logue, Michael, b. Oct. 1, 1840.	1893
Lualdi, Alexander, b. Aug. 12, 1858.	1907
Lucon, Louis Henry, b. Oct. 28, 1842.	1907
Maffi, Peter, b. Oct. 12, 1858.	1907
Martineji, Sebastian, b. Aug. 20, 1848.	1901
Mendes, Bello Anthony, b. Aug. 25, 1842.	1907
Mercier, Desideratus, b. Nov. 21, 1851.	1907
Merry del Val, Raphael, b. Oct. 10, 1865.	1903
Norio, Joseph Sebastian, b. Feb. 8, 1841.	1889
O'Connell, William H., b. Dec. 8, 1859.	1911

Cardinal priests.	Created cardinal.
Piff, Frederick G., b. Oct. 15, 1864.....	1914
Ponpili, Basilus, b. April 16, 1863.....	1911
Prisco, Joseph, b. Sept. 18, 1836.....	1896
Richeim, Augustinus, b. Nov. 29, 1850.....	1899
Rinaldini, Aristides, b. Feb. 5, 1844.....	1897
Serafini, Dominic, b. Aug. 3, 1852.....	1914
Sevin, Hector L., b. March 22, 1852.....	1914
Skrbensky, Leo de b. June 12, 1863.....	1901
Vico, Antonio, b. Jan. 9, 1847.....	1911

Cardinal deacons.	
Bisleti, Cajetan, b. March 20, 1856.....	1911
Billot, Louis, b. Jan. 22, 1846.....	1911
Cagliano de Azevedo, Ottavio, b. Nov. 7, 1845.....	1905
Gasquet, Francis A., b. Oct. 5, 1846.....	1914
Giustini, Philipp, b. May 8, 1852.....	1914
Lega, Michael, b. Jan. 1, 1860.....	1914
Tecchi, Scipio, b. June 26, 1854.....	1914
Van Rossum, William, b. Sept. 3, 1854.....	1911
Volpe, Francis Della, b. Dec. 24, 1814.....	1899

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Honorary President—James Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.	
President-General—The Rt.-Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D. D., Washington, D. C.	
Vice-Presidents-General—Very Reverend James A. Burns, Washington, D. C.; Rt.-Rev. Mgr. J. A. Connolly, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. F. P. Siegfried, Overbrook, Pa.	
Secretary-General—The Rev. Francis W. Howard, LL. D., 1651 East Main street, Columbus, O.	
Treasurer-General—The Rev. Francis T. Moran, D. D., Cleveland, O.	
Office of association—1651 East Main street, Columbus, O.	

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

750 McCormick building, Chicago, Ill.

Cardinal Protector—His Eminence Sebastian Cardinal Martinelli.	
Chancellor Board of Governors—The Archbishop of Chicago.	
Vice-Chancellor Board of Governors—The Most Reverend S. G. Messmer, D. D., D. C. L., Milwaukee, Wis.	
President—The Right Reverend Mgr. Francis C. Kelley, D. D., LL. D.	
Vice-President and General Secretary—The Rev. E. B. Ledvina.	
Vice-President and Director Child Apostles—The Rev. W. D. O'Brien.	
Vice-President and General Counsel—Joseph D. Daly.	
Treasurer—John A. Lynch.	
Recording Secretary—Board of Governors—Mr. Warren A. Cartier.	
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Mrs. Eddy founded the Christian Science Jour-

nal. Sentinel, Quarterly. Der Herold der Christian Science and The Christian Science Monitor (a daily newspaper), all of which are published by the Christian Science Publishing society in Boston.

There is in connection with the Christian Science movement an official board of lectureship designed to furnish the public correct information concerning the fundamental teachings of Christian Science. Lectures given by members of this board are free to the public.

NATIONAL SPIRITUALISTS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Dr. George B. Warne, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—Joseph P. Whitwell, St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary—George W. Kates, 600 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Trustees—I. C. I. Evans, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Eliza Harlow Goetz, Springfield, Mass.; Thomas Grimshaw, Chicago, Ill.; Alonzo M. Griffen, Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

Organized in December, 1908.

A federation officially organized and including the following denominations: Baptist churches (north), national baptist convention, free baptist churches, Christian church, congregational churches, disciples of Christ, friends, German evangelical synod, evangelical association, Lutheran church (general synod), Mennonite church, methodist episcopal church, methodist episcopal church south, African methodist episcopal church, African methodist episcopal Zion church, colored methodist episcopal church in America, methodist protestant church, Moravian church, presbyterian church in the United States of America, presbyterian church in the United States (south), protestant episcopal church (commission on Christian unity and social service), reformed church in America, reformed church in the United States, reformed episcopal church, reformed presbyterian church (general synod), seventh day baptist church, united brethren church, united evangelical church, united presbyterian church, Welsh presbyterian church.

Officers—President, Prof. Shailer Mathews; general secretary, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland; treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball; chairman of the executive committee, Rev. Frank Mason North; chairman of the administrative committee, Rev. William I. Haven.

The council meets quadrennially and its executive committee annually. Its work is carried on through the following commissions: The church and social service, peace and arbitration, evangelism, Christian education, foreign missions, home missions, family life, temperance, Sunday observance and federated movements.

The national offices are at 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

An office in the Woodward building, Washington, D. C., is in charge of Rev. Henry K. Carroll, associate secretary.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Organized Feb. 12, 1903.

President—George B. Stewart, Auburn, N. Y.
Recording Secretary—Charles M. Stuart, Evanston, Ill.
General Secretary—Henry Frederick Cope, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—David R. Forgan, Chicago, Ill.
Chairman Executive Board—Dr. A. W. Harris, Evanston, Ill.
Executive Offices—332 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of the association is to promote the improvement and extension of moral and religious education through existing agencies in the churches, schools, etc., by serving as a center, a clearing house and a bureau of information and promotion. The association publishes a bimonthly magazine, maintains a permanent library and exhibit, superintends local guilds, holds general conventions and local conferences. It enrolls in

its membership any persons interested in moral and religious education regardless of sectarian or theological lines.

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

President—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., LL. D.
General Secretary—Dr. William Shaw, Christian Endeavor headquarters, Boston, Mass.
Editorial Secretary—Prof. Amos R. Wells.
Treasurer—Hiram N. Lathrop.
Publication Manager—A. R. Shartle.
Manager Western Office—Walter R. Mee, 405, 19 South LaSalle street, Chicago.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America—Alfred E. Marling, chairman; William Sloane, William D. Murray, vice-chairmen; B. H. Fancher, treasurer; John R. Mott, general secretary; general offices, 124 East 28th street, New York, N. Y. The annual report made in 1915 shows: Associations, 2,583; members, 620,799; value of real property, \$84,808,009; total net property, \$89,388,492; number of employed officers, 4,075; students in educational classes, 83,771; 728 gymnasiums; 447,351 members participated in the physical work; 276 athletic fields; 233 railroad associations with 76,702 members; 791 student associations with 72,527 members; boy membership, 123,420.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Bible House, Astor place, New York, N. Y.
President—James Wood.
Corresponding Secretaries—Rev. John Fox, D. D.; Rev. William I. Haven, D. D.; Rev. L. B. Chamberlain, assistant secretary.
Recording Secretary—Rev. Henry Otis Dwight, LL. D.; Rev. H. J. Scudder, acting recording secretary.
Treasurer—William Foulke, Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Agency Secretaries in the United States—Rev. S. H. Kirkbride, D. D., McCormick building, 332 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. J. P. Wrags, D. D., 35 Gammon avenue, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. M. B. Porter, 205 North 5th street, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Arthur F. Ragatz, D. D., Y. M. C. A. building, Lincoln and 16th streets, Denver, Col.; Rev. A. Wesley Mell, Y. M. C. A. building, Golden Gate avenue, San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. J. J. Morgan, 1304 Commerce street, Dallas, Tex.; Rev. G. S. J. Browne, D. D., 424 Elm street, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. L. W. Eckard, D. D., 701 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. W. H. Tower, 137 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

President—Rev. George A. Gay, Little Falls, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer—Carl F. Elsner, 359 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Headquarters, 1816 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
President—Martin L. Elnckel.
Recording Secretary—William H. Hirst.
Treasurer—John E. Stevenson.
Secretary of Missions—Rev. George P. Williams, D. D.
Secretary of Publications—James McConaughy.

BROTHERHOOD OF ANDREW AND PHILIP.

President—Joseph M. Steel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-Presidents—William M. Gordon, Harvey C. Miller, Levi L. Rue, H. E. Paisley, John Walton, John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa.
Recording Secretary—G. Percy Fox, 2524 Girard avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer—William M. Nicholson, Philadelphia.
General Secretary—Rev. R. Howard Taylor, 702 Hale building, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Organized 1825.

President—William Phillips Hall.
 General Secretary—Judson Swift, D. D.
 Treasurer—Louis Tag.
 Offices—Park avenue and 40th street, New York, N. Y.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Organized in London July, 1885.

Commander in Chief—Gen. Bramwell Booth.
 International Headquarters—London, England.
 American National Headquarters—120 West 14th street, New York, N. Y.
 Commander of United States Forces—Evangeline C. Booth.
 Western Territorial Headquarters—108, 114 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
 Western Territorial Commissioner—Thomas Estill.
 Posts in World—9,415.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Organized in March, 1896.

Commanders—Gen. Ballington and Maud B. Booth.
 National Headquarters—34 West 28th street, New York, N. Y.
 Northwestern Headquarters—1201-1213 Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 Territorial Commander—Maj.-Gen. Edward Fielding.
 National Secretary—J. W. Merrill, New York, N. Y.
 National Treasurer—W. J. Crafts, New York, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Headquarters—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.
 Honorary President—Miss Kate Bond, New York, N. Y.
 President—Mrs. A. H. Evans, New York, N. Y.
 First Vice-President—Miss Annie M. Brown, Toronto, Canada.
 Second Vice-President—Miss Jennie C. Benedict, Louisville, Ky.
 Third Vice-President—Miss Susan R. Broken-shire, Waltham, Mass.
 General Secretary and Corresponding Secretary—Miss Clara Morehouse, 156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.
 Recording Secretary—Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Editor in Chief—Mrs. R. L. McLaurin, Vicksburg, Miss.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

According to the revised (1898) edition of Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, there were then 476,100,000 Christians in the world. The same authority placed the number of Roman Catholics in Europe, America and Australia at 223,090,000; protestants, 157,050,000, and Greeks, 88,660,000. It has been estimated that there are in the world 256,000,000 followers of Confucius, 190,000,000 Hindus, 176,800,000 Mohammedans, 148,000,000 Buddhists, 118,000,000 polytheists, 43,000,000 Taoists, 14,000,000 Shintoists and 12,000,000 Jews. Of the Christians more than 230,000,000 are Catholics, 98,000,000 orthodox Greeks, 70,000,000 Lutherans, 21,000,000 episcopalians, 17,000,000 methodists, 11,000,000 baptists, 9,000,000 presbyterians and 4,500,000 congregationalists.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES (1914).

[Compiled by Dr. H. K. Carroll, associate secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.]

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
Adventists—1. Evangelical..	*8	*18	*481
2. Advent Christians.....	*528	*560	*26,799
3. Seventh-Day	528	1,913	68,303
4. Church of God.....	*32	*20	*611
5. Life and Advent Union ..	*12	*12	*509
6. Churches of God in Christ	61	66	2,224
Total Adventists.....	1,169	2,547	98,927
Baptists—1. Regular (North)	8,275	9,570	1,238,323
2. Regular (South).....	14,701	24,360	2,592,217
3. Regular (Colored).....	13,896	16,842	2,018,365
4. Six-Principle	101	9	731
5. Seventh-Day	805	9	76
6. Free	805	1,110	65,440
7. Freewill	914	834	57,231
8. General	550	545	33,600
9. Separate	*100	*76	*5,180
10. United	*260	*196	*13,698
11. Baptist Church of Christ	*99	*93	*6,416
12. Primitive	*1,500	*2,922	*102,311
13. Primitive Colored.....	*1,480	*797	*35,076
14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian ..	*35	*55	*781
15. Church of God and Saints of Christ.....	*75	*48	*1,823
Total Baptists.....	42,710	57,537	6,179,622
Brethren (Dunkards)—			
1. Conservative	3,009	990	97,000
2. Old Order.....	218	72	3,500
3. Progressive	200	212	20,700
4. Seventh-Day (German) ..	6	15	275
Total Dunk'd Brethren.	3,433	1,289	121,475
Brethren (Plymouth)—			
1. Brethren I.....		*134	*2,933
2. Brethren II.....		*128	*4,752
3. Brethren III.....		*81	*1,724
4. Brethren IV.....		*60	*1,157
Total Plym. Brethren...		403	10,566
Brethren (River)—1. Brethren in Christ.....	178	68	3,731
2. Old Order or Yorker...	*24	*9	*423
3. United Zion Children...	*22	*28	*749
Total River Brethren...	224	105	4,903
Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
Buddhists—1. Chinese Temples	*1	*62	.....
2. Japanese Temples.....	*14	*12	*3,165
Total Buddhists.....	15	74	3,165
Catholic Apostolic—1. Catholic Apostolic.....	*14	*11	*2,907
2. New Apostolic.....	*19	*13	*2,020
Total Cath. Apostolic...	33	24	4,927
Catholic Eastern Orthodox—			
1. Armenian Apostolic....	20	35	60,000
2. Russian Orthodox.....	179	227	95,000
3. Greek Orthodox.....	80	70	175,000
4. Syrian Orthodox.....	30	30	45,000
5. Serbian Orthodox.....	24	31	64,000
6. Rumanian Orthodox....	5	5	20,000
7. Bulgarian Orthodox....	3	3	3,500
Total East. Catholics....	341	331	462,500
Catholic Western—1. Roman Catholic	19,033	14,687	13,794,637
2. Polish Catholic.....	35	30	15,500
Total West. Catholic....	19,068	14,717	13,813,137
Christadelphians		*70	*1,412
Christians	1,066	1,132	113,887
Christian Catholic (Dowie) ..	*35	*17	*5,865
Christian Scientists.....	2,672	1,230	85,096
Christian Union.....	354	272	15,217
Churches of God (Winebre-narian)	509	595	41,475
Churches of the Living God (Colored)—1. Christian Workers for Friendship ..	*51	*44	*2,676
2. Apostolic	*30	*15	*752
3. Church of Christ in God ..	*20	*9	*858
Total Churches of the Living God.....	101	68	4,236
Churches of the New Jerusalem—1. General Convention.....	104	127	8,500
2. General Church.....	39	20	1,171
Total New Jerusalem Churches	143	147	9,671

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
Communitistic Societies—			
1. Shakers .....	.....	*15	*516
2. Amana .....	.....	*7	*1,756
Total Communitistic Societies .....	.....	22	2,272
Congregationalists	6,091	6,129	755,088
Disciples of Christ—1. Dis-			
ciples of Christ.....	6,161	8,494	1,363,163
2. Churches of Christ.....	*2,100	*2,649	*156,658
Total Dis. of Christ....	8,261	11,143	1,519,821
Evangelical Bodies—			
1. Evangelical association.	1,031	1,663	115,243
2. United Evang. Church.	538	935	75,050
Total Evang. Bodies....	1,569	2,598	190,293
Faith Associations—1. Apost-			
olic Faith Movement .....	.....	*6	*538
2. Peniel Missions.....	930	*11	*703
3. Met. Church Assn.....	*30	*6	*468
4. Hephzibah Faith Assn	*36	*10	*293
5. Mission's Church Assn.	*35	*32	*1,256
6. Heavenly Recruit Church	*55	*27	*938
7. Apost. Christian Church	*19	*42	*4,558
8. Christian Congregation	*26	*9	*895
9. Voluntary Missionary			
Society (Colored).....	*11	*3	*425
Total Faith Assns....	241	146	9,572
Free Christian Zion Church	*20	*15	*1,835
Friends—1. Orthodox.....	1,315	775	98,356
2. "Hicksite"	99	211	19,597
3. "Wilburite"	*47	*48	*3,880
4. Primitive	*10	*8	*171
Total Friends.....	1,471	1,042	122,004
Friends of the Temple....	*3	*3	*376
German Evang. Protestant	*59	*66	*34,704
German Evangelical Synod	1,058	1,365	290,303
Jewish Congregations.....	*1,084	*1,769	*143,000
Latter-Day Saints—1. Utah			
Branch	2,150	875	310,000
2. Reorganized Branch....	1,650	750	65,000
Total Latter-Day Saints	3,800	1,625	375,000
Lutherans—			
1. General Synod.....	1,395	1,847	340,441
2. United Synod South....	274	488	52,188
3. General Council.....	1,595	2,377	479,765
4. Synodical Conference..	3,046	4,812	850,772
5. United Norwegian (Ind.			
Synods)	605	1,609	168,363
6. Ohio	652	1,077	136,923
7. Buffalo	35	42	5,534
8. Hauge's	161	355	39,748
9. Eielsen's	5	27	1,100
10. Texas	21	32	4,500
11. Iowa	568	1,010	116,912
12. Norwegian	435	1,050	96,005
13. Danish in America....	63	108	16,487
14. Icelandic	14	43	3,805
15. Immanuel	28	32	19,000
16. Suomal (Finnish)....	30	136	15,000
17. Finnish Apostolic....	70	309	22,000
18. Finnish National.....	72	8,000	7,000
19. Norwegian Free.....	190	380	26,050
20. Danish United	132	192	13,377
21. Church of the Lutheran			
Brethren	13	18	2,000
Independent Cong'n's....	90	205	27,000
Total Lutherans.....	9,450	16,220	2,444,970
Scandinavian Ev. Bodies—			
1. Swedish Evangelical			
Mission Covenant.....	402	550	50,000
2. Swedish Ev. Free Mis'n	152	154	18,500
3. Norwegian Evang. Free	75	153	4,400
Total Scand. Evang.....	629	857	72,900
Mennonites—1. Mennonite.	560	257	14,148
2. Bruderhof	32	20	1,032
3. Amish	176	91	11,114
4. Amish (Old)	74	25	1,935
5. Amish (Conservative)..	34	14	893
6. Reformed	32	14	1,029
7. General Conference....	172	112	12,797

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
8. Church of God in Christ	11	9	300
9. Old (Wisler).....	20	12	1,271
10. Bundes Conference....	46	27	2,425
11. Defenseless	16	10	733
12. Mennonite Brethren in			
Christ	149	97	5,013
Miscellaneous	91	48	4,646
Total Mennonites.....	1,413	736	57,337
Methodists — 1. Methodist			
Episcopal	18,881	28,245	3,603,265
2. Union American Meth-			
odist Episcopal.....	170	212	19,000
3. African Meth. Episcopal	5,000	6,000	620,000
4. African Union Metho-			
dist Protestant.....	200	125	4,000
5. African Methodist Epis-			
copal Zion.....	3,552	3,180	568,608
6. Methodist Protestant..	1,371	2,348	180,382
7. Wesleyan Methodist....	840	675	19,500
8. Methodist Epis. South.	7,099	16,691	2,005,707
9. Congregational Meth....	337	333	15,529
10. New Cong. Methodist..	*59	*35	*1,782
11. Zion Union Apostolic..	*33	*45	*3,059
12. Col. Meth. Episcopal..	3,072	3,196	240,798
13. Primitive	70	92	8,210
14. Free Methodist.....	1,199	1,179	33,828
15. Reformed Methodist			
Union Episcopal.....	40	58	4,000
16. Independent Methodist.	2	2	1,161
Total Methodists.....	41,925	62,416	7,328,829
Moravian Bodies—1. Mora-			
vians	143	122	19,615
2. Union Bohemians and			
Moravians	4	21	1,000
Total Moravian Bodies.	147	143	20,615
Nonsectarian Bible Faith			
Churches	*50	*204	*6,396
Pentecostal Bodies—1. Pen-			
tecostal Church of			
the Nazarene.....	587	708	27,526
2. Other Pentecostal As-			
sociations	*115	*30	*1,420
Total Pentecostal Bodies	802	738	28,946
Presbyterians—1. Northern.	9,413	10,019	1,442,498
2. Cumberland	929	1,600	122,000
3. Cumberland (Colored)..	*375	*196	*18,066
4. Welsh Calvinistic.....	97	156	14,374
5. United	1,167	1,126	148,220
6. Southern	1,819	3,430	310,602
7. Associate	*12	*22	*786
8. Assoc. Reformed, South	113	155	14,821
9. Reformed (Synod)....	124	111	8,542
10. Reformed (Gen. Synod)	16	17	3,300
11. Reformed (Covenanted)	.....	1	40
12. Reformed in United			
States and Canada....	1	1	368
Total Presbyterians....	14,066	16,834	2,083,617
Protestant Episcopal—			
1. Protestant Episcopal...	5,546	7,922	1,015,248
2. Reformed Episcopal....	83	80	10,800
Total Prot. Episcopal..	5,629	8,002	1,026,048
Reformed — 1. Reformed			
(Dutch)	775	707	123,143
2. Reformed (German)....	1,217	1,770	312,660
3. Christian Reformed....	154	223	34,648
4. Hungarian Reformed...	31	70	8,500
Total Reformed.....	2,177	2,770	478,951
Reformed Catholic.....	7	6	3,250
Salvationists — 1. Salvation			
Army	2,908	904	27,457
2. Amer. Salvation Army	*59	*20	*436
Total Salvationists.....	2,967	924	27,893
Schwenkfelders	5	6	1,039
Social Brethren	*15	*17	*1,282
Society for Ethical Culture.	7	6	2,450
Spiritualists	2,100	200,000	
Theosophical Society.....	154	4,714	
Unitarians	524	475	*70,542

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Communi- cants.
United Brethren—1. United Brethren	1,953	3,583
2. United Brethren (Old Constitution)	307	503
Total United Brethren..	2,260	4,086
Universalists	650	717
Independent Congregations.	267	879
Grand total for 1914.....	178,520	225,575
Grand total for 1913.....	175,078	224,172

*Census of 1906.

SUMMARY FOR 1914.

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Communi- cants.
Adventists (6 bodies).....	1,169	2,579
Baptists (15 bodies).....	42,710	57,537
Brethren (Dunkard, 4 bodies)	3,433	1,289
Brethren (Plymouth, 4 bodies).....	403	10,566
Brethren (River, 2 bodies).....	224	105
Buddhist (2 bodies).....	15	74
Catholic Apostolic (2 bodies)	33	24
Catholics (Eastern Orthodox, 7 bodies).....	341	401
Catholics (Western, 2 bodies).....	19,068	15,055
Christadelphians	70	1,412
Christians	1,066	1,360
Christian Catholic (Dowie).....	35	17
Christian Scientists.....	2,672	1,336
Christian Union.....	354	302
Churches of God (Wine-brennarian).....	509	595
Churches of the Living God (colored, 3 bodies).....	101	68
Churches of the New Jerusalem (2 bodies).....	143	147
Communitic Societies (2 bodies).....	22	2,272
Congregationalists	6,091	6,129
Disciples of Christ (2 bodies).....	8,261	11,143
Evangelical (2 bodies).....	1,569	2,598
Faith Associations (9 bodies).....	241	146
Free Brethren Zion Church	20	15
Friends (4 bodies).....	1,471	1,042
Friends of the Temple.....	3	3
German Evangelical Protestant	59	66
German Evangelical Synod.	1,058	1,365
Jewish Congregations.....	1,084	1,769
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	3,800	1,625
Lutherans (21 bodies).....	9,450	16,220
Scandinavian Evangelical (3 bodies).....	629	857
Mennonites (12 bodies).....	1,413	736
Methodist (16 bodies).....	41,525	62,416
Moravian (2 bodies).....	147	143
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	50	204
Pentecostal (2 bodies).....	802	738
Presbyterians (12 bodies).....	14,066	16,834
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies).....	5,629	8,002
Reformed (4 bodies).....	2,177	2,770
Reformed Catholic	7	6
Salvationists (2 bodies).....	2,967	924
Schwenkfelders	6	6
Social Brethren	15	17
Society for Ethical Culture	7	7
Spiritualists	2,100	206,000
Theosophical Society.....	154	4,714
Unitarians	524	475
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,260	4,086
Universalists	650	717
Independent Congregations.	267	879
Grand total for 1914.....	178,520	225,575
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Grand total for 1913.....175,078 224,172 37,945,071

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Grand total for 1913.....175,078 224,172 37,945,071

Grand total for 1913.....175,078 224,172 37,945,071

Denominations.	Total 1914.	Increase since 1910.	1900.
Methodist Episcopal (South)	2,005,707	154,558	537,317
Presbyterian (Northern)	1,442,498	113,784	495,065
Disciples of Christ.....	1,363,163	55,047	213,181
Baptist (North).....	1,238,323	27,610	238,666
Protestant Episcopal.....	1,015,238	86,468	304,892
Lutheran Synodical Conference	850,772	84,481	269,743
Congregationalists	755,088	19,688	123,728
African Methodist Episcopal	620,000	120,000	*55,462
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	568,608	21,392	32,337
Lutheran General Council	479,765	20,541	123,364
Lutheran General Synod	340,441	38,001	140,852
United Brethren.....	322,044	38,362	82,405
Reformed (German).....	312,660	*15,544	69,829
Southern Presbyterian.....	310,602	28,682	84,712
Latter-Day Saints, Utah	310,000	*50,000	.....
German Evangelical Synod	290,803	54,188	87,229
Colored Methodist Episcopal	240,798	6,077	35,826
Spiritualists	200,000	50,000	154,070
Methodist Protestant.....	180,382	*3,055	*3,332
Greek Orthodox.....	175,000	50,000	170,000
Lutheran United Norwegian	168,363	6,399	38,363
Churches of Christ (Disciples).....	156,658	13,210	32,319
United Presbyterian.....	148,220	9,493	59,561
Jewish Congregations.....	143,000	6,328	15,549
Lutheran Synod of Ohio	138,923	7,000	*58,192
Reformed (Dutch).....	123,143	10,319	6,854
Cumberland Presbyterian	122,000	6,578	18,899
Lutheran Synod of Iowa	116,912	26,409	.....
Evangelical Association	115,243	113,887	.....
Christians	113,887	102,311	.....
Primitive Baptist.....	102,311	.....	.....

*Decrease.

CONSTITUTENT BODIES OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL.

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Communi- cants.
Baptist Churches (North).....	8,275	9,570
National Baptist Convention	13,806	16,842
Free Baptist Churches.....	805	1,110
Christian Church.....	1,066	1,360
Congregational Churches.....	6,091	6,129
Disciples of Christ.....	6,161	8,494
Friends	1,315	775
German Evangelical Synod.	1,058	1,365
Evangelical Association.....	1,031	1,663
Lutheran Church General Synod	1,395	1,847
Mennonite General Conference	172	112
Methodist Episcopal Church	18,881	28,245
Methodist Episcopal Church (South)	7,099	16,691
African M. E. Church.....	5,000	6,000
African M. E. Zion Church	3,552	3,180
Colored M. E. in America.....	3,072	3,196
Methodist Protestant Church	1,371	2,348
Moravian Church.....	143	122
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.....	9,413	10,019
Presbyterian Church in the United States (South).....	1,819	3,430
Protestant Episcopal Church (commissions on Christian unity and social service).....	5,546	7,922
Reformed Church in America	775	707
Reformed Church in the United States.....	1,217	1,770
Reformed Episcopal Church	83	80
Reformed Presbyterian Church (general synod).....	16	17
Seventh Day Baptist Church	101	76
United Brethren Church.....	1,953	3,583
United Evangelical Church	988	935
United Presbyterian Church	1,167	1,126
Welsh Presbyterian Church	97	156
Total	103,018	138,870

Total

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

GRAND LODGES A. F. & A. M.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND SECRETARIES
OCTOBER, 1915.

Alabama—George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
Alberta—Dr. George Macdonald, Calgary.
Arizona—George J. Roskrue, Tucson.
Arkansas—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
British Columbia—W. A. DeW. Smith, Westminster.
California—John Whichee, San Francisco.
Canada—Ralph L. Gunn, Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado—Charles H. Jacobson, Denver.
Connecticut—George A. Kies, Hartford.
Cuba—Carlos G. Charles, Havana.
Delaware—Virginius V. Harrison, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—A. W. Johnston, Washington.
England—Sir Edward Letchworth, London.
Florida—W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Georgia—W. A. Wolhlin, Macon.
Holland—H. P. Van Nieuenburg, The Hague.
Idaho—Theo. W. Randall, Boise.
Illinois—Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.
Indiana—Calvin W. Prather, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
Ireland—Lord W. L. Plunket, Dublin.
Kansas—Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
Kentucky—Dave Jackson, Louisville.
Louisiana—John A. Davilla, New Orleans.
Maine—Stephen Berry, Portland.
Manitoba—James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.
Maryland—George Cook, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Frederick Hamilton, Boston.
Michigan—Lou B. Winsor, Reed City.
Minnesota—John Fishel, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Frederic G. Speed, Vicksburg.
Missouri—John R. Parson, St. Louis.
Montana—Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Helena.
Nebraska—Francis E. White, Omaha.
Nevada—E. D. Vanderlieth, Carson City.
New Brunswick—J. Twining Hart, St. John.
New Hampshire—Henry M. Cheney, Concord.
New Jersey—Theodore B. Conley, Trenton.
New Mexico—Alphens A. Keen, Albuquerque.
New York—Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.
New Zealand—Malcolm Niccol, Dunedin.
North Carolina—John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Walter L. Stockwell, Fargo.
Nova Scotia—Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
Ohio—J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Wm. M. Anderson, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—James F. Robinson, Portland.
Pennsylvania—John A. Perry, Philadelphia.
Philippines—N. C. Comfort, Manila.
Porto Rico—Jose G. Torres, San Juan.
Prince Edward Island—W. P. Doull, Charlottetown.
Quebec—Will H. Whyte, Montreal.
Queensland—Charles H. Harley, Brisbane.
Rhode Island—S. Penrose Williams, Providence.
Saskatchewan—John M. Shaw, Regina.
Scotland—David Reid, Edinburgh.
South Australia—C. R. J. Glover, Adelaide.
South Carolina—O. Frank Hart, Columbia.
South Dakota—George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.
Tasmania—John Hamilton, Hobart.
Tennessee—Steth M. Cain (acting), Nashville.
Texas—W. B. Pearson, Waco.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria—Charles J. Barrow, Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales—Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.
Utah—Freeman A. McCarty, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Henry H. Ross, Burlington.
Virginia—Charles A. Nesbitt, Richmond.
Washington—Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
Western Australia—J. D. Stevenson, Perth.
West Virginia—John M. Collins, Charleston.
Wisconsin—William W. Perry, Milwaukee.
Wyoming—J. M. Loundes (acting), Saratoga.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

General Grand High Priest—George E. Corson, war department, Washington, D. C.
General Deputy Grand High Priest—Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Iowa.
General Grand King—William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo.

General Grand Scribe—Bestor G. Brown, Topeka, Kas.
General Grand Treasurer—Thos. J. Shryock, Baltimore, Md.
General Grand Secretary—Charles A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.
Headquarters—Coldwater, Mich.
Number of grand chapters—47.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

GENERAL GRAND COUNCIL, 1912-15.

General Grand Master—Edward W. Wellington, Ellsworth, Kas.
General Grand Deputy Master—George A. Newell, Medina, N. Y.
General Grand Principal Conductor—Thomas E. Shears, Denver, Col.
General Grand Treasurer—Henry W. Mordhurst, Fort Wayne, Ind.
General Grand Recorder—William F. Cleveland, Harlan, Iowa.
General Grand Captain of Guard—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Ark.
General Grand Conductor of Council—Joseph C. Greenfield, Atlanta, Ga.
General Grand Marshal—Bert S. Lee, Springfield, Mo.
General Grand Steward—O. Frank Hart, Columbia, S. C.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT K. T. OF THE UNITED STATES.

Most Eminent Grand Master—Sir Knight Arthur MacArthur, Troy, N. Y.
R. E. Deputy Grand Master—Sir Knight Lee S. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
V. E. Grand Generalissimo—Sir Knight Joseph Kyle Orr, Atlanta, Ga.
V. E. Grand Captain General—Sir Knight J. W. Chamberlain, St. Paul, Minn.
V. E. Grand Senior Warden—Sir Knight Leonidas P. Newby, Knightstown, Ind.
V. E. Grand Prelate—Sir Knight Rev. John M. Walden, Cincinnati, O.
V. E. Grand Treasurer—Sir Knight Henry W. Lines, Meriden, Conn.
V. E. Grand Recorder—Sir Knight F. H. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander—Barton Smith, Toledo, O.
Grand Lieutenant-Commander—Leon M. Abbott, Boston, Mass.
Grand Minister of State—Amos Pettibone, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Treasurer-General—Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Secretary-General—James H. Coddling, New York, N. Y.

SOUTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander—George Fleming Moore, Washington, D. C.
Grand Lieutenant-Commander—Charles E. Rosenbaum, Little Rock, Ark.
Grand Prior—Charles F. Buck, New Orleans, La.
Grand Chancellor—Ernest B. Hussey, Seattle, Wash.
Grand Minister of State—Trevelyan W. Hugo, Duluth, Minn.
Grand Secretary-General—John H. Cowles, 433 3d street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Grand Treasurer-General—John W. Morris, Wheeling, W. Va.
Grand Almoner—Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, Eureka, Nev.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

First temple founded Sept. 26, 1872.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL, 1914-1915.

Imperial Potentate—J. Putnam Stevens, Portland, Me.
Imperial Deputy Potentate—Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.

Imperial Chief Rabban—Charles E. Ovenshire, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Imperial Assistant Rabban—Elias J. Jacoby, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Imperial High Priest and Prophet—W. Freeland Kendrick, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Imperial Oriental Guide—Ellis L. Garretson, Tacoma, Wash.
 Imperial Treasurer—W. S. Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Imperial Recorder—Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.
 Imperial First Ceremonial Master—Ernest A. Cutts, Savannah, Ga.
 Imperial Second Ceremonial Master—James S. McCandless, Honolulu, H. I.
 Imperial Marshal—John T. Jones, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Imperial Captain of Guard—Conrad V. Dykeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Imperial Outer Guard—James E. Candler, Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Organized Nov. 16, 1876.
 OFFICERS FOR 1913-1916.

Most Worthy Grand Matron—Mrs. Rata A. Mills, Bradford, Pa.
 Most Worthy Grand Patron—George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls, S. D.
 Right Worthy Associate Grand Matron—Mrs. Emma Ocobock, Hartford, Mich.
 Right Worthy Associate Grand Patron—George M. Hyland, Portland, Ore.
 Right Worthy Grand Secretary—Mrs. Lorraine J. Pikin, Chicago, Ill.
 Right Worthy Grand Treasurer—Mrs. Alcena Lamond, Lamond, D. C.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.

Grand Sire—J. B. A. Robertson, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Deputy Grand Sire—Frank C. Gowdy, Denver, Col.
 Grand Secretary—John B. Goodwin, 25 North Liberty street, Baltimore, Md.
 Grand Treasurer—William H. Cox, Louisville, Ky.
 Membership Dec. 31, 1913, 2,194,773.
 Total paid for relief 1820 to 1913, inclusive, \$160,833,492.50.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme Chancellor—Brig. S. Young, Ada, O.
 Supreme Vice-Chancellor—John J. Brown, Vandalia, Ill.
 Supreme Prelate—Rev. Joseph H. Spearing, Columbia, Tenn.
 Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—Fred E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Supreme Master of Exchequer—Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.
 Supreme Master at Arms—Merrill G. Martindale, Spokane, Wash.
 Supreme Inner Guard—Douglas S. Wright, Vicksburg, Miss.
 Supreme Outer Guard—H. M. Wadsworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Major-General Military Department—William H. Loomis, Grand Rapids, Mich.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Founded 1763-1834.

GREAT CHIEFS OF THE GREAT COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES.
 Great Inchoonee—Frederick O. Downes, Boston.
 Great Senior Sagamore—Thomas H. Jeffries, Atlanta, Ga.
 Great Junior Sagamore—James T. Rogers, Binghamton, N. Y.
 Great Prophet—Carl Foster, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Great Chief of Records—Wilson Brooks, 230 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
 Great Keeper of Wampum—D. K. Reed, Clarksburg, W. Va.
 Number of great councils, 65.
 Subordinate branches and councils, 5,066.
 Number of members Jan. 1, 1915, 479,033.
 Benefits disbursed in 1914, \$1,649,805.47.
 Benefits disbursed since organization, \$34,612,006.47.

ROYAL ARCANUM. Organized June 23, 1877.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

Supreme Regent—Samuel N. Hoag, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 Supreme Vice-Regent—C. Arch Williams, Chicago.
 Supreme Orator—Franklin Rubrecht, Columbus, O.
 Supreme Secretary—Alfred T. Turner, 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
 Supreme Treasurer—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
 Head office at 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
 Number of subordinate councils, 1,903; state jurisdictions, 32.
 Membership Oct. 1, 1915, 243,850.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Founded 1874.

SUPREME OFFICERS.

Supreme Chief Ranger—Elliott G. Stevenson, Toronto, Ont.
 Past Chief Ranger—Victor Morin, B. A., N. P., Montreal, Que.
 Supreme Vice-Chief Ranger—J. D. Clark, Dayton, O.
 Supreme Secretary—Fred J. Darch, Temple building, Toronto, Ont.
 Supreme Treasurer—Robert Mathison, M. A., Temple building, Toronto, Ont.
 Supreme Physician—Thomas Millman, M. D., Toronto, Ont.
 Supreme Counselor—W. H. Hunter, B. A., Toronto, Ont.
 Total number of members, 222,449.
 Benefits disbursed since organization to Dec. 31, 1914, \$45,861,180.02.

MODEEN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Founded in 1833.

HEAD OFFICERS 1914-1917.

Head Consul—A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.
 Head Adviser—Dan B. Horne, Davenport, Iowa.
 Head Clerk—James McNamara, Rock Island, Ill.
 Assistant Head Clerk—F. M. Burt, Rock Island, Ill.
 Head Banker—J. D. Volz, Indianapolis, Ind.
 General Attorney—Truman Plantz, Warsaw, Ill.
 Editor—F. O. Van Galder, Rock Island, Ill.
 Head Chaplain—Rev. Henry E. Dumnack, Augusta, Me.
 Head Escort—R. M. McCracken, Boise, Idaho.
 Head Watchman—J. L. Mayfield, Granada, Col.
 Head Sentry—Frank L. Bennett, Hagerstown, Md.
 Board of Directors—F. R. Kornis, chairman, Des Moines, Iowa; E. E. Murphy, Leavenworth, Kas.; R. R. Smith, 1310 Com. Trust building, Kansas City, Mo.; S. S. Tanner, Minier, Ill.; A. N. Bort, Beloit, Wis. These with the head consul and head clerk constitute the executive council of seven.
 Supreme Medical Directors—Dr. E. A. Anderson, chairman, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. B. E. Jones, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. F. A. Smith, Rock Island, Ill.
 Board of Auditors—George S. Summers, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; M. R. Carrier, Lansing, Mich.; George L. Bowman, Kingfisher, Okla.; W. D. Nelson, Pierre, S. D.; C. F. Louderback, Fort Scott, Kas.; J. G. Dickson, Spokane, Wash.; H. F. Turner, Wickliffe, Ky.
 Membership Jan. 1, 1915, not including social, 923,135.
 Death claims paid to Jan. 1, 1915, \$141,627,850.73.
 Home Office—Rock Island, Ill.
 Next head camp convenes June, 1917.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Organized June 6, 1890.

Sovereign Commander—W. A. Fraser, Omaha, Neb.
 Sovereign Clerk—John T. Yates, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.
 Sovereign Banker—Morris Sheppard, Texarkana, Tex.
 Sovereign Escort—S. A. Ferrell, Johnstown, Pa.
 Sovereign Watchman—Dr. E. Bradshaw, Little Rock, Ark.
 Sovereign Sentry—C. D. Mills, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Sovereign Physicians—Dr. A. D. Cloyd and Dr. Ira W. Porter, Omaha, Neb.
 Headquarters—Omaha, Neb.
 Membership of sovereign jurisdiction, Sept. 1, 1915, 732,285.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Organized Feb. 2, 1882.

Supreme Knight—James A. Flaherty, drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.
 Deputy Supreme Knight—Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Supreme Secretary—William J. McGinley, drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.
 Supreme Treasurer—D. J. Callahan, postoffice box 1722, Washington, D. C.
 Supreme Physician—E. W. Buckley, M. D., Lowry building, St. Paul, Minn.
 Supreme Advocate—Joseph C. Pelletier, Barristers' hall, Boston, Mass.
 Supreme Chaplain—Rev. P. J. McGivney, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Supreme Warden—Thomas J. McLaughlin, Newark, N. J.

TRIBE OF BEN-HUR.

Founded March 1, 1894.

SUPREME OFFICERS.

Supreme Chief—R. H. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Supreme Scribe—John C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Supreme Keeper of Tribute—S. E. Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Supreme Medical Examiner—J. F. Davidson, M. D., Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Membership Jan. 1, 1915, 101,011.
 Surplus Jan. 1, 1915, \$1,558,816.28.
 Home Office—Crawfordsville, Ind.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Organized June 30, 1873.

Supreme Dictator—Edwin C. Wood, New York, N. Y.
 Supreme Vice-Dictator—Steve R. Johnston, Atlanta, Ga.
 Supreme Assistant Dictator—R. W. Finley, Austin, Tex.
 Supreme Reporter and Treasurer—Frank B. Slinger, St. Louis, Mo.
 Supreme Chaplain—Rev. A. J. Hess, Columbus, Ky.
 Supreme Guide—John H. Lachmund, Jr., Westwood, N. J.
 Supreme Guardian—W. W. Bosworth, New Orleans, La.
 Supreme Sentinel—Frank E. Sullivan, Dorchester, Mass.
 Supreme Trustees—D. S. Biggs, Boston, Mass.; L. Schwartz, Mobile, Ala.; Charles Hauck, Cincinnati, O.
 Supreme Medical Examiner—Dr. E. Lee Dorsett, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL UNION.**OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.**

President—F. E. Ferguson, 506 Real Estate Trust building, Washington, D. C.
 Vice-President—Edward J. Smejkal, Chicago, Ill.
 Speaker—Harry S. Anderson, 405 13th street, Oakland, Cal.
 Secretary—E. A. Myers, P. O. box 933, Toledo, O.
 Treasurer—C. G. Bentley, Cleveland, O.
 General Counsel—George P. Kirby, Toledo, O.
 Medical Director—Dr. Tracy H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.
 Executive Committee—E. J. Smejkal, Joseph A. Wright, E. A. Myers, C. G. Bentley, Leo Canman, M. G. Jeffris, F. E. Ferguson.
 Total membership, 65,000.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Grand Exalted Ruler—James P. Nicholson, Springfield, Mass.
 Grand Esteemed Leading Knight—William F. Schad, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight—George F. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight—E. R. Ingersoll, Seattle, Wash.
 Grand Secretary—Fred C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Grand Treasurer—Charles A. White, Chicago, Ill.
 Grand Tiler—Thomas E. Donohue, New London, Conn.

Grand Inner Guard—Oliver C. Black, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Membership 1915, 442,658.
 Lodges 1915, 1,326.

THE MACCABEES.

Instituted 1878; reorganized 1883.

OFFICERS 1911-1915.

Past Supreme Commander—D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.
 Supreme Commander—D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.
 Supreme Lieutenant-Commander—S. W. Hall, Oakland, Cal.
 Supreme Record Keeper—L. E. Sisler, 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 Supreme Chaplain—A. W. Frye, Chatham, Pa.
 Supreme Sergeant—J. A. Gordon, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Master at Arms—Henry Hildebrand, LaPorte, Ind.
 Supreme First Master of the Guards—Geo. S. Starrett, Columbia, Mo.
 Supreme Second Master of the Guards—A. I. Lee, Des Moines, Ia.
 Supreme Sentinel—M. J. Bulger, New Orleans, La.
 Supreme Picket—H. A. Becker, Rochester, N. Y.
 Membership Sept. 30, 1915, 324,038.
 Benefits paid to Sept. 30, 1915, \$82,751,410.76.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.**GENERAL OFFICERS.**

President—Joseph McLaughlin, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Vice-President—Patrick F. Cannon, Clinton, Miss.
 Canadian Vice-President—Charles J. Foy, Perth, Ont.
 Secretary—Philip J. Sullivan, Thompsonville, Conn.
 Treasurer—Michael W. Delaney, Chicago, Ill.
 Chaplain—Rt. Rev. Denis O'Connell, Richmond, Va.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Organized in 1851.

NATIONAL GRAND LODGE (U. S.)

National Chief Templar—Ben D. Wright, Lockport, N. Y.
 National Secretary—Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.
 National Treasurer—John L. Youngberg, Worcester, Mass.
 Next session of national lodge in Grand Rapids, Mich., in July, 1916; of supreme lodge, in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1917.

SUPREME LODGE.

International Chief Templar—Edward Wavrinsky, Stockholm, Sweden.
 International Secretary—Tom Honeyman, Glasgow, Scotland.
 Membership (world) over 600,000.

THE ROYAL LEAGUE.

Incorporated Oct. 26, 1883.

OFFICERS FOR 1915-1916.

Supreme Archon—W. E. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Vice-Archon—Thomas V. Dally, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Supreme Orator—H. P. Rountree, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Scribe—C. E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Treasurer—J. W. Fernald, First National bank, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Prelate—Andrew McGarry, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Guide—Harry M. Strawn, Cleveland, O.
 Supreme Warden—John Weerts, St. Louis, Mo.
 Supreme Sentry—A. D. Marshall, Denver, Col.
 Membership Dec. 31, 1914, 32,998.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL

Organized in 1849.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Grand Master—Emil Tausig, New York, N. Y.
 First Deputy Grand Master—S. J. Liebeskind, New York, N. Y.
 Second Deputy Grand Master—H. Jacobs, New York, N. Y.

Third Deputy Grand Master—Adolph Pike, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Secretary—Abraham Hafer, New York, N. Y.
Grand Treasurer—B. Blumenthal, New York, N. Y.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

Organized 1877.

SUPREME LODGE OFFICERS.

Supreme Protector—George D. Tait, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Secretary—Walter W. Connel, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Treasurer—W. G. Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Medical Examiner—Dr. J. D. Nichols, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Guide—W. S. Hickey, Jonesboro, Tenn.
Supreme Sentinel—M. J. P. Lacy, Dallas, Tex.
Headquarters of order in Indianapolis, Ind.
Total membership Dec. 31, 1914, 65,831.
Death claims paid since organization, \$37,000,000.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Founded 1868.

SUPREME LODGE OFFICERS, 1915-1916.

Supreme Master Workman—Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa.
Supreme Foreman—Edward J. Moore, Fargo, N. D.
Supreme Overseer—Edward E. Hohmann, Johnstown, Pa.
Supreme Recorder—M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa.
Supreme Receiver—E. F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.
Supreme Guide—John R. Frazer, Little Rock, Ark.
Supreme Watchman—C. C. Rhodes, Pawtucket, R. I.
Supreme Medical Examiner—G. A. Aschman, M. D., Wheeling, W. Va.
Membership entire order, 400,000.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

Organized Dec. 10, 1847.

NATIONAL CAMP OFFICERS.

President—J. Calvin Strayer, York, Pa.
Vice-President—William James Heaps, Baltimore, Md.
Master of Forms—Samuel Roberts, Conshohocken, Pa.
Secretary—Charles H. Stees, 1617 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer—O. B. Wetherhold, Reading, Pa.
Assistant Secretary—L. F. Stees, 1617 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chaplain—Rev. C. H. Elder, Trenton, N. J.
Conductor—C. A. Gillespie, Pullman, Ill.
Inspector—A. H. McInnes, Key West, Fla.
Guard—Geo. W. Newman, Columbus, O.
Medical Examiner in Chief—P. N. K. Schwenk, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Place of meeting in 1917, Chicago, Ill.
Membership, 274,000.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND AERIE.

Grand Worthy President—William L. Grayson, Savannah, Ga.
Grand Worthy Vice-President—Rex B. Goodcell, San Bernardino, Cal.
Grand Worthy Chaplain—E. D. Weed, Helena, Mont.
Grand Secretary—John S. Parry, Kansas City, Mo.
Grand Treasurer—Frederick Hughes, Yonkers, N. Y.
Grand Worthy Conductor—John F. Lenny, Chester, Pa.
Grand Inside Guard—Charles T. Laird, Brockton, Mass.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Supreme Ranger—R. C. Sherrard, suite 660, 17 North LaSalle street, Chicago.
Supreme Vice-Ranger—J. B. McGilligan, 1316 Lincoln street, Superior, Wis.
Supreme Secretary—George W. Blann, Hathaway building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Supreme Treasurer—William A. Stoltz, State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Counselor—James Schoonmaker, Oppenheim building, St. Paul, Minn.
Supreme Physician—Dr. S. T. Richman, 5659 Wentworth avenue, Chicago.

ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme President—C. C. Meurisse, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Secretary—W. J. Trembath, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Number of lodges, 301.
Membership 1915, 35,500.

JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Founded 1853.

NATIONAL COUNCIL.

National Councilor—C. B. Webb, Statesville, N. C.
National Vice-Councilor—John H. Noyes, Plaisiow, N. H.
Junior Past National Councilor—A. D. Wilkin, Pittsburgh, Pa.
National Secretary—Martin M. Woods, P. O. Box 874, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Treasurer—Charles Reimer, 1832 Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md.
National Conductor—Henry G. Kleist, 38 Cooper street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
National Warden—S. W. Plyler, Rock Hill, S. C.
National Inside Sentinel—Wilber F. Cannon, Denver, Col.
National Outside Sentinel—R. F. Lambert, Huntington, W. Va.
National Chaplain—Rev. M. D. Lichliter, Harrisburg, Pa.

ORDER DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme President—Mrs. Sarah M. Garside, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Vice-President—Mrs. Hattie Fox, Nautaguck, Conn.
Supreme Financial Secretary—Mrs. Matilda A. Day, Rochester, N. Y.
Supreme Recording Secretary—Mrs. Harriet A. Boyd, Joliet, Ill.
Supreme Treasurer—Mrs. Emma Baker, Cleveland, O.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS OF AMERICA.

President—George W. Miller, 1639 First National Bank building, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—Mrs. Frances E. Burns, St. Louis, Mich.
Treasurer—A. E. King, American Trust building, Cleveland, O.
Secretary—W. E. Futch, B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, O.
Members of Executive Committee—J. F. Taake, 900 Observatory building, Des Moines, Iowa; W. H. Powers, 209 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; J. D. Clark, Conover building, Dayton, O.; T. B. Hanley, 609 Observatory building, Des Moines, Iowa; R. H. Gerard, Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.; I. I. Boak, W. O. W. building, Denver, Col.

Following is a list of the societies or organizations affiliated with the National Fraternal Congress of America, with name and address of the secretary or corresponding official and address of membership of each Jan. 1, 1915:

American Insurance Union—Dr. George W. Hogan, A. I. U. temple, Columbus, O.	42,260
Ancient Order of Gleaners—Grant Slocum, National Gleaner temple, Detroit, Mich.	65,905
Ancient Order of United Workmen—M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa.	58,276
Artisans Order of Mutual Protection—Allen P. Cox, 204-5 Parkway building, Philadelphia, Pa.	17,796
Beavers' Reserve and Fraternity—S. A. Oscar, Madison, Wis.	19,858
Brotherhood of American Yeomen—W. E. Davy, Yeoman building, Des Moines, Iowa	192,189

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—A. H. Hawley, Jefferson building, Peoria, Ill.	84,538	Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association—W. E. Futch, president, 1136 B. of L. E. Build- ing, Cleveland, O.	69,399
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen—A. E. King, American Trust building, Cleve- land, O.	126,121	Loyal Americans of the Republic—H. D. Cowan, 1104-5 Karpen bldg., Chicago, Ill.	14,983
Catholic Knights of America—Henry Sie- mer, 606-9 Mercantile National Bank building, St. Louis, Mo.	18,220	Loyal Association—Frank S. Petter, 310 Union Trust Company building, Jersey City, N. J.	6,504
Catholic Knights and Ladies of America— Henry F. Hayes, 1312 Ashland block, Chicago, Ill.	9,005	Loyal Guard—H. H. Prosser, Flint, Mich.	4,110
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association— Thomas P. Hoban, 188 Main street, Hornell, N. Y.	64,079	Loyal Mystic Legion of America—G. O. Churchill, Hastings, Neb.	4,426
Catholic Order of Foresters—Thomas F. McDonald, 1226-35 Chicago Stock Ex- change building, Chicago, Ill.	143,914	The Maccabees—Dr. L. E. Sisler, 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.	318,402
Catholic Relief and Beneficiary Associa- tion—Miss Margaret H. Graney, 120 Genesee street, Auburn, N. Y.	12,262	Masonic Mutual Life Association—William Montgomery, New Masonic temple, Wash- ington, D. C.	6,480
Catholic Women's Benevolent League— Mrs. Sara E. Skelly, 153 East 44th street, New York, N. Y.	17,000	Modern American Fraternal Order—George M. Le Crone, Effingham, Ill.	10,034
Columbian Woodmen—J. G. St. Amand, Rhodes building, Atlanta, Ga.	24,513	Modern Brotherhood of America—E. L. Balz, Mason City, Iowa.	71,309
Court of Honor—W. E. Robinson, Spring- field, Ill.	72,919	Modern Samaritans—C. E. Lovett, Duluth, Minn.	6,265
Cycle of Equity—Robert A. Morris, 1303-21 American Trust building, Birmingham, Ala.	2,471	Modern Woodmen of America—James McNamara, Rock Island, Ill.	923,136
Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., Grand Lodge of Kansas—Mrs. Georgia Notes- tine, Winfield, Kas.	6,862	Mystic Tilters—J. F. Tait, 900 Observa- tory building, Des Moines, Iowa.	4,821
Degree of Honor Superior Lodge—Mrs. Elizabeth E. Allburn, 415 United Bank building, Sioux City, Iowa.	45,343	Mystic Workers of the World—John R. Walsh, Fulton, Ill.	79,111
Eastern Star Benevolent Fund of Amer- ica—Miss M. E. Crowe, Cass and War- ren avenues, Detroit, Mich.	1,616	National Americans—W. H. Luthy, Park- ville, Mo.	14,239
Equitable Fraternal Union—Merritt L. Campbell, Equitable Fraternal Union building, Neenah, Wis.	27,867	National Croatian Society of the U. S. A.— Joseph Marobnich, 1012 Peralta street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.	28,400
Fraternal Aid Union—L. D. Roberts, Lawrence, Kas.	78,374	National Protective League—H. C. Lock- wood, Waverly, N. Y.	27,019
Fraternal Bankers' Reserve Society—R. D. Taylor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	4,944	National Union—E. A. Myers, National Union building, Toledo, O.	62,028
Fraternal Benefit League—Frank P. Tyler, F. B. L. building, 16 Elm street, P. O. box 54, New Haven, Conn.	4,642	New England Order of Protection—D. M. Frye, 18 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.	51,717
Fraternal Brotherhood—Charles W. Demp- ster, box 35, station H, Los Angeles, Cal.	30,594	North American Union—G. Langhenry, 501-11 Railway Exchange building, Chi- cago, Ill.	23,792
Fraternal Mystic Circle—H. D. Myers, 1913 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.	17,458	North Star Benefit Association—John A. Swanson, Moline, Ill.	6,345
Fraternal Reserve Association—C. M. Robinson, F. R. A. building, Oshkosh, Wis.	11,150	Order of Columbian Knights—Edwin D. Peifer, 704 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	12,744
Fraternal Reserve Life Association—C. N. Carson, 1125-7 Jefferson building, Peoria, Ill.	6,148	Order of the Golden Seal—Arthur F. Bou- ton, Roxbury, N. Y.	8,012
German Beneficial Union—Joseph Klaus, 1505-7 Carson street, Pittsburgh, Pa.	22,025	Order of the Iroquois—Charles F. Jekel, 544-46 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.	1,488
The Grand Fraternity—W. E. Gregg, 1414 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.	11,521	Order of Mutual Protection—Del Vec- chio, 1523 Masonic temple, Chicago, Ill.	6,020
Heralds of Liberty—Emanuel Barrick, 4010 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.	15,000	Polish National Alliance of the U. S. A.— John S. Zawilinski, 1406-08 West Division street, Chicago, Ill.	102,866
The Homesteaders—Al H. Corey, Securi- ties building, Des Moines, Iowa.	21,519	The Praetorians—George G. Taylor, Prae- torian building, Dallas, Tex.	19,371
Improved Order of Heptasophs—Frank E. Fleischer, Cathedral and Preston streets, Baltimore, Md.	66,887	Protected Home Circle—W. S. Palmer, Sharon, Pa.	88,252
Independent Order of Foresters—F. J. Darch, Temple building, Toronto, Ont.	200,875	Royal Arcanum—Alfred T. Turner, box E, station A, Boston, Mass.	245,986
Knights and Ladies of Security—J. V. Abrahams, Security building, Topeka, Kas.	155,399	Royal League—Charles E. Piper, 1601 Ma- sonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	32,756
Knights of Columbus—William J. McGin- ley, drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.	107,479	Royal Neighbors of America—Dr. Hada M. Carlson, Rock Island, Ill.	238,709
Knights of Honor—D. S. Biggs, Delmar building, St. Louis, Mo.	15,169	La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Fran- cais—Henri Roy, 20 St. Denis street, Montreal, P. Q.	40,095
Knights of Pythias, Insurance Depart- ment—W. O. Powers, Indiana Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind.	71,816	Slovenic National Benefit Society—John Verdebar, 2708 S. Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.	10,494
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association— Mrs. J. A. Royer, 443 West 11th street, Erie, Pa.	143,139	Sons and Daughters of Justice—W. W. Walker, Minneapolis, Kas.	11,147
Ladies of the Modern Maccabees—Miss Emma E. Bower, M. D. Port Huron, Mich.	41,664	Sons of Norway—L. Stavnheim, 310 New York Life building, Minneapolis, Minn.	5,609
		Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur—John C. Sny- der, Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.	101,011
		Switchmen's Union of North America—M. R. Welch, 326 Brisbane building, Buf- falo, N. Y.	9,145
		United American Mechanics, Benefit de- gree, Junior Order—Stephen Collins, 741 Wabash building, Pittsburgh, Pa.	7,149
		United Artisans—G. L. McKenna, 521 Beck building, Portland, Ore.	16,732

United Order of Foresters—G. W. Blann, Hathaway building, Milwaukee, Wis.	13,862
United Order of the Golden Cross—W. H. Cooper, Empire building, Knoxville, Tenn.	17,252
Vesta Circle—Frank H. Knapp, 1619 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	4,302
Western Catholic Union—William K. Ott, Quincy, Ill.	11,500
Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees—Miss Frances D. Partridge, Mich.	
World's Maccabee Temple, Port Huron, Mich.	161,134
Women's Catholic Order of Foresters—Helen T. Kelly, 725 Unity building, Chicago, Ill.	69,365
Women of Woodcraft—J. L. Wright, 394 Taylor street, Portland, Ore.	45,943
Woodmen of World, Pacific Jurisdiction—J. I. Boak, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.	107,067

LEARNED SOCIETIES OF AMERICA.

- American Academy of Arts and Letters—President, William Dean Howells; chancellor, William Milligan Sloane; permanent secretary, Robert Underwood Johnson, 52 Vanderbilt avenue, New York, N. Y.
- American Academy of Medicine—President, Woods Hutchinson, M. D., New York, N. Y.; secretary, Thomas Wray Grayson, M. D., 110 Westinghouse building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- American Academy of Political and Social Science—President, S. L. S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; secretary, J. P. Lichtenberger, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Asiatic Association—President, Willard Straight; secretary, John Ford, P. O. box 1500, New York, N. Y.
- American Association for the Advancement of Science—President, Dr. W. O. Campbell, Lick observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal.; general secretary, Dr. Henry Skinner, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.; permanent secretary, L. O. Howard, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.; assistant secretary, F. S. Hazard, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.; membership, 8,100.
- American Association of Anatomists—President, Dr. G. Carl Huber, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Charles R. Stockard, Cornell University Medical school, New York, N. Y.
- American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality—President, J. Homer Folks, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. Philip Van Inges, New York, N. Y.
- American Association of Official Surgeons—President, W. A. Guild, Des Moines, Ia.; secretary, A. E. Henwood, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich.
- American Bar Association—President, Elihu Root, New York, N. Y.; secretary, George White-lock, Baltimore, Md.; assistant secretaries, W. Thoms Kemp and Gaylord Lee Clark, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Fred E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.
- American Chemical Society—President, Charles H. Herty, Chapel Hill, N. C.; secretary, Charles L. Parsons, P. O. box 505, Washington, D. C.
- American Climatological and Clinical Association (founded 1834)—President, Dr. James A. Miller, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. Guy Hinsdale, Hot Springs, Va.
- American College of Surgeons—President, J. M. T. Finney, Baltimore, Md.; general secretary, Franklin J. Martin, Chicago, Ill.
- American Dermatological Association—President, Charles J. White, 259 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Oliver Ormsby, 25 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
- American Dialect Society—President, Prof. W. E. Mead, Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn.; secretary, Dr. Percy W. Long, Warren house, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.
- American Economic Association—President, Prof. W. F. Wilcox, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary, Prof. Allyn A. Young, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.
- American Electro-Therapeutic Association—President, Dr. J. D. Gibson, Denver, Col.; secretary, Dr. Byron S. Price, 65 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.
- American Folk-Lore Society—President, Dr. Pliny Earle Goddard; secretary, Dr. Charles Peabody, Cambridge, Mass.
- American Geographical Society—President, Archer M. Huntington; corresponding secretary, Archibald D. Russell, Broadway and 156th street, New York, N. Y.; director, Isaiah Bowman; editor Bulletin, Cyrus C. Adams.
- American Historical Association—President, H. Morse Steffens, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; secretary, Waldo G. Leland, Carnegie institution, Washington, D. C.
- American Institute of Actuaries—President, J. H. Ritchie, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, V. M. Kine, Indianapolis, Ind.
- American Institute of Architects—President, R. C. Sturgis, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Burt L. Fenner, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.
- American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology—President, Ira E. Robinson, Charleston, W. Va.; secretary, Edwin M. Abbott, 1027 Land Title building, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Institute of Electrical Engineers—President, John J. Carty, New York, N. Y.; secretary, F. L. Hutchinson, 23 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.; membership, 8,027 (Oct. 1, 1915).
- American Institute of Homeopathy—Secretary, Dr. Sarah M. Hobson, 917 Marshall Field building, Chicago, Ill.
- American Institute of Mining Engineers—Secretary, Bradley Stoughton, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.
- American Library Association—President, Mary W. Plummer, library school, public library, New York, N. Y.; secretary and executive officer, George B. Utley, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
- American Mathematical Society—President, E. B. Brown, Yale university, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, F. N. Cole, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; Chicago section, secretary, H. E. Slaughter, University of Chicago; San Francisco section, secretary, W. A. Manning, Stanford university, Palo Alto, Cal.; southwestern section, secretary, O. D. Kellogg, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- American Medical Association—President, Dr. Rupert Blue, Washington, D. C.; general secretary, Alexander C. Craig, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; editor and general manager, George H. Simmons, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
- American Medico-Psychological Association—President, Edward N. Brush, M. D., Towson, Md.; secretary-treasurer, Henry C. Eymann, M. D., Massillon, O.
- American Microscopical Society—President, Prof. C. A. Kofoid, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; secretary, Prof. T. W. Galloway, Beloit college, Beloit, Wis.
- American Nature Study Society—President, L. H. Bailly, Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Elliot R. Downing, University of Chicago, the School of Education, Chicago, Ill.; official organ, the Nature Study Review.
- American Numismatic Society, The—Governors, Edward D. Adams, Henry R. Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington and Edward T. Newell; secretary, Bauman Lowe Belden, Audubon Park, Broadway at 156th street, New York, N. Y.
- American Ophthalmological Society—President, Dr. Robert Sattler, 7th and Race streets, Cincinnati, O.; secretary, Dr. W. M. Sweet, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Oriental Society—President, Prof. A. V. W. Jackson, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Prof. Franklin Edgerton, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Orthopedic Association—President, Charles F. Painter, M. D., Boston, Mass.;

- secretary, H. Winnett Orr, 315 First National Bank building, Lincoln, Neb.
- American Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. O. J. Snyder, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. H. L. Chiles, Orange, N. J.
- American Pediatric Society—President, Rowland G. Freeman, M. D., Washington, D. C.; secretary, Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1801 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.
- American Philological Association—President, Edward P. Morris, Yale university, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Prof. Frank Gardner Moore, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.
- American Philosophical Society (founded 1727)—President, William W. Keen; vice-presidents, William B. Scott, A. A. Michelsen, E. C. Wickerling; secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Amos P. Brown, Harry F. Keller, 104 South 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Physical Society—President, Prof. Ernest Merritt, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary, Prof. A. D. Cole, Ohio State university, Columbus, O.
- American Political Science Association—President, Prof. Ernst Freund, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary and treasurer, Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
- American Public Health Association—President, Dr. John F. Anderson, New Brunswick, N. J.; secretary, Prof. Selskar M. Gunn, 755 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
- American Society of Agricultural Engineers—President, H. H. Musselman, East Lansing, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, F. M. White, Madison, Wis.
- American Society of Biological Chemists—President, Walter Jones, Johns Hopkins Medical school, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Philip A. Shaffer, Washington university, Kings highway and Euclid avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
- American Society of Civil Engineers—President, Charles D. Marx; secretary, Charles Warren Hunt, 220 West 57th street, New York, N. Y.
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers—President, John A. Brashear; secretary, Calvin W. Rice, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.
- American Society of Naturalists—President, Prof. Frank R. Lillie, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Prof. B. M. Davis, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Sociological Society—President, Edward A. Ross, University of Wisconsin; secretary, Scott E. W. Bedford, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- American Statistical Association—Secretary, Carroll W. Doten, 491 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
- American Surgical Association—President, Dr. Robert G. LeConte, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. John H. Gibbon, 1608 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Archeological Institute of America (Incorporated by act of congress)—President, Prof. F. W. Shipley, Ph. D., Washington university, St. Louis, Mo.; general secretary, Prof. Mitchell Carroll, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.
- Association of American Physicians—President, Dr. Henry Servall, Denver, Col.; secretary, George M. Kober, 1819 Q street, Washington, D. C.
- Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America—President, Prof. E. C. Pickering, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Prof. Philip Fox, Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.
- Botanical Society of America—President, Prof. J. M. Coulter, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Prof. H. H. Bartlett, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Clinical Congress of Surgeons—President, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; secretary, Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.
- Geological Society of America, The—President, John M. Clarke, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Edmund Otis Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.
- Mississippi Valley Medical Association—Secretary, Dr. Henry E. Tuley, 705 South 3d street, Louisville, Ky.
- National Academy of Sciences—President, William H. Welch, Baltimore, Md.; home secretary, Arthur L. Day, Washington, D. C.; foreign secretary, George E. Hale, Pasadena, Cal.; membership, 136.
- National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis—Executive office, 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.; executive secretary, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, 2008 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, 11 Mount Vernon place, Baltimore, Md.
- National Dental Association—President, Thomas B. Inman, Atlanta, Ga.; secretary, Dr. Otto U. King, Huntington, Ind.
- National Education Association—President, David B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.; permanent secretary, Durand W. Springer, Ann Arbor, Mich.; treasurer, Grace M. Shepard, Boise, Idaho.
- National Eclectic Medical Association—President, T. D. Adlerman, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Dr. William N. Munday, Forest, O.
- National Geographic Society—President, O. H. Tittmann; secretary, O. P. Austin, Washington, D. C.; director and editor, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Washington, D. C.; office, Hubbard Memorial hall, 16th and M streets, Washington, D. C.; members, 450,000.
- National Historical Society, The—President, Frank Allaben, New York, N. Y.; secretary, M. T. R. Washburn, 30 East 42d street, New York, N. Y.
- Society of Homeopaths—Honorary president, Dr. James T. Kent, Chicago; president, Dr. C. E. Dienst, Aurora, Ill.; secretary, Dr. Margaret C. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers—President, Col. Robert M. Thompson; secretary, Daniel H. Cox, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.
- Western Economic Society—President, Shailer Mathews, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, H. G. Moulton, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

- American Bankers' Association—President, James K. Lynch; general secretary, Fred E. Farnsworth, 5 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.
- American Civic Association—President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; treasurer, William B. Howland, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Richard B. Watrous, 913-914 Union Trust building, Washington, D. C.
- American Humane Association—President, Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, J. Walker, Albany, N. Y.; field secretary, S. H. Coleman, Albany, N. Y.
- American National Red Cross Society—President, Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.; general manager, Gen. C. A. Devol, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; secretary, Charles L. Magee, Washington, D. C.; national director, Ernest P. Ricknell, Washington, D. C.
- Anti-Saloon League of America—President, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York, N. Y.; secretary, S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind.; treasurer, Foster Copeland, Columbus, O.; superintendent, Rev. Dr. Purley A. Baker, Westerville, O.
- General Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Austin, Tex.; recording secretary, Mrs. Harry L. Keefe, Walthill, Neb.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Eugene Reilly, 508 Park avenue, Charlotte, N. C.; treasurer, Mrs. W. B. Williams, Lapeer, Mich.
- Indian Rights Association—President, Rev. G. E. Grammer, S. T. D.; general secretary, M. K. Sniffen; corresponding secretary, Herbert Welsh, 995 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.
- National Council of Women—President, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Alexandria, Va.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, Monticello, Ill.

Intercollegiate Prohibition Association—President, D. Leigh Colvin; secretary, Harry S. Warner, 189 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

International Reform Bureau—206 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.; superintendent and treasurer, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts; devoted to suppression of intemperance, impurity, sabbath breaking, gambling and kindred evils; also to constructive forms of recreation, bible reading in schools and civic evangelism.

International Prison Commission—Secretary (vacancy).

International Union of Criminal Law—Secretary of American group, Edwin R. Keedy, Northwestern Law school, Chicago, Ill.

League of American Municipalities—President, Martin Behrman, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, Robert E. Lee, Baltimore, Md.

Levee Mohonk Conference—Secretary, H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

National Academy of Design—President, J. Alden Weir; corresponding secretary, Harry W. Watrous, 58 West 57th street, New York, N. Y.

National Child Labor Committee—Chairman, Felix Adler; general secretary, Owen R. Lovejoy, 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

National Civic Federation, The—President, Seth Low, 33d floor Metropolitan Tower, New York, N. Y.; chairman executive council, Ralph M. Easley, New York, N. Y.

National Conference of Charities and Correction—President, Rev. Francis H. Gavisk, Indianapolis, Ind.; general secretary, William T. Cross, 315 Plymouth court, Chicago, Ill.

National Conservation Congress—President, E. Lee Worsham, Atlanta, Ga.; executive secretary, Thomas R. Shipp, 712 Riggs building, Washington, D. C.

National Safety Council—President, A. T. Morey, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Cameron, 979, 208 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

National League for Medical Freedom—Acting president, Mrs. Diana Belais, New York, N. Y.; acting secretary, H. B. Anderson, 332 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations—President, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, 910 Loan and Trust building, Washington, D. C.

National Municipal League—President, William Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind.; secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, North American building, Philadelphia, Pa. Purpose: The scientific investigation by experts of the conditions which best promote good government.

National Woman's Suffrage Association—President, Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Pa.; first vice-president, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, New York, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles Forster Camp, 505 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union—President, Miss Anna A. Gordon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evans-ton, Ill.

Playground and Recreation Association of America—President, Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.; secretary, H. S. Braucher, 1 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

Representative Government League—President, John E. Eastmond; secretary, W. Ward Damon, room 904, 154 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.

Tariff Commission League—President, Howard H. Gross, 1322 First National Bank building, Chicago, Ill.

Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church—President, W. O. Shepard, Kansas City, Kas.; general secretary, Clarence True Wilson, 1-6 Shawnee building, Topeka, Kas.

United Irish-American Societies of America—President, John J. Barrington, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Frank Splane, Peoria, Ill.

POSTMASTERS OF LARGE CITIES (1915).

Albany, N. Y.—William H. Murray.
 Atlanta, Ga.—Bolling H. Jones.
 Baltimore, Md.—Sherlock Swann.
 Boston, Mass.—William F. Murray.
 Buffalo, N. Y.—William F. Kasting.
 Camden, N. J.—Harry M. Knight.
 Charleston, S. C.—Joseph M. Pouinot.
 Chicago, Ill.—Daniel A. Campbell.
 Cincinnati, O.—John L. Shuff.
 Cleveland, O.—William J. Murphy.
 Columbus, O.—Samuel A. Kinnear.
 Dayton, O.—Forrest L. May.
 Denver, Col.—Benjamin F. Stapleton.
 Des Moines, Iowa—G. A. Huffman.
 Detroit, Mich.—William J. Nagel.
 Duluth, Minn.—William E. McEwen.
 Fall River, Mass.—George T. Durfee.
 Fort Wayne, Ind.—Edward C. Miller.
 Galveston, Tex.—E. R. Chesborough.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Charles E. Hogadone.
 Hartford, Conn.—David A. Wilson.
 Indianapolis, Ind.—R. E. Springsteen.
 Jersey City, N. J.—Matt Ely.
 Kansas City, Mo.—Joseph H. Harris.
 Lincoln, Neb.—Frederick Shepherd (acting).
 Los Angeles, Cal.—Harrington Brown.
 Louisville, Ky.—E. T. Schmitt.
 Lowell, Mass.—John P. Meehan.
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank B. Schutz.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Edward A. Purdy.
 Nashville, Tenn.—Eugene S. Shannon.
 Newark, N. J.—Frank J. Bock.
 New Haven, Conn.—Philip Troup.
 New Orleans, La.—Joseph Voegtle.
 New York, N. Y.—Edward M. Morgan.
 Omaha, Neb.—John C. Wharton.
 Paterson, N. J.—James P. McNair.
 Peoria, Ill.—L. F. Meek.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—John A. Thornton.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—George W. McNeill.
 Portland, Me.—Oscar R. Wish.
 Portland, Ore.—Frank S. Myers.
 Providence, R. I.—Walter A. Kilton.
 Reading, Pa.—Charles N. Seltzinger.
 Richmond, Va.—Hay T. Thornton.
 Rochester, N. Y.—William A. Buckley.
 St. Joseph, Mo.—Frank Freytag.
 St. Louis, Mo.—Collin M. Selph.
 St. Paul, Minn.—Otto N. Rath.
 Salt Lake City, Utah—Noble Warrum.
 San Antonio, Tex.—George D. Armistead.
 San Francisco, Cal.—Charles W. Fay.
 Seattle, Wash.—Edgar Battle.
 Springfield, Mass.—Thomas J. Costello.
 Toledo, O.—George F. Parrish.
 Trenton, N. J.—B. F. Hooper.
 Troy, N. Y.—James H. Burns.
 Washington, D. C.—Merritt O. Chance.

FATAL THEATER FIRES AND PANICS SINCE 1811.

Theater or hall and date.	Lives lost.
Banquet theater, Oporto, March 21, 1888.....	200
Barnsley, England (hall), Jan. 11, 1908.....	16
Barraque theater, Belgium, Dec. 22, 1912.....	12
Bologno, Russia, March 6, 1911.....	120
Canonsburg, Pa., opera house, Aug. 26, 1911.....	26
Carlsruhe theater, St. Petersburg, 1847.....	200
Central theater, Philadelphia, April 28, 1892.....	6
Conway's theater, Brooklyn, Dec. 5, 1876.....	285
Ester theater, England, Sept. 5, 1887.....	200
Flores theater, Acapulco, Mex., Feb. 14, 1909.....	250
Front Street theater, Baltimore, Dec. 8, 1895.....	23

Theater or hall and date.	Lives lost.
Houston Street theater, New York, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1913.....	2
Iroquois, Chicago, Dec. 30, 1903.....	575
Italian hall, Calumet, Mich., Dec. 24, 1913.....	72
Lehman's theater, St. Petersburg, 1836.....	700
Opera Comique, Paris, May 25, 1887.....	75
Rhode's opera house, Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 13, 1908.....	170
Richmond (Va.) theater, Dec. 26, 1811.....	70
Ring theater, Vienna, Dec. 8, 1881.....	640
Surabaya theater, Java, Jan. 26, 1914.....	75
Vervins, France, March 9, 1913.....	10
Villareal theater, Spain, May 27, 1912.....	80

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866.

GENERAL OFFICERS, 1915-1916.

Commander-in-Chief—Elias R. Monfort, Cincinnati, O.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—George H. Slaybaugh, Washington, D. C.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Levant Dodge, Berea, Ky.

Chaplain-in-Chief—The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Clarkson, Baltimore, Md.

Surgeon-General—Reuben A. Adams, Rochester, N. Y.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant-General—John M. Adams, Cincinnati, O.

Quartermaster-General—Cola D. R. Stowits, 877

Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Judge-Advocate General—William A. Ketcham, Indianapolis, Ind.

Inspector-General—Patrick A. Coney, Topeka, Kas.

National Patriotic Instructor—Uriah Seeley, Newark, N. J.

Assistant Adjutant-General—John M. Woods, Somerville, Mass.

Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records—J. Henry Holcomb, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief of Staff—William M. Hahn, Mansfield, O.

Senior Aid de Camp—G. C. Humphrey, Grand Island, Neb.

Headquarters—2712 Union Central building, Cincinnati, O.

MEMBERSHIP BY DEPARTMENTS.

Dec. 31, 1914.

Depts.	Posts.	Mem- bers.	Depts.	Posts.	Mem- bers.	Depts.	Posts.	Mem- bers.
Alabama	6	97	Maine	139	3,186	Pennsylvania	518	16,786
Arizona	5	107	Maryland	54	1,352	Potomac	14	1,292
Arkansas	20	404	Massachusetts	202	9,810	Rhode Island	24	1,065
California & Nevada	100	5,760	Michigan	267	7,452	South Dakota	54	916
Colorado & Wyoming	58	1,907	Minnesota	149	3,165	Tennessee	27	905
Connecticut	61	2,401	Missouri	217	4,684	Texas	16	347
Delaware	18	387	Montana	14	326	Utah	5	228
Florida	26	812	Nebraska	185	3,454	Vermont	80	1,806
Georgia & S. Carolina	9	182	New Hampshire	74	1,465	Virginia and North Carolina	29	389
Idaho	19	417	New Jersey	105	2,948	Washington & Alaska	73	2,754
Illinois	424	12,115	New Mexico	9	131	West Virginia	32	928
Indiana	303	9,729	New York	538	16,933	Wisconsin	195	5,137
Iowa	322	8,207	North Dakota	19	218			
Kansas	300	8,002	Ohio	511	16,340			
Kentucky	65	996	Oklahoma	74	1,527			
Louisiana and Mississippi	35	584	Oregon	64	1,942			
						Total	5,459	159,773

MEMBERSHIP BY YEARS.

Year	No.	Pct.	Year	No.	Pct.
1879	44,752	1898	305,603		
1880	60,634	1899	287,981		
1881	85,856	1900	276,662		
1882	134,701	1901	269,507		
1883	215,446	1902	263,745		
1884	273,168	1903	256,510		
1885	294,787	1904	246,251		
1886	323,571	1905	232,455		
1887	355,916	1906	235,823		
1888	372,960	1907	229,932		
1889	397,774	1908	225,157		
1890	409,489	1909	220,600		
1891	407,781	1910	213,901		
1892	399,880	1911	191,346		
1893	397,223	1912	180,227		
1894	369,083	1913	171,335		
1895	357,639	1914	159,773		
1896	340,610				
1897	319,456				

DEATH RATE BY YEARS.

Year	No.	Pct.	Year	No.	Pct.
1888	4,433	1.18	1902	8,299	3.08
1889	4,596	1.33	1903	8,366	3.22
1890	5,476	1.33	1904	9,029	3.60
1891	5,965	1.46	1905	9,152	3.90
1892	6,404	1.61	1906	9,205	3.90
1893	7,002	1.78	1907	9,052	3.83
1894	7,283	2.97	1908	10,242	4.45
1895	7,368	2.06	1909	10,124	4.59
1896	7,293	2.21	1910	11,030	5.00
1897	7,515	2.35	1911	9,151	4.49
1898	8,383	2.41	1912	11,594	5.07
1899	7,994	2.78	1913	11,388	6.28
1900	7,790	2.90	1914	11,187	6.53
1901	8,166	2.92	1915	11,434	6.27

June 30, 1915. By a new rule the statistics were made to cover the calendar year.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

1866—Indianapolis: S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois.

1868—Philadelphia: John A. Logan, Illinois.

1869—Cincinnati: John A. Logan, Illinois.

1870—Washington: John A. Logan, Illinois.

1871—Boston: A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.

1872—Cleveland: A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.

1873—New Haven: C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.

1874—Harrisburg: C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.

1875—Chicago: J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.

1876—Philadelphia: J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.

1877—Providence: J. C. Robinson, New York.

1878—Springfield: J. C. Robinson, New York.

1879—Albany: William Earnshaw, Ohio.

1880—Dayton: O. Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania.

1881—Indianapolis: G. S. Merrill, Massachusetts.

1882—Baltimore: P. Vandervoort, Nebraska.

1883—Denver: R. B. Beath, Pennsylvania.

1884—Minneapolis: John S. Kountz, Ohio.

1885—Portland, Me.: S. S. Burdette, Washington.

1886—San Francisco: L. Fairchild, Wisconsin.

1887—St. Louis: John P. Rea, Minnesota.

1888—Columbus, O.: William Warner, Missouri.

1889—Milwaukee: Russell A. Alger, Michigan.

1890—Boston: W. G. Yeazy, Vermont.

1891—Detroit: John Palmer, New York.

1892—Washington: A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin.

1893—Indianapolis: J. G. B. Adams, Massachusetts.

1894—Pittsburgh: T. G. Lawler, Illinois.

1895—Louisville: I. N. Walker, Indiana.

1896—St. Paul: T. S. Clarkson, Nebraska.

1897—Buffalo: J. P. S. Gobin, Pennsylvania.

1898—Cincinnati: James A. Sexton, Illinois.

1899—Philadelphia: Albert D. Shaw, New York.

1900—Chicago: Leo Rassieur, Missouri.

1901—Cleveland: Eli Torrance, Minnesota.

1902—Washington: T. J. Stewart, Pennsylvania.

1903—San Francisco: J. C. Black, Illinois.

1904—Boston: W. W. Blackmar, Massachusetts.

1905—Denver: James Tanner, Washington, D. C.

1906—Minneapolis: Robert B. Brown, Ohio.

1907—Saratoaga: Charles G. Burton, Missouri.

1908—Toledo: Henry M. Nevius, New Jersey.

1909—Salt Lake City: S. R. Van Sant, Minnesota.

1910—Atlantic City: J. E. Gilman, Massachusetts.

1911—Rochester, N. Y.: H. M. Trimble, Illinois.

1912—Los Angeles, Cal.: A. B. Beers, Connecticut.

1913—Chattanooga, Tenn.: W. Gardner, Michigan.

1914—Detroit, Mich.: David J. Palmer, Iowa.

1915—Washington, D. C.: Elias R. Monfort, Ohio.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1915-1916.

Commander-in-Chief—Ambrose E. B. Stephens, Cincinnati, O.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Fred W. Sanford, Albany, N. Y.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—George Duffey, Wilmington, Del.
 Counsel-in-Chief—Clifford E. Batchelor, Ansonia, Conn.; W. C. Springston, Peoria, Ill.; Fred G. McMurtrie, Detroit, Mich.
 Secretary (holdover)—Horace H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.
 Treasurer (holdover)—J. L. Rake, Reading, Pa.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1915-1916.

President—Miss Katharine Flood, Newton, Mass.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Myrtle W. Best, Marietta, O.
 Junior Vice-President—Miss Anna Denham, Lockport, N. Y.
 Treasurer—Miss Augusta Snyder, Massillon, O.
 Chaplain—Mrs. Alice Gilliland, Detroit, Mich.
 Inspector—Miss Jennie L. Hamilton, Washington.
 Patriotic Instructor—Mrs. Grace Brock, Newton, Mass.

NATIONAL DAUGHTERS OF G. A. R.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1915-1916.

Commander-in-Chief—Mrs. Carrie Parke Boggs, Detroit, Mich.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Mrs. Eleanor C. Doyl, Madison, Wis.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Miss Bonnie L. Parke, Detroit, Mich.
 Quartermaster-General—Miss Augusta Grotheyne, Detroit, Mich.
 Chaplain-General—Mrs. Julia A. Ellis, Chicago.
 Patriotic Instructor—Mrs. Ora Allen, Mokena, Ill.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Organized in Denver, Col., July, 1883.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1915-1916.

President—Mrs. Carrie T. Alexander-Bahrenburg, Belleville, Ill.
 Senior Vice-President—Laura I. Smith, Attleboro, Mass.
 Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Mamie P. Dorsey, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer—Mrs. Abbie Lynch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Secretary—Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, Wilmington, Ill.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Organized in Chicago September, 1836.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1915-1916.

President—Mrs. Catherine de Lacy Roche, Scranton, Pa.
 Senior Vice-President—Miss Mary Tarbox, Fryeburg, Me.
 Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Dora Hendricks, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer—Miss Olive I. Allison, Richmond, Ind.
 Secretary—Mrs. Genevieve H. L. Lane, 2211 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
 National Counselor—Mrs. Mary A. Jameson, Marine City, Mich.
 National Chaplain—Mrs. Jennie Brown, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted 1865.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief—Lieut.-Gen. Samuel B. Young, U. S. A.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Andrew Cowan, U. S. V.
 Recorder-in-Chief—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.
 Registrar-in-Chief—First Lieutenant Thomas H. McKee, U. S. V.
 Treasurer-in-Chief—Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. Plume, U. S. V.
 Chancellor-in-Chief—Bvt. Capt. John O. Foering, U. S. V.

Chaplain-in-Chief—Bvt. Maj. Henry S. Burrage, U. S. V.

Council-in-Chief—Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry M. Rogers, Bvt. Maj. Henry L. Swords, U. S. V.; Capt. Simeon H. Crane, U. S. V.; Lieut. Joseph H. Janney, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. Claudias B. Grant, U. S. V.

COMMANDERIES.

California—Capt. E. T. Allen, U. S. V., commander; Bvt. Col. William G. Alberger, recorder.
 Colorado—Lieut. James A. Skinner, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. William H. Conley, U. S. V., recorder.
 District of Columbia—Brig.-Gen. Edward A. Godwin, U. S. A., commander; Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U. S. V., recorder.
 Illinois—Capt. Charles S. Bentley, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Simeon H. Crane, U. S. V., recorder.
 Indiana—Surgeon Green V. Woolen, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Alexander M. Scott, U. S. V., recorder.
 Iowa—Lieut. James P. Patrick, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Elbridge D. Hadley, U. S. V., recorder.
 Kansas—Capt. George M. Noble, U. S. V., commander; Capt. John T. Taylor, U. S. V., recorder.
 Maryland—Col. Benjamin F. Taylor, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Joseph J. Janney, U. S. V., recorder.
 Massachusetts—Lieut.-Col. Francis S. Hesselstine, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Charles W. C. Rhoads, U. S. V., recorder.
 Maine—Lieut. John D. Anderson, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Horatio Staples, U. S. V., recorder.
 Michigan—Surgeon Arend Vanderveen, U. S. V., commander; Col. Frederick W. Swift, U. S. V., recorder.
 Minnesota—Lieut.-Col. William W. Folwell, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Orton S. Clark, U. S. V., recorder.
 Missouri—Maj. Thomas S. Hawley, U. S. V., commander; Capt. William R. Hodges, U. S. V., recorder.
 Nebraska—Lieut. Samuel B. Jones, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Frank B. Bryant, U. S. V., recorder.
 New York—Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart, U. S. N., retired, commander; Lieut.-Col. William S. Cogswell, U. S. V., recorder.
 Ohio—Col. Andrew Cowan, U. S. V., commander; Maj. William R. Thrall, U. S. V., recorder.
 Oregon—Lieut. Irenus McGowan, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Joseph E. Hall, U. S. V., recorder.
 Pennsylvania—Maj. Powell Stackhouse, U. S. V., commander; Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V., recorder.
 Vermont—Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., commander; Lieut. Carlos D. Williams, U. S. V., recorder.
 Washington—Maj. W. V. Rinehart, U. S. V., commander; Walter B. Beals, recorder.
 Wisconsin—Ensign Albert S. Ludlow, U. S. N., commander; Lieut. Amos P. Foster, U. S. N., recorder.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NATIONAL CORPS.

Commander—H. Oden Lake, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Senior Vice-Commander—O. H. Kurtz, St. Louis.
 Junior Vice-Commander—J. P. Caugher, Fort Monroe, Va.
 Adjutant-General—Thomas H. Avery, 200 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Paymaster-General—R. C. Shepherd, New York, N. Y.
 Inspector-General—A. G. Binder, Philadelphia.
 Judge-Advocate General—Lemuel Fugitt, Washington, D. C.
 Surgeon-General—Dr. J. E. Hendrickson, Phœbus, Va.
 Chaplain—J. M. Hinkson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Council of Administration—O. H. Kurtz, St. Louis, Mo.; W. T. Conray, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Roach, Washington, D. C.; T. J. Meadows, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. W. Miller, St. Louis.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Organized June 10, 1889.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General Commander—Gen. Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Ky.
 Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gen. William E. Mickle, New Orleans, La.
 Honorary Commander-in-Chief—Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Summerville, S. C.
 Army of Northern Virginia Dept.—Commander, Lieut.-Gen. J. S. Carr, Durham, N. C.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. E. V. White, Norfolk, Va.
 South Carolina Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. B. H. Teague, Alken, S. C.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. S. E. Welch, Charleston, S. C.
 North Carolina Div.—Commander, Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. H. A. London, Pittsboro, N. C.
 Virginia Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. Thompson Brown, Richmond; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. Boy Smith, Mineral City, Va.
 West Virginia Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Chas. S. Peyton, Ronceverte; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. George H. Johnston, Romney.
 Maryland Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. A. C. Trippe, Baltimore; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. D. S. Briscoe, Baltimore.
 Army of Tennessee Dept.—Commander, Lieut. Gen. George P. Harrison, Opelika, Ala.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. E. T. Sykes, Columbus, Miss.
 Louisiana Div.—Acting Commander, Col. A. A. Booth, New Orleans; Acting Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Thomas Higgins, New Orleans.
 Tennessee Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. John P. Hickman, Nashville, Tenn.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. M. L. McKay, Nashville.
 Mississippi Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. C. B. Vance, Batesville, Miss.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, John A. Webb, Jackson.
 Georgia Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. H. T. Daventport, Americus; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. Bridges Smith, Macon.
 Kentucky Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. W. B. Haldeman, Louisville; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. W. A. Milton, Louisville.
 Trans-Mississippi Dept.—Commander, Lieut.-Gen. K. M. Van Zandt, Fort Worth, Tex.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. W. T. Shaw, Fort Worth, Tex.
 Texas Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Felix Robertson, Crawford; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. B. F. Weems, Houston.
 Missouri Div.—(Vacancy).
 Arkansas Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. R. Gibbons, Bauxite; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. J. Kellogg, Little Rock.
 Oklahoma Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. D. M. Halley, McAlester; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. R. B. Coleman, McAlester.
 Pacific Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. William C. Harrison, M. D., Los Angeles; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, B. L. Hoge, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Membership about 50,000; camps, 1,807.
 The purpose of the society is strictly social, literary, historical and benevolent.

ARMY NURSES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1915-1916.

President—Mrs. Alice Carey Risley, Jefferson City, Mo.
 Counselor—Mrs. Rebecca Lane Price, Lancaster, Pa.
 Secretary and Press Correspondent—Mrs. Mary O. Stevens, Peabody, Mass.
 Treasurer—Mrs. Salome Myers Stewart, Gettysburg, Pa.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Mary E. Squire, Sheboygan, Wis.
 Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Susanna Kripps, Philadelphia, Pa.
 NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.
 Instituted Feb. 2, 1899.
 NATIONAL COMMANDERY OFFICERS, 1915.
 Commander-in-Chief—Capt. Milton J. Foreman, U. S. V., 38 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Maj. Frank Keck, U. S. V., New York, N. Y.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Lieut. E. Dwight Fullerton, U. S. V., Boston, Mass.
 Recorder-in-Chief—Capt. W. Tyson Romaine, U. S. V., 78 Broad street, New York, N. Y.
 Registrar-in-Chief—Maj. Edward Scholze, U. S. V., 78 Broad street, New York, N. Y.
 Deputy Registrar-in-Chief—Lieut. J. H. Mitten-dorff, U. S. N., 716 Dolphin street, Baltimore, Md.
 Treasurer-in-Chief—Capt. Homer C. Croscup, U. S. V., 78 Broad street, New York, N. Y.
 Historian-in-Chief—Lieut. Charles U. Bear, U. S. V., Detroit, Mich.
 Chaplain-in-Chief—Maj. E. J. Vattmann, U. S. A., Wilmette, Ill.

Membership is confined to commissioned officers who served as such in the United States army, navy, marine or revenue cutter service (volunteer or regular) or as a contract surgeon during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection incident thereto, as well as all the sons of such officers and such enlisted men who served in said war and insurrection and who have since become officers in the regular army, navy, marine or revenue cutter service.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Organized April 13, 1904, by the amalgamation of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War, to which have been added the Legion of Spanish War Veterans and the Veteran Army of the Philippines.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief—L. C. Dyer, St. Louis, Mo.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Neil F. McDonald, Charlestown, Mass.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Edward R. Conley, Scranton, Pa.
 Deputy Commander-in-Chief—L. E. Toomey, Honolulu, H. I.
 Deputy Commander-in-Chief—Harrison Johnson, Havana, Cuba.
 Deputy Commander-in-Chief—Albert Bryan, Manila, P. I.
 Chief of Staff—William Jones, New York, N. Y.
 Adjutant-General—Jere A. Costello, Washington, D. C.
 Surgeon-General—S. Clifford Cox, Washington, D. C.
 Chaplain-in-Chief—John Randolph, California, O.
 National Historian—W. D. Tucker, Canton, O.
 Quartermaster-General—Arnold Meyer, St. Louis, Mo.
 Assistant Adjutant-General—C. J. de Berard, St. Louis, Mo.
 Headquarters—1112 Chemical building, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL AUXILIARY.

President-General—Mary B. Hamilton, San Francisco, Cal.
 Senior Vice-President-General—Mary T. Gorham, Sharon, Pa.
 Junior Vice-President-General—Elizabeth M. Hartung, Toledo, O.
 Secretary-General—Raye I. Loventhal, San Francisco, Cal.
 Treasurer-General—Clara E. Levy, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Commander-in-Chief—Brig.-Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., Portsmouth, O.
 Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Brig.-Gen. Irving Hale, U. S. V., Denver, Col.
 First Junior Vice-Commander—Maj.-Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. V., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Second Junior Vice-Commander—Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
 Third Junior Vice-Commander—Maj.-Gen. Thomas Berry, U. S. A., Manila, P. I.
 Fourth Junior Vice-Commander—Brig.-Gen. Charles King, U. S. V., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Fifth Junior Vice-Commander—Brig.-Gen. Clarence Edwards, U. S. A., Panama Canal Zone.

Sixth Junior Vice-Commander—Brig.-Gen. Robert K. Evans, U. S. A., Laredo, Tex.
 Paymaster-General—Fred A. Angelo, Lincoln, Neb.
 Judge Advocate-General—Capt. F. W. Latimer, U. S. V., Phoenix, Ariz.
 Chaplain—Chaplain David Fleming, U. S. A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
 National Historian—Brig.-Gen. Charles King, U. S. V., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Inspector-General—Dr. P. J. H. Farrell, surgeon, U. S. V., Chicago, Ill.
 Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff—1st Lieut. Frederic Kensel, U. S. M. C., Chicago, Ill.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted Dec. 27, 1894.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMANDERY.

Commander-in-Chief—Rear-Admiral William B. Caperton, U. S. N., navy department, Washington, D. C.
 Secretary-General—Maj. David Banks, 23 Park place, New York, N. Y.
 Deputy Secretary-General—Maj. Rene A. de Russey, 15 Wall street, New York, N. Y.
 Treasurer-General—Gen. Oliver C. Bosbyshell, 4048 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Registrar-General—Rev. Henry N. Wayne, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
 Judge-Advocate-General—J. Alston Tubell, Richmond, Va.
 Deputy Treasurer-General—Col. O. D. Clark, Montpelier, Vt.
 Chaplain-General—Capt. J. Madison Hare, Jersey City, N. J.
 Historian-General—Capt. Edw. H. Smith, U. S. V., Oshkosh, Wis.
 Recorder-General—Maj. Guy A. Boyle, Indianapolis, Ind.

Commanderies have been established in twenty-one states. Total membership about 1,200.

The order is a military organization with patriotic objects, having for its scope the period of American history since national independence. It stands for the needed and honorable principle of national defense against foreign aggression. The principal feature of the order is the perpetuating of the names as well as the services of commissioned officers who served in either the war of the revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war or the war with Spain or shall serve in future campaigns recognized by the United States government as war with foreign powers. Veteran companionship is conferred upon such officers and hereditary companionship upon their direct lineal descendants in the male line.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized in the city of New York Dec. 23, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims, "to preserve their memory, their records, their history and all facts relating to them, their ancestors and their posterity." Every lineal descendant over 18 years of age, male or female, of any passenger of the voyage of the Mayflower which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership.

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized at Plymouth, Mass., 1897. The triennial congress is held in September at Plymouth, Mass. Societies have been organized in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maine, Colorado, California, Washington and Kansas. The officers of the general society are: Governor-General—Gen. Leonard Wood. Secretary-General—Walter S. Allerton. Treasurer-General—Henry H. Belknap. Historian-General—Dr. George B. Stevens. Captain-General—Miles Standish, M. D. Surgeon-General—Dr. Edwin N. Chaney. Elder-General—Frederick W. Harriman, D. D.

STATE SECRETARIES.

New York—Chandler Smith, New York city.
 Connecticut—Addie S. Arnold, Hartford.

Massachusetts—George Ernest Bowman, Boston.
 Pennsylvania—Henry Norton Lewis, Philadelphia.
 Illinois—Mrs. Seymour Morris, Chicago.
 District of Columbia—Ernest W. Bradford, Washington, D. C.
 Ohio—Miss Grace M. Cheever, Cincinnati.
 New Jersey—John Scott Parker, East Orange.
 Wisconsin—Mrs. John W. Mariner, Milwaukee.
 Rhode Island—Norman Stanley Case, Providence.
 Michigan—Miss Jessie C. Chase, Detroit.
 Minnesota—Vacancy.
 Maine—Harlan B. Turner, Portland.
 Colorado—Alfred B. Bell, Denver.
 California—Theodore Gray, Berkeley.
 Washington—Warren Greene, Seattle.
 Kansas—Mrs. Edward N. MacGregor, Wichita.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Organized by Gen. George Washington and his officers May 10, 1783, at the cantonments of American army on the Hudson river, New York.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President-General—Winslow Warren, Massachusetts.
 Vice-President-General—James Simons, LL. D., South Carolina.
 Secretary-General—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D., Union club, New York city.
 Treasurer-General—Charles Isham, Connecticut.
 Assistant Secretary-General—John C. Daves, Baltimore, Md.
 Assistant Treasurer-General—Henry Randall Webb, Maryland.

Only the thirteen original states have state societies. These, with the names of president and secretary of each in geographical order named, are:

New Hampshire—Francis Coffin Martin, Horace Morison.
 Massachusetts—Winslow Warren, David Greene Haskins.
 Rhode Island—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D.; Charles L. F. Robinson.
 Connecticut—Henry Larcom Abbott, LL. D.; Bryce Metcalf.
 New York—Talbot Olyphant, Francis Burrall Hoffman.
 New Jersey—James W. S. Campbell, Henry D. Maxwell.
 Pennsylvania—Harris E. Sproat, Grant Weldman.
 Delaware—Philip H. White, Leonard E. Wales.
 Maryland—Oswald Tilghman, Thomas Edward Sears.
 Virginia—Francis T. A. Junkin, LL. D.; Levin Joiner.
 North Carolina—Wilson Gray Lamb, Marshall Delancey Haywood.
 South Carolina—James Simons, LL. D.; Henry M. Tucker, Jr.
 Georgia—Walter Glasco Charlton, George Francis Tennille.

The Order of the Cincinnati was organized by American and French officers who served in the war of the revolution, for the purpose of perpetuating the remembrance of that event and keeping up the friendships then formed. Membership goes to the eldest male descendant, if worthy; in case there is no direct male descendant, then to male descendants through intervening female descendants. The present membership is about 890. George Washington was the first president-general until his decease and Alexander Hamilton the second.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized April 30, 1839, and incorporated by act of congress June 9, 1906.

President-General—Newell B. Woodworth, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Vice-Presidents-General—Henry F. Punderson, Springfield, Mass.; William K. Boardman, Nashville, Tenn.; Lieut.-Col. M. W. Wood, U. S. A., retired, Boise, Idaho; Samuel Judd Holmes, M. D., Seattle, Wash.; Samuel Culver Park, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Secretary-General and Registrar-General—A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer-General—John H. Burroughs, 15 William street, New York, N. Y.

Historian-General—David L. Pierson, East Orange, N. J.
 Chaplain-General—Rev. Richard Lightburn E. McCready, Louisville, Ky.
 Membership (1915)—14,400.

GUARDIANS OF LIBERTY.

Founded 1911.

National Guardian—Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.
 National Attorney—Rear-Admiral George W. Baird, Washington, D. C.
 Chief Vigilant—Sigmund Stern, New York, N. Y.
 Chief Custodian—William Schoenfeld, New York, N. Y.
 Chief Recorder—Charles R. Young, Chicago, Ill.
 The society stands for "absolute separation of church and state, free speech, free press and freedom of conscience."

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Organized 1836.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General President—J. M. Montgomery, New York, N. Y.
 General Vice-President—R. M. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Second General Vice-President—W. G. Page, Boston, Mass.
 General Secretary—Prof. William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.
 Assistant General Secretary—W. Hall Harris, Jr., 216 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.
 General Treasurer—James A. Sample, treasury department, Washington, D. C.
 Assistant General Treasurer—Ralph Isham, 1411 Ritchie place, Chicago, Ill.
 General Registrar—Hon. George E. Pomeroy, 610 Madison avenue, Toledo, O.
 General Historian—H. O. Collins, Los Angeles, Cal.
 General Chaplain—Rt.-Rev. D. S. Tuttle, St. Louis, Mo.
 Organizations exist in thirty-two states.
 Membership—7,000.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Instituted in 1892.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

Governor-General—Howard Pell, New York.
 Honorary Governor-General—Richard McCall Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Vice-Governor-General—Maj.-Gen. Charles Francis Roe, New York, N. Y.
 Secretary-General—John Leonard Merrill, 517 Park avenue, East Orange, N. J.
 Deputy Secretary-General—John F. Danfell, 759 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Treasurer-General—William Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Deputy Treasurer-General—Francis Howard Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Registrar-General—George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore, Md.
 Historian-General—Frederick Dwight, New York, N. Y.
 Chaplain-General—Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, D. D., Concord, Mass.
 Surgeon-General—Henry A. Griffin, M. D., New York, N. Y.
 Chancellor-General—Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.

SECRETARIES OF STATE SOCIETIES.

California—Leon LeLanne French, Los Angeles.
 Colorado—John Wright Barrows, Denver.
 Connecticut—Lucius A. Barbour, Hartford.
 Delaware—Christopher L. Ward, Wilmington.
 District of Columbia—Frederic Bulkeley Hyde, Washington.
 Georgia—Harris M. King, Savannah.
 Idaho—Marshall W. Wood, Boise.
 Illinois—Seymour Morris, Jr., 112 West Adams street, Chicago.
 Indiana—Stanley C. Brooks, Indianapolis.
 Iowa—Henry S. Merrick, Ottumwa.
 Kentucky—George T. Wood, Louisville.
 Maine—Philip I. Jones, Portland.

Maryland—Murray P. Brush, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts—Walter K. Watkins, Boston.
 Michigan—Williams C. Harris, Detroit.
 Minnesota—Herbert M. Temple, St. Paul.
 Missouri—Robert Brinsmade, St. Louis.
 New Hampshire—Walter W. Simmons, Manchester.
 New Jersey—J. L. Merrill, East Orange.
 New York—Frederick Dwight, New York.
 Ohio—Robert P. Hargitt, Cincinnati.
 Pennsylvania—E. S. Sayres, Philadelphia.
 Rhode Island—Wm. Bates Grenough, Providence.
 Vermont—Byron N. Clark, Burlington.
 Virginia—Fred G. Pollard, Richmond.
 Washington—H. B. Ferris, Spokane.
 Wisconsin—Oliver F. Dwight, Milwaukee.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Organized Sept. 14, 1814.

President-General—John Cadwalader (of Pennsylvania society).
 Secretary-General—Herbert M. Leland, Massachusetts.
 Assistant Secretary-General—John Mason Dulany, 1320 Linden avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Treasurer-General—George H. Richards, M. D., 424 Main street, Orange, N. J.
 Assistant Treasurer-General—James M. Henry, Washington, D. C.
 Registrar-General—Henry Harmon Noble, Essex, N. Y.
 Surgeon-General—George H. Burgin, M. D.
 Judge-Advocate General—Gen. A. Leo Knott, Maryland.
 Chaplain-General—Henry Branch, D. D., Maryland.

State societies have been formed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York and New Jersey. Membership is made up of male persons above the age of 21 years who participated in or are lineal descendants of one who served during the war of 1812 in the army, navy, revenue marine or privateer service of the United States, upon offering proof thereof satisfactory to the state society to which they may make application for membership, and who are of good moral character and reputation.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Headquarters—Memorial Continental hall, 17th and D streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 President-General—Mrs. William C. Story, New York, N. Y.

Vice-Presidents-General—Terms Expire in 1916:
 Mrs. George M. Minor, Connecticut; Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, New York; Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, Washington; Mrs. Charles C. Abbott, New Hampshire; Mrs. Alvin L. Lane, Texas; Mrs. George T. Smallwood, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, Virginia; Mrs. Charles R. Davis, Minnesota; Mrs. Edmund F. Noel, Mississippi; Mrs. William H. Crosby, Wisconsin. Terms expire in 1917: Mrs. E. P. Moody, Delaware; Mrs. Rhett Goode, Alabama; Mrs. Kent Hamilton, Ohio; Mrs. William H. Smith, West Virginia; Mrs. C. S. Thomas, Colorado; Mrs. J. L. Dinwiddie, Indiana; Mrs. J. F. Swift, California; Mrs. S. McK. Green, Missouri; Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Kentucky; Mrs. S. W. Foster, Georgia.

Chaplain-General—Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.
 Recording Secretary-General—Mrs. William C. Boyle, Washington, D. C.
 Registrar-General—Miss Grace M. Pierce, Washington, D. C.
 Historian-General—Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Washington, D. C.
 Corresponding Secretary-General—Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer-General—Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell, Washington, D. C.
 Librarian-General—Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Washington, D. C.
 Curator-General—Miss Catherine B. Barlow, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE (INC.).

GENERAL OFFICERS, 1915.

Honorary President—Joseph H. Choate.

Honorary Vice-President—Alton B. Parker.

President—S. Stanwood Menken.

Secretary—Herbert Barry.

Treasurer—F. H. Clark.

Executive Secretary—Henry L. West.

Assistant Secretary—W. Woodward Duke.

Headquarters—31 Pine street, New York, N. Y.

COMMITTEES.

Army—Henry L. Stimson, chairman; Geo. H. Gaston, secretary.

Navy—J. Bernard Walker, chairman; Robert W. Neeser, secretary.

Military—Charles E. Lydecker, chairman; Colgate Hoyt, Jr., secretary.

Extension—William Frederick Dix, chairman; J. Beaumont Spencer, secretary.

Membership—David H. Miller, chairman; E. Woodward Duke, secretary.

Finance—Franklin Q. Brown, chairman; Courtlandt Nicoll, secretary.

Publicity—C. S. Thompson, chairman.

PURPOSE.

"It is the purpose of the National Security League to lay before the country the plans of defense which have been worked out by our military advisers—the general staff of the army and the general board of the navy—and which have been approved by the successive administrations of the war and navy departments; and it is then our purpose to urge citizens to co-operate in insisting that congress pay heed to these advisers and make necessary provision for the defense of the country."

There are branches of the league in the larger cities of the country.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

President—E. Ormonde Power.

Vice-President—Julien T. Davis, Jr.

Treasurer—Henry Rogers Winthrop.

Secretary—Dr. John E. Hausmann.

Council—Theodore Roosevelt, Jacob M. Dickinson,

Luke E. Wright, Henry L. Stimson, Charles

J. Bonaparte, George Von L. Meyer, Truman

H. Newberry, Elihu Root, William H. Taft.

Purpose—To enroll the names of all citizens qualified by previous military or technical training to respond to the call of the government should their services be required in defense of the country.

PATRIOTIC LEAGUE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Organized Aug. 30, 1915.

President—Col. David J. Palmer, Washington, Iowa.

First Vice-President—Gen. Julian Carr, Chicago, Ill.

Second Vice-President—Col. W. E. Poulson, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. E. Gage, Chicago, Ill.

Purpose—Adequate national defense.

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

President—Robert M. Thompson.

Honorary President—Gen. Horace Porter.

Vice-Presidents—Henry H. Ward, Albert B. Lambert.

Treasurer—Lewis L. Clarke.

Assistant Treasurer—Elbert A. Cramer.

Secretary—Arthur H. Daddum.

Counsel—Herbert L. Satterlee.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL TRAFFIC.

SUMMARY BY YEARS.

Year.	Tons.	Freight.	
		Value.	Charges.
1887.....	5,494,649	\$79,031,757	\$10,075,153
1888.....	6,411,423	82,156,019	7,883,077
1889.....	7,516,022	83,732,527	8,634,246
1890.....	9,041,213	102,214,948	9,472,214
1891.....	8,888,759	128,178,208	9,849,022
1892.....	11,214,333	135,117,267	12,072,850
1893.....	10,796,572	145,436,957	9,957,483
1894.....	13,195,860	143,114,502	10,798,310
1895.....	15,062,580	159,575,129	14,238,758
1896.....	16,239,061	195,146,842	13,511,615
1897.....	18,982,755	213,235,927	13,220,099
1898.....	21,234,664	233,069,740	14,125,896
1899.....	25,255,310	281,364,750	21,959,707
1900.....	25,643,073	267,041,959	24,953,314
1901.....	28,403,065	289,906,865	23,217,974
1902.....	35,961,146	358,306,300	26,566,189
1903.....	34,674,437	349,405,014	26,727,735
1904.....	31,546,106	334,502,636	21,552,894
1905.....	44,270,680	416,965,484	31,420,585
1906.....	51,751,090	537,463,454	36,666,898
1907.....	53,217,214	569,380,183	38,457,845
1908.....	41,390,557	470,141,318	23,903,244

Year.	Tons.	Freight.	
		Value.	Charges.
1909.....	57,895,149	\$626,104,173	\$36,291,948
1910.....	62,363,218	654,010,844	38,710,904
1911.....	53,477,216	595,019,844	29,492,196
1912.....	72,472,676	791,357,837	40,578,225
1913.....	79,718,344	865,957,838	44,380,865
1914.....	55,369,939	634,800,268	27,597,099

SUZ CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1913.

The total receipts of transit tonnage tolls of the Suez canal in 1913 amounted to \$23,443,643, a decrease of \$1,886,189 as compared with 1912. The decrease was owing to the reduction of the toll rate which went into effect Jan. 1, 1913. The total toll-paying tonnage for 1913 was 19,165,000 tons, or 456,000 tons in excess of that for 1912.

In 1913 the total number of vessels passing through the Suez canal was 5,085 as against 5,373 in 1912. The average time of vessels going through the canal in 1913 was 16 hours 19 minutes. Freight traffic in 1914 and 1915 was greatly diminished by the war in Europe, but no detailed statistics were published.

WEST INDIAN HURRICANE IN TEXAS.

The southeastern coast of Texas was visited by a storm of wind and rain Aug. 16 and 17, 1915, which caused the loss of scores of lives and the destruction of a large amount of property. It originated in the vicinity of Jamaica, where much damage was done to plantations, railroads and other property Aug. 12 and 13. The hurricane then swept northwest over the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico, striking Galveston and other cities on or near the Texas coast on the Monday evening following. It then passed on in a northeasterly direction through Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, causing heavy rains which in some places resulted in serious floods. Galveston was saved from a repetition of the disaster of Sept. 8, 1900, by the great sea wall, which kept the waters of the gulf from sweeping over the city. Not more

than thirty-three lives were lost on the island, and of these only eight were in the city proper. The wind, which blew at the rate of ninety miles an hour, caused the heaviest damage to property. This amounted to about \$3,000,000 in Galveston alone.

Ten soldiers were killed in the camp of the second division in Texas City by the collapse of a building. Casualties were also reported from Morgan Point, Port Arthur, Surfside, Lynchburg, Anhauc, Wallaceville and a dozen other places, the total number of dead being estimated at about 100. This was exclusive of an equal number of lives lost by the sinking of the dredge Sam Houston and other vessels in Galveston bay.

In the city and county of St. Louis a score or more of persons were drowned by floods caused by excessively heavy rains.

EASTLAND STEAMER DISASTER.



[Photo by American Press Association.]

STEAMER EASTLAND, ON WHICH 812 PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES.

Date—July 24, 1915.

Place—Chicago river, Chicago, Ill.

Persons aboard—More than 2,000.

Lives lost—812.

Cause—Instability of steamer and overloading.

Eight hundred and twelve persons were drowned when the steamer Eastland overturned in the Chicago river early Saturday morning, July 24, 1915. The boat with several others had been chartered by the Hawthorne club to take employees of the Western Electric company on a lake excursion to Michigan City, Ind. It was to be the first steamer to start and by 7:30 o'clock in the morning it was ready to leave its dock on the south side of the river west of Clark street bridge. Just how many persons boarded the boat was never learned. It had a permit to carry 2,500 persons and while 2,412 tickets were turned in as having been collected from those intending to make the trip it was the belief that the actual number on board was larger. It seemed to observers that all the space on the craft, inside and outside, was crowded. Ticket holders who arrived at the last moment were refused permission to cross the gangplank and were told to take another boat.

According to the testimony of witnesses who appeared later before the state grand jury, the Eastland, just before the order to cast off the lines was given, listed first to starboard, then came back to an even keel, then listed to port, recovered a little and then rolled over toward the center of the river. The accident was seen by many persons on the bridge and the adjacent docks and instant alarm was given to the fire and police departments. The excursionists on the open part of the deck were for the most part thrown into the river and many of them were picked up by rowboats and tugs. The greater number of those on the inside of the vessel were trapped and perished long before help could reach them. The boat was not completely submerged and some of those on the upper side were rescued through holes cut through the steel walls of the hull by means of oxy-acetylene torches. Divers were employed to bring the bodies of the dead out of the submerged portion, and this work required several days. As fast as the bodies were recovered they were taken to the nearest undertaking establishments, where they were identified in course of time.

There was much confusion for a time and reports were current that more than 2,000 persons had lost their lives. Careful checking up by the coroner after many days of investigation led to the conclusion that in reality the number of the dead was 812. The victims were for the greater

part persons in moderate circumstances and, as will be seen from the following list of nationalities, were chiefly of foreign birth or extraction:

German	212	Hungarian	8
Bohemian	148	Scotch	7
American	117	Canadian	6
Polish	80	French	2
Austrian	49	Hollander	2
Swedish	41	Swiss	2
Irish	40	Greek	1
Norwegian	17	Lithuanian	1
Italian	16	Not ascertained.....	24
English	14		
Danish	13	Total	812
Russian	13		

The coroner's tabulation showed further that 451 of the victims were females and 361 males. As to civil condition, 573 were married, 226 single, 5 widows, 2 widowers, 1 divorced and 5 not ascertained. Nearly one-third—251—were between the ages of 20 and 25. Fifty-two were less than 10 years old and 285 less than 20. By far the largest number—252—were classified as factory hands.

Demands for an investigation of the disaster and for the punishment of those responsible came from all sides. The coroner's jury, after taking testimony for five days, returned the following verdict July 28:

State of Illinois—County of Cook:

An inquisition was taken for the people of the state of Illinois, at the County building, in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th days of July, A. D. 1915, before me, Peter M. Hoffman, coroner in and for said county, upon view of the bodies of Kate Austin et al., then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of six good and lawful men of said county, who, being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the people of the state of Illinois into all circumstances attending the death of said Kate Austin et al., and by whom the same was produced, and in what manner and when and where the said Kate Austin et al. came to their deaths, do say, upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that the said Kate Austin et al., now lying dead at the morgues in said city of Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, came to their deaths on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1915, from asphyxiation by drowning, the result of the overturning of the steamer Eastland while tied to the docks on the south side of the Chicago river immediately west of the Clark street bridge.

We recommend that the following persons be held to the grand jury on the charge of man-

slaughter and for such other offenses as the facts may warrant:

William H. Hull, vice-president and general manager of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship company, owner of the steamer Eastland, St. Joseph, Mich.

Capt. Harry Pedersen, St. Joseph, Mich., of the steamship Eastland.

Joseph M. Erickson, St. Joseph, Mich., chief engineer of the steamship Eastland.

Walter K. Greenebaum, Chicago, Ill., general manager of the Indiana Transportation company.

Robert Reid, Grand Haven, Mich., United States local steamboat inspector.

Charles C. Eckliff, Grand Haven, Mich., local United States steamboat inspector.

Nothing in the testimony offered before this jury indicated that the passengers were guilty of any unusual act that contributed to the disaster and we are of the opinion that no act of the passengers was responsible for the disaster.

In the absence of evidence of undue acts on the part of the passengers or violent physical causes, such as explosions, fire or collisions, the fact that this vessel overturned is proof either that it was improperly constructed for the service employed or that it was improperly loaded, operated or maintained, or that all of these causes operated to bring about the serious result.

It is our judgment that the steamship Eastland was both improperly constructed for the service employed and improperly loaded, operated and maintained, and that the parties named are responsible.

We recommend to the state's attorney and a grand jury that an investigation be made of the corporation or individuals responsible for the management of this boat with a view to discovering if other members of the corporation or other individuals were responsible for acts contributing to this disaster.

We further recommend that the state's attorney and the grand jury investigate carefully the circumstances of the construction of this boat to ascertain if there can be found legal methods by which those responsible for its defects in construction can be held accountable.

We further recommend that the state's attorney and the grand jury investigate the details of purchase and sale of the different common carriers which have owned the Eastland with a view to determining, if possible, whether knowledge of the instability of this boat and the hazards attendant thereon have been known to the sellers and have not been disclosed by the sellers to the purchasers, and whether the various purchasers of this boat have discharged their duties as common carriers in investigating the stability and freedom from hazards of the steamship Eastland.

It is the opinion that the federal government's system of permitting the construction of vessels for use by common carriers is unscientific and a menace to public safety. There is not now nor has there ever been an inspection service maintained by the federal government for the purpose of determining the stability of boats offered for passenger service. It is the judgment of the jury that the present method of determining the passenger carrying capacity of vessels is not founded on any proper basis.

In recommending that Inspectors Reid and Eckliff be held to the grand jury, we recognize the possibility that the courts of Illinois may not have jurisdiction over them. Should the courts of Illinois not have jurisdiction, we recommend to the department of Justice of the United States that they undertake to mete justice to these parties.

DR. W. A. EVANS, Foreman.
COL. HENRY A. ALLEN.
WILLIAM F. BODA.
HARRY MOIR.
J. S. KEOGH.
EUGENE BEIFELD.
PETER M. HOFFMAN, Coroner.

STATE GRAND JURY ACTION.

Investigations were begun by a state grand jury and a federal grand jury and much testimony was taken by both bodies. The state jury, Aug. 11, returned indictments against the following:

George T. Arnold, president of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship company.

William H. Hull, vice-president and general manager.

W. C. Steele, secretary-treasurer.

Ray W. Davis, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Harry Pedersen, captain.

Joseph M. Erickson, engineer.

The officials were charged with manslaughter and the captain and engineer with criminal carelessness.

Walter K. Greenebaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation company, to which the Eastland had been leased by the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship company, owner of the vessel, was indicted by the same jury on the charge of manslaughter. The bill contained three counts. Two charged the overloading of a passenger vessel, the other using an unseaworthy ship for carrying passengers. In submitting its first report the grand jury set forth that it considered the cause of the Eastland disaster to be the instability of the vessel under conditions of loading, and that this instability was due largely to overloading with passengers, mishandling of water ballast and the construction of the vessel.

"As actually operated, with the tanks used for trimming purposes only, the safety of the boat at all times depended, first, on the quick wit and the judgment of the engineer and captain; second, on the operating condition of the valves, pumps and sea cock, any of which could have easily been clogged and thus prevented the stabilizing of the boat," said the jury.

"The instability of this vessel, abundantly indicated by experience, would have been easily shown by calculation or by an inclining test, and could have been easily corrected by means of fixed ballast. That it was not corrected years ago we regard as indicating criminal carelessness or incompetence on the part of all persons connected with the design, construction, control, operation and inspection of the boat."

The recommendations of the grand jury embraced the following:

"Plans and calculations for a vessel are to be submitted to the federal government for approval before construction.

"Inspection of hull, engine, boilers and equipment to take place during construction of vessel; inclining tests to be made after completion.

"Stability of vessels in passenger service shall not depend upon movable ballast.

"Water ballast shall be used for trimming purposes only and so arranged that one set of tanks on one side can be filled while the other set is being pumped out.

"Data relating to stability under service conditions and information to be posted in the pilot house.

"Definite regulations governing number of passengers and equipment to be issued by the federal government.

"Reorganize and co-ordinate all branches of the steamboat inspection service and provide technically trained inspectors.

"Transfer the inspection service to the navy department."

FEDERAL GRAND JURY INDICTS.

The federal grand jury returned true bills, Sept. 22, for conspiracy and criminal neglect against the following:

George T. Arnold, president of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship company.

William H. Hull, vice-president and general manager of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship company.

Walter C. Steele, secretary-treasurer St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company.

Harry Pedersen, captain of the Eastland.
Joseph M. Erickson, chief engineer of the Eastland.

Robert Reid, federal steamboat inspector, of Grand Haven, Mich.

Charles C. Eckliff, federal steamboat inspector.

Walter K. Greenebaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation company.

The St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship company, owners of the boat.

Indiana Transportation company, charterers of the boat.

The indictment charging conspiracy named the officers of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship company, the officers and the federal inspectors. It was charged that when they fixed the passenger capacity at 2,570 they knew they were overloading the boat. It was further charged that they knew that the boilers, machinery and ballast system of the boat were not of such shape, construction, material and arrangement as might be safely employed on a steamboat, and that the boat was "unstable, cranky and of insufficient water line and craft, top-heavy, inclined to list dangerously and equipped with an inadequate and defective ballast system and with an inexperienced and untrained crew."

The other indictments recited largely the acts said to have gone to constitute negligence.

In an address made Sept. 24 before the Engineers' club of Chicago, Andrews Allen, a mining engineer who was a member of the state grand jury, said in part:

"A great deal of evidence was presented to the grand jury bearing on different theories of the accident, among which were the following:

"It was thought that the line from the tug was attached high on the boat and that the lines holding the steamer to the tug were low, so that a heavy strain from the tug might have pulled the boat over. This theory was shown to be untenable when it was proved that there was only enough strain on the tow line to keep it taut.

"It was thought that the boat might have been resting on the bottom, in which case the load coming onto the boat would naturally cause her to careen and possibly to upset. This theory is untenable, first, because the boat first listed to starboard and then to port, and second, because the soundings showed 19 feet of water forward and 21 feet aft at 10 feet from the dock, and 17 feet 6 inches at 5 feet from the dock, while the boat drew only from 12 to 14 feet of water.

"On the morning of the accident the ballast tanks were pumped dry. When the boat listed to starboard they started to fill the port tanks. When it began to list to port they began to pump out the port tanks instead of filling the starboard tanks, too; in fact, this was attempted only at the last moment. The ballast tanks were, therefore, only partially filled and the water could

surge with every movement of the boat. The instability was doubtless increased instead of decreased thereby."

William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, who visited Chicago immediately after the disaster, defended the steamship inspection service, and Edwin F. Sweet, assistant secretary of commerce, gave credence to the report that the overturning of the Eastland was caused by three submerged piles that had carelessly been left in the river after the construction of a tunnel.

HELP FOR BEREAVED.

Immediately after the disaster the collection of funds for persons left destitute by the death of those upon whom they depended for support was begun. The general public contributed about \$375,000 and the Western Electric company donated \$100,000. This together with \$85,000 from the company's death benefit association, \$271,000 from insurance companies and financial help from other sources made approximately \$850,000 paid out. The money was distributed by the Chicago branch of the American Red Cross society at an expense of about \$500.

The Eastland had a gross tonnage of 1,961 and net tonnage of 1,218. It was built in 1903 at Port Huron, Mich., and had a length of 265 feet, a breadth of 38 feet and a depth of 22 feet 4 inches.

OTHER GREAT STEAMSHIP DISASTERS. GENERAL SLOCUM.

Date—June 15, 1904.

Place—East River, New York.

Persons aboard—About 1,400.

Lives lost—958.

Cause—Fire.

TITANIC.

Date—April 15, 1912.

Place—Atlantic ocean, lat. 41:16 north, long. 50:14 west.

Persons aboard—2,223.

Lives lost—1,517.

Persons saved—706.

Cause of disaster—Collision with iceberg.

EMPRESS OF IRELAND.

Date—May 29, 1914.

Place—St. Lawrence river, near Father Point, Que.

Persons aboard—1,479.

Lives lost—1,027.

Persons saved—452.

Cause of disaster—Collision with steamer.

LUSITANIA.

Date—May 27, 1915.

Place—Atlantic ocean, off Irish coast.

Persons aboard—1,906.

Lives lost—1,198.

Persons saved—708.

Cause—Torpedo, fired by German submarine.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT WORK.

Since 1908 the division of information of the bureau of immigration in the federal department of labor has been active in securing work for the unemployed. The country has been divided into eighteen zones, some of which are subdivided, and each of these offices is in charge of an immigrant inspector, who receives applications from employers for help and from those in search of employment, referring the latter to such vacancies as he thinks suitable. All the work is done free of charge. Application blanks both for those seeking workers and those looking for work are deposited with every postmaster in the United States. The following table shows the total applications for positions, the number of places filled and the number of applications per 100 places filled in each fiscal year (ending June 30) since the organization of the division of information:

Year.	Applica- tions. Filled.	App. per 100 places filled.
1908.....	840	....
1909.....	26,477	4,168 635.2
1910.....	18,229	4,283 425.3
1911.....	30,657	5,176 592.3
1912.....	26,213	5,807 451.4
1913.....	19,891	5,025 395.8
1914.....	19,393	3,368 575.8
1915.....	187,929	3,624
BY MONTHS IN 1915.		
February.....	19,474	207 6,343.3
March.....	17,780	849 2,094.2
April.....	12,587	1,536 819.5
May.....	12,132	3,565 340.3
June.....	14,448	4,682 308.5
July.....	18,061	6,035 299.3
Total.....	94,482	16,974 556.6

*Not reported. †Report from one zone (Chicago headquarters) not received for June, 1915.
‡Ten months.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Bureau of census report, 1912.]

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1860-1910.

	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.
Establishments.....	268,491	207,514	135,415	123,862	122,148	140,433
Salaried employes.....	790,267	594,120	461,008	.....	.....	1,811,246
Wage earners*.....	6,615,045	4,712,737	4,251,513	2,732,536	2,053,996	1,009,855,715
Capital.....	\$18,423,270,000	\$8,975,256,000	\$6,525,156,439	\$2,730,272,606	\$2,118,236,769	\$1,009,855,715
Expenses.....	\$18,454,090,000	\$9,870,425,000	\$8,076,485,640	.....	.....	.....
Salaries.....	\$938,575,000	\$880,771,000	\$891,988,208	.....	.....	.....
Wages.....	\$3,427,038,000	\$2,008,361,000	\$1,891,228,321	\$947,953,795	\$775,584,343	\$878,878,966
Materials.....	\$12,142,791,000	\$6,575,851,000	\$5,162,044,076	\$3,396,823,549	\$2,448,427,242	\$1,031,905,092
Miscellaneous.....	\$1,945,686,000	\$905,442,000	\$631,225,085	.....	.....	.....
Value of products†	\$20,672,052,000	\$11,406,127,000	\$9,372,437,289	\$5,369,579,191	\$4,232,325,442	\$1,885,861,626

*Average number. †Gross value at factory. ‡Included neighborhood hand and building trades; not included in 1900 and 1910.

NOTE—The years are census years. The statistics are for the preceding calendar year in each case.

PER CENT INCREASE BY DECADES.

Decade.	Establish-ments.	Capital.	Wage earners.	Wages.	Ma-terials.	Products.	Value added.
1849-1859.....	14.1	59.4	37.0	60.0	85.8	85.0	84.1
1859-1869.....	79.6	67.3	56.6	63.8	93.0	79.5	63.3
1869-1879.....	0.7	64.7	33.0	52.8	90.6	74.5	41.4
1879-1889.....	40.0	133.8	55.6	99.5	52.0	74.5	113.4
1889-1899.....	44.1	50.4	24.8	22.7	42.3	35.7	34.3
1899-1909.....	29.4	105.3	40.4	70.6	84.6	81.2	76.6

RANK OF LEADING INDUSTRIES IN 1909.

According to value of products.

Industry.	Rank.	Product.	Per cent increase.
Slaughtering, packing.....	1	\$1,370,568,000	48.6
Foundries, machine shops.....	2	1,228,475,000	39.5
Lumber and timber.....	3	1,156,129,000	30.7
Iron and steel.....	4	985,723,000	46.3
Flour and grist mills.....	5	883,584,000	23.9
Printing and publishing.....	6	737,876,000	33.6
Cotton goods.....	7	628,392,000	39.5
Clothing, men's.....	8	568,077,000	39.7
Boots and shoes.....	9	512,798,000	43.4
Wool, worsteds, felt.....	10	435,979,000	36.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	11	416,695,000	25.8
Cars, etc., by steam roads*.....	12	405,601,000	30.9
Bread, bakery goods.....	13	396,865,000	47.2
Blas furnaces.....	14	391,429,000	68.8
Clothing, women's.....	15	384,806,000	55.4
Copper, smelting, refining.....	16	378,806,000	57.3
Malt liquors.....	17	374,730,000	25.6
Leather, tanning, etc.....	18	327,874,000	29.8
Sugar and molasses†.....	19	279,249,000	0.7
Butter, cheese, condensed milk	20	274,558,000	63.2
Paper and wood pulp.....	21	267,657,000	41.8
Automobiles.....	22	249,202,000	729.7
Furniture and refrigerators.....	23	239,887,000	34.9
Petroleum, refining.....	24	236,998,000	35.4
Electrical machinery.....	25	221,309,000	57.2
Liquors, distilled.....	26	204,699,000	55.9
Hosiery and knit goods.....	27	200,144,000	46.0
Copper, tin, sheet iron.....	28	199,824,000	66.6
Silk, silk goods.....	29	196,912,000	47.7
Lead, smelting, refining.....	30	167,406,000	9.9
Gas, illuminating, heating.....	31	166,814,000	33.3
Carriages, wagons.....	32	159,893,000	2.6
Canning, preserving.....	33	157,101,000	20.4
Brass, bronze products.....	34	149,989,000	46.5
Oil, cotton seed, cake.....	35	147,868,000	53.4
Agricultural implements.....	36	146,329,000	30.6
Medicines, drugs, etc.....	37	141,942,000	20.9
Confectionery.....	38	134,796,000	54.8
Paint and varnish.....	39	124,839,000	37.5
Cars for steam roads†.....	40	123,730,000	11.3
Chemicals.....	41	117,689,000	56.5
Marble and stone work.....	42	113,093,000	33.3
Leather goods.....	43	104,719,000	27.5

*Includes general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies. †Not including beet sugar. ‡Not including operations of railroad companies. §From 1904 to 1909.

NOTE—The increase in all industries combined from 1904 to 1909 was 39.7 per cent; that of all the minor industries not included in the foregoing table was 41.8 per cent in the same period. This is presumed to indicate a tendency toward diversification in manufacturing.

MANUFACTURES BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES (1909).

Industry.	Persons.*	Value products.
Agricultural implements.....	60,229	\$146,329,000
Artificial flowers, plumes.....	11,583	23,981,000
Artificial stone.....	15,202	18,596,000
Artists' materials.....	865	2,340,000
Automobiles.....	85,359	249,202,000
Awning, tents, sails.....	5,747	14,499,000
Axle grease.....	334	1,481,000
Babbitt metal, solder.....	1,491	19,768,000
Bags, not paper.....	8,838	54,882,000
Bags, paper.....	3,683	15,698,000
Baking powders, yeast.....	3,531	20,775,000
Baskets, willow ware.....	5,419	5,695,000
Beating sugar.....	8,389	48,122,000
Belt, hose, leather.....	4,370	23,692,000
Belt, hose, rubber.....	7,304	24,739,000
Bicycles, motorcycles.....	5,017	10,699,000
Billiard tables.....	1,776	5,878,000
Black, polishing.....	4,407	14,679,000
Bluing.....	545	1,074,000
Bone, carbon, lampblack.....	302	1,093,000
Boots and shoes.....	215,923	512,798,000
Boots, shoes, rubber.....	18,899	49,721,000
Boxes, cigar.....	6,852	8,491,000
Boxes, fancy, paper.....	43,568	54,450,000
Brass and bronze.....	45,441	149,989,000
Bread, bakery products.....	144,322	396,865,000
Brick and tile.....	85,764	92,776,000
Brooms, brushes.....	15,143	29,126,000
Butter, cheese, condensed milk	31,506	274,558,000
Butter, reworking.....	418	8,200,000
Buttons.....	18,004	22,708,000
Candles.....	649	3,130,000
Canning, preserving.....	71,972	157,101,000
Card cutting, designing.....	702	1,031,000
Carpets, not rag.....	34,706	71,188,000
Carpets, rag.....	2,688	2,658,000
Carriages, sleds, children's.....	5,769	8,805,000
Carriages, wagons.....	82,944	159,893,000
Cars, repairs, by R. R. Cos.....	301,273	405,601,000
Cars, etc., by street railways.....	23,699	31,963,000
Cars for steam railways.....	47,094	123,730,000
Cars for street railways.....	4,005	7,810,000
Cash registers, calculators.....	9,249	23,708,000
Cement.....	29,511	63,205,000
Charcoal.....	731	872,000
Chemicals.....	27,791	117,689,000
China decorating.....	436	786,000
Chocolate, cocoa.....	3,404	22,390,000
Clocks, watches.....	25,439	35,197,000
Cloth, sponging, finishing.....	1,167	1,544,000
Clothing, horse.....	1,830	4,135,000
Clothing, men's.....	271,437	568,077,000
Clothing, men's buttonholes.....	1,031	781,000
Clothing, women's.....	179,021	384,752,000
Coffee, spice.....	13,516	110,533,000
Coffins, etc.....	11,448	24,526,000
Coke.....	31,226	95,697,000
Confectionery.....	54,854	134,796,000
Cooperage etc.....	29,717	60,248,000
Copper, tin, sheet iron.....	56,934	199,824,000
Cordage, twine, etc.....	27,214	61,020,000
Cordials, sirups.....	1,638	9,662,000
Cork, cutting.....	3,376	5,940,000

Industry.	Persons.*	Value products.	Industry.	Persons.*	Value products.
Corsets	19,611	\$33,257,000	Looking glass frames.....	7,470	\$13,475,000
Cotton goods.....	387,771	628,392,000	Lumber products.....	784,989	1,156,129,000
Crucibles	398	1,849,000	Malt	2,237	38,252,000
Cutlery, tools.....	37,161	53,266,000	Marble and stone work.....	77,275	113,093,000
Dailymen's supplies, etc.....	6,431	15,463,000	Matches	4,220	11,353,000
Dentists' materials.....	1,982	10,836,000	Mats and matting.....	1,040	2,432,000
Drug grinding.....	1,152	6,007,000	Mattresses	14,109	35,783,000
Dyeing textiles.....	47,303	83,556,000	Millinery goods.....	46,301	85,894,000
Dyestuffs, extracts.....	3,015	15,956,000	Mineral, soda waters.....	22,060	438,508,000
Electrical machinery.....	105,600	221,309,000	Mirrors	3,509	9,571,000
Electroplating.....	3,558	4,510,000	Models, patterns, not paper.....	5,450	8,868,000
Emery, abrasive wheels.....	2,446	6,711,000	Moving pictures.....	718	4,206,000
Enameling, jannoping.....	2,418	3,376,000	Mucilage, paste.....	901	4,918,000
Engravers' materials.....	189	921,000	Musical instruments.....	2,269	3,228,000
Engraving, die sinking.....	1,782	2,250,000	Musical inst., pianos, organs.....	41,882	89,790,000
Engraving, wood.....	720	731,000	Needles, pins, hooks, eyes.....	4,978	6,694,000
Explosives.....	7,058	40,140,000	Oakum	129	338,000
Fancy articles.....	14,194	22,632,000	Oil, castor.....	70	905,000
Fertilizers	21,950	103,960,000	Oil, essential.....	408	1,737,000
Files	4,521	5,691,000	Oil, linseed.....	1,753	36,739,000
Firearms, ammunition.....	16,042	34,112,000	Oil, not specified.....	3,144	30,865,000
Fire extinguishers, chemical.....	300	754,000	Oilcloth, linoleum.....	5,557	23,339,000
Fireworks.....	1,567	2,269,000	Oleomargarine	773	8,148,000
Flags, regalia, etc.....	4,522	8,114,000	Optical goods.....	7,809	11,735,000
Flavoring extracts.....	2,634	8,828,000	Paint and varnish.....	21,896	124,889,000
Flax, hemp, dressed.....	216	467,000	Paper, wood pulp.....	81,473	267,657,000
Flour, gristmill products.....	66,054	883,584,000	Paper goods.....	22,385	55,171,000
Food preparations.....	20,965	125,331,000	Paper patterns.....	1,755	2,611,000
Foundry, shop products.....	615,485	1,228,475,000	Patent medicines, etc.....	41,101	141,942,000
Foundry supplies.....	710	2,298,000	Paving materials.....	1,731	6,229,000
Fuel, manufactured.....	112	311,000	Peanuts, roasting, etc.....	2,177	9,787,000
Fur goods.....	16,152	55,998,000	Pencils, lead.....	4,513	7,900,000
Furnishing goods, men's.....	45,935	87,710,000	Pens, fountain, gold.....	1,820	4,739,000
Furniture, refrigerators.....	144,140	289,886,000	Pens, steel.....	755	577,000
Furs, dressed.....	1,472	2,391,000	Petroleum, refining.....	16,640	236,998,000
Galvanizing.....	1,689	7,338,000	Photographs, graphophones.....	5,928	11,726,000
Gas, electric fixtures.....	22,906	45,057,000	Photographic goods.....	6,596	22,561,000
Gas, illuminating, heating.....	51,007	166,814,000	Photo engraving.....	7,277	11,624,000
Glass	72,573	92,095,000	Pipes, tobacco.....	3,090	5,312,000
Glass, ornamenting.....	11,090	16,101,000	Pottery, terra cotta.....	61,022	76,119,000
Gloves, leather.....	12,950	23,631,000	Printing, publishing.....	388,466	737,876,000
Glucose and starch.....	5,827	48,799,000	Pulp goods.....	882	1,770,000
Glue	3,840	13,718,000	Pumps, not steam.....	2,623	5,583,000
Gold, silver foil.....	1,553	2,630,000	Rice, cleaning.....	1,777	22,371,000
Gold, silver, refining.....	690	23,612,000	Roofing materials.....	3,530	19,204,000
Graphite, refining.....	282	1,140,000	Rubber goods.....	51,284	128,436,000
Grease and tallow.....	5,504	23,419,000	Rules, ivory, wood.....	127	144,000
Grindstones	1,485	1,688,000	Safes, vaults.....	4,060	8,491,000
Haircloth	621	2,320,000	Salt.....	5,580	11,328,000
Hair work.....	4,383	11,216,000	Sand, emery paper.....	779	4,358,000
Hammocks.....	325	578,000	Saws	5,757	11,536,000
Hand stamps, stencils.....	2,539	3,673,000	Scales, balances.....	4,275	8,786,000
Hat and cap materials.....	2,618	8,236,000	Screws, machine.....	1,863	3,014,000
Hats, caps, unspecified.....	7,609	13,689,000	Screws, wood.....	3,758	6,199,000
Hats, fur, felt.....	27,091	47,885,000	Sewing machines.....	20,556	28,262,000
Hats, straw.....	9,704	21,424,000	Shipbuilding.....	44,949	73,360,000
Hones, whetstones.....	173	268,000	Shoddy	2,320	7,446,000
Horseshoes.....	360	1,015,000	Show cases.....	3,943	7,167,000
Hosiery, knit goods.....	136,130	200,143,000	Signs, advertising.....	7,277	13,546,000
Housefurnishing goods.....	5,916	18,509,000	Silks, silk goods.....	105,238	196,912,000
Ice, manufactured.....	21,107	49,953,000	Silver and plated ware.....	18,774	42,229,000
Ink, printing.....	1,854	8,865,000	Slaughtering, packing.....	108,716	1,370,568,000
Ink, writing.....	824	2,505,000	Smelting, refining, copper.....	16,832	73,806,000
Instruments, scientific.....	6,175	10,504,000	Smelting, refining, lead.....	8,085	167,406,000
Iron, steel, blast furnaces.....	43,065	391,423,000	Smelting, refining, zinc.....	7,156	34,206,000
Iron, steel, rolling mills.....	260,762	985,762,000	Smelting, refining, not from ore.....	2,596	23,072,000
Iron, steel, bolts, nuts, etc.....	12,395	24,485,000	Soap	18,393	11,358,000
Iron, steel, doors, shutters.....	1,816	3,006,000	Soda water apparatus.....	2,399	6,556,000
Iron, steel forgings.....	9,193	20,293,000	Sporting goods.....	5,993	11,052,000
Iron, steel, nails, spikes.....	3,239	8,192,000	Springs, steel, car.....	3,573	9,005,000
Iron, steel pipe, wrought.....	7,309	30,886,000	Stationery goods.....	7,938	16,647,000
Jewelry.....	36,992	80,350,000	Statuary, art goods.....	2,172	3,442,000
Jewelry cases.....	2,441	3,116,000	Steam packing.....	4,968	12,160,000
Kaolin, ground earths.....	2,351	4,681,000	Stereotyping, electrotyping.....	3,661	6,384,000
Labels, tags.....	2,880	4,670,000	Stoves, furnaces.....	42,921	78,853,000
Lapidary work.....	886	9,173,000	Sugar, molasses (no beet).....	15,658	279,249,000
Lead, refined, not packers'.....	515	10,326,000	Sulphuric, nitric, acids.....	2,582	9,884,000
Lasts	2,029	4,159,000	Surgical appliances.....	5,805	12,399,000
Lead, bar, etc.....	1,044	9,145,000	Tin plate,terne plate.....	5,246	47,970,000
Leather goods.....	43,525	104,719,000	Tinfoil	762	3,419,000
Leather, tanned, etc.....	67,100	327,874,000	Tobacco manufactures.....	197,637	416,685,000
Lime	15,659	17,852,000	Toys and games.....	4,534	8,264,000
Liquors, distilled.....	8,328	204,698,000	Turpentine, rosin.....	4,534	25,295,000
Liquors, malt.....	66,725	374,730,000	Typefoundry, printing materials.....	2,597	4,704,000
Liquors, vinous.....	2,726	13,121,000	Typewriters, supplies.....	12,101	19,719,000
Locomotives, not made by rail- road companies.....	16,945	31,582,000	Umbrellas, canes.....	6,505	15,864,000
			Upholstering materials.....	4,777	13,054,000

Industry.	Persons.*	Value products.	Industry.	Persons.*	Value products.
Vault lights, ventilators.....	453	\$957,000	Wirework, rope, cable.....	14,994	\$41,938,000
Vinegar and cider.....	3,073	8,448,000	Wood distillation.....	3,095	9,737,000
Wall paper.....	4,746	14,449,000	Wood carpet.....	221	490,000
Wall plaster.....	5,624	12,804,000	Wood preserving.....	2,875	14,099,000
Washing machines.....	2,294	5,825,000	Wood, turned, carved.....	16,243	22,199,000
Waste.....	2,129	11,398,000	Wool pulling.....	759	5,181,000
Wheelbarrows.....	775	1,625,000	Wool scouring.....	1,262	3,289,000
Whips.....	1,946	3,949,000	Woolen goods.....	175,176	435,979,000
Windmills.....	2,742	6,677,000	All other industries.....	132	390,000
Window shades.....	4,770	18,571,000	*Includes proprietors, salaried officials, clerks and wage earners.		
Wire.....	19,945	84,486,000			

MANUFACTURES BY STATES (1909).

State.	Capital invested.	Gross value of product.	State.	Capital invested.	Gross value of product.
Alabama.....	\$173,180,000	\$145,962,000	Nevada.....	\$9,806,000	\$11,887,000
Arizona.....	32,873,000	50,267,000	New Hampshire.....	139,990,000	164,581,000
Arkansas.....	70,174,000	74,916,000	New Jersey.....	977,172,000	1,155,529,000
California.....	537,134,000	529,761,000	New Mexico.....	7,743,000	7,898,000
Colorado.....	162,668,000	130,044,000	New York.....	2,779,497,000	3,369,490,000
Connecticut.....	517,546,000	490,272,000	North Carolina.....	217,185,000	216,656,000
Delaware.....	60,906,000	62,840,000	North Dakota.....	11,585,000	19,137,000
District of Columbia.....	30,553,000	25,939,000	Ohio.....	1,300,723,000	1,437,936,000
Florida.....	65,291,000	72,890,000	Oklahoma.....	38,373,000	53,682,000
Georgia.....	202,773,000	202,863,000	Oregon.....	89,082,000	93,005,000
Idaho.....	32,477,000	22,400,000	Pennsylvania.....	2,749,006,000	2,826,742,000
Illinois.....	1,548,171,000	1,919,277,000	Rhode Island.....	290,901,000	280,344,000
Indiana.....	508,717,000	579,075,000	South Carolina.....	173,221,000	113,236,000
Iowa.....	171,219,000	259,238,000	South Dakota.....	13,018,000	17,870,000
Kansas.....	156,090,000	325,104,000	Tennessee.....	167,924,000	180,217,000
Kentucky.....	172,779,000	223,754,000	Texas.....	216,876,000	272,896,000
Louisiana.....	231,816,000	232,949,000	Utah.....	52,627,000	61,989,000
Maine.....	202,260,000	176,029,000	Vermont.....	73,470,000	68,310,000
Maryland.....	251,227,000	315,669,000	Virginia.....	216,392,000	219,794,000
Massachusetts.....	1,279,687,000	1,490,529,000	Washington.....	222,261,000	220,746,000
Michigan.....	533,947,000	685,109,000	West Virginia.....	150,922,000	161,949,000
Minnesota.....	275,416,000	409,420,000	Wisconsin.....	605,657,000	590,305,000
Mississippi.....	72,393,000	80,555,000	Wyoming.....	6,195,000	6,249,000
Missouri.....	444,343,000	574,111,000	Total.....	18,428,270,000	20,672,052,000
Montana.....	44,588,000	73,272,000	Total 1899.....	8,975,256,000	11,406,927,000
Nebraska.....	99,901,000	199,019,000	Per cent increase.....	105.3	81.2

MANUFACTURES IN FIFTY LEADING CITIES (1909).

City.	Value of Rank in product.	Rank in Wage product.	City.	Value of Rank in product.	Rank in Wage product.	
New York, N. Y.....	\$2,029,693,000	1	554,002	Worcester, Mass.....	\$77,148,000 26	28,221
Chicago, Ill.....	1,281,171,000	2	293,977	Bayonne, N. J.....	73,641,000 27	7,519
Philadelphia, Pa.....	746,076,000	3	251,884	Akron, O.....	73,158,000 28	15,831
St. Louis, Mo.....	328,495,000	4	87,371	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	73,093,000 29	5,866
Cleveland, O.....	271,961,000	5	84,728	Lynn, Mass.....	71,503,000 30	27,368
Detroit, Mich.....	252,992,000	6	31,011	Paterson, N. J.....	69,584,000 31	32,004
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	243,454,000	7	67,474	Los Angeles, Cal.....	68,586,000 32	17,327
Boston, Mass.....	237,457,000	8	69,637	Bridgeport, Conn.....	65,609,000 33	25,775
Buffalo, N. Y.....	218,804,000	9	51,412	Fall River, Mass.....	64,146,000 34	37,139
Milwaukee, Wis.....	208,324,000	10	59,502	Peoria, Ill.....	63,061,000 35	5,981
Newark, N. J.....	202,511,000	11	59,955	Toledo, O.....	61,230,000 36	18,878
Cincinnati, O.....	194,516,000	12	60,192	Omaha, Neb.....	60,854,000 37	8,023
Baltimore, Md.....	186,978,000	13	71,444	Dayton, O.....	60,378,000 38	21,549
Minneapolis, Minn.....	165,406,000	14	26,962	Lowell, Mass.....	60,271,000 39	32,575
Kansas City, Kas.....	164,081,000	15	12,294	Yonkers, N. Y.....	59,334,000 40	12,711
San Francisco, Cal.....	133,041,000	16	28,244	St. Paul, Minn.....	58,990,000 41	19,339
Jersey City, N. J.....	128,775,000	17	25,454	Kansas City, Mo.....	54,704,000 42	14,643
Indianapolis, Ind.....	126,522,000	18	31,815	New Bedford, Mass.....	53,238,000 43	25,666
Providence, R. I.....	120,241,000	19	46,381	Denver, Col.....	51,538,000 44	12,058
Rochester, N. Y.....	112,676,000	20	39,103	Reading, Pa.....	51,135,000 45	24,145
Louisville, Ky.....	101,284,000	21	27,023	New Haven, Conn.....	51,071,000 46	23,547
South Omaha, Neb.....	92,436,000	22	6,306	Seattle, Wash.....	50,569,000 47	11,331
Youngstown, O.....	81,271,000	23	10,498	Waterbury, Conn.....	50,350,000 48	20,120
Lawrence, Mass.....	79,993,000	24	30,542	Syracuse, N. Y.....	49,435,000 49	18,148
New Orleans, La.....	78,794,000	25	17,186	Camden, N. J.....	49,138,000 50	16,527

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905 and incorporated by the congress of the United States in 1906 for the purpose of providing retiring allowances for teachers and officers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and, in general, of advancing the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education. By the ninth annual meeting of the trustees in 1914, 432 allowances were being paid to teachers and to widows of teachers, the amount of the average allowance being \$1,594.83, the total an-

nual cost being \$634,863.77 and the average age of retirement being about 69 years.

In the administration of its endowment, which now amounts to \$15,000,000, the foundation has restricted its allowances to professors and officers in a list of seventy-three institutions, selected for their educational standing, and has published a series of widely influential reports and bulletins concerning educational conditions. The president of the foundation is Henry S. Pritchett; its trustees are presidents of universities and colleges and financiers. Further information may be had by addressing the secretary, Clyde Furst, 576 5th avenue, New York.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

[From official pamphlet issued by the postoffice department.]

DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER.

CLASSIFICATION AND RATES OF POSTAGE.

Domestic mail matter includes mail addressed for local delivery or for transmission from one place to another within the United States, or to or from or between the possessions of the United States, and to that for transmission to or from the United States or its possessions and officers or members of crews of United States naval vessels, and to or from the United States postal agents at Shanghai, China, and to officers and men of the United States navy in the United States Naval hospital at Yokohama, Japan, and is divided into four classes: First, second, third, fourth (parcel post).

Domestic rates and conditions, with certain exceptions, apply to mail addressed to Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama. The domestic rates apply also to letters, but not to other articles, addressed to Great Britain, Ireland and Newfoundland, and to letters for Germany dispatched only by steamers which sail direct to German ports.

Prepayment of postage on domestic matter at time of mailing, by stamps affixed, is required. By special permission, however, postage on matter of the third and fourth classes mailed in quantities of not less than 2,000 identical pieces may be paid in money.

Concealed matter—Matter of a higher class inclosed with matter of a lower class subjects the whole to the higher rate. Persons knowingly concealing or inclosing matter of a higher class in that of a lower class for the purpose of evading payment of the proper postage are liable to a fine of not more than \$100.

FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

First-class matter includes written matter, namely, letters, postal cards, postcards (private mailing cards) and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same and the writing authorized by law on matter of other classes). Also matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

Rates of postage—Letters and other first-class matter, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Postcards and postal cards, 1 cent each. "Drop letters," addressed for delivery at the office where mailed, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof when deposited at postoffices where letter carrier service is not established. Letters addressed to patrons served by rural or star route carriers or deposited in boxes along such routes are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. There is no drop rate on mail other than letters.

The limit of weight of first-class matter is four pounds.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Second-class matter includes newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of entry as second-class matter. No limit of weight is prescribed.

Rate of postage—Newspapers and periodical publications of the second class, when sent unsealed by others than the publisher or a news agent, 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof on each separately addressed copy or package of unaddressed copies. To be entitled to this rate the copies must be complete. Incomplete copies are third-class matter.

Additions to second-class matter—On the wrapper or the matter itself there may be written or printed: (1) The name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from"; (2) the name and address of the person to whom sent; (3) the words "sample copy," or "marked copy," or both, as the case may be.

On the matter itself the sender may place all that is permitted on the wrapper; correct typographical errors in the text; designate by marks,

not by words, a word or passage in the text to which it is desired to call attention.

Other writing will subject the package to the first-class rate.

THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

Third-class matter embraces circulars, newspapers and periodicals not admitted to the second class, nor embraced in the term "book," miscellaneous printed matter on paper not having the nature of an actual personal correspondence, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, and matter in point print or raised characters used by the blind. (Books are included in fourth-class or parcel post mail.)

Typewriting and carbon and letter press copies thereof are the equivalent of handwriting and are classed as such in all cases. Matter produced by the photographic process (including blue prints), is printed matter. Matter printed on material other than paper is fourth-class.

Circulars—A circular is a printed letter sent in identical terms to several persons. It may bear a written, typewritten or hand-stamped date, name and address of person addressed and of the sender and corrections of mere typographical errors. When a name (except that of the addressee or sender), date (other than that of the circular), or anything else is handwritten or typewritten in the body of a circular for any other reason than to correct a genuine typographical error, the circular is subject to postage at the first-class (letter) rate, whether sealed or unsealed.

Reproductions or imitations of handwriting and typewriting obtained by means of the printing press, neostyle, multigraph or similar mechanical process will be treated as third-class matter, provided they are mailed at the postoffice or other depository designated by the postmaster in a minimum number of twenty identical, unsealed copies. If mailed elsewhere or in less quantity they will be subject to the first-class rate.

Matter for the blind—Letters and reading matter for the blind are transmissible in the mails under certain conditions at special rates, which may be ascertained from the postmaster.

The rate of postage on unsealed third-class matter is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof on each individually addressed piece or package.

The limit of weight of third-class matter is four pounds. Parcels of printed matter weighing more than four pounds which do not exceed the limit of weight and size for fourth-class matter come within that class and are mailable at the parcel post rates.

Additions to third-class matter—On the wrapper, envelope or the tag or label attached thereto, or upon the matter itself, in addition to the name and address of the addressee, there may be written or printed the name, occupation and residence or business address of the sender, preceded by the word "from." There may also be placed on the wrapper, envelope, tag or label, either written or otherwise, the inscription "Do not open until Christmas," or words to that effect, and any printed matter mailable as third-class, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for a legible address, postmark and the necessary postage stamps.

The words "Please send out" or "Post up," or other similar directions or requests, not a part of the address, nor necessary to effect delivery, may not be placed upon the wrapper of third-class matter or upon the matter itself without subjecting it to postage at the letter rate.

On the matter itself the sender may place all that is permitted on the wrapper and may make marks other than by written or printed words to call attention to any word or passage in the text and may correct any typographical errors.

There may also be written or printed upon any photograph, or other matter of the third class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. Such words as "Dear Sir," "My Dear Friend," "Yours truly," "Sincerely yours," "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year" and "With best wishes," written upon third-class matter, are permissible inscriptions. A serial number written or impressed upon third-class matter does not affect its classification.

Written designation of contents, such as "Printed matter," "Photo," is permissible upon the wrapper of third-class matter.

Inclosures.—A single card bearing the written name and address of the sender or an envelope bearing a written or printed name and address of the sender may be inclosed with a circular or other third-class matter without affecting its classification.

Hand-stamped imprints on third-class matter will not affect its classification except when the added matter is in itself personal or converts the original matter into a personal communication; in the latter case, however, the mailing at one time at the postoffice window or other depository designated by the postmaster of not less than twenty identical unsealed copies will be sufficient evidence of impersonal character to entitle such matter to the third-class rate.

Corrections in proof sheets include the alteration of the text and insertion of new matter, as well as the correction of typographical and other errors; include also marginal instructions to the printer necessary to the correction of the matter or its proper appearance in print. Part of an article may be entirely rewritten if that be necessary for correction. Corrections should be upon the margin of or attached to the proof sheets. Manuscript of one article cannot be inclosed with proof or corrected proof sheets of another except at the first-class rate.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER (DOMESTIC PARCEL POST).
Fourth-class matter embraces that known as domestic parcel post mail and includes farm and factory products (and books), not now embraced by law in either the first or second class or (with the exception of books) in the third class, not exceeding fifty pounds in weight (when mailed for delivery within the first or second zones, nor exceeding twenty pounds in weight when mailed for delivery within any of the other zones), nor greater in size than 84 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employee or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter and not of a character perishable, within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

Extent and usefulness of parcel post.—The domestic parcel post offers a convenient, quick and efficient means of transporting mailable parcels to any postoffice in the United States or its possessions. The service reaches more places than any other transportation agency. Special treatment and advantages are accorded to shipments of farm products weighing between 20 and 50 pounds. Low postage rates, based on the service rendered, are provided. The rates to near by zones are particularly advantageous. Parcels may be insured against loss and may be sent C. O. D.

Rates of postage.—To be fully prepaid—unsealed—are as follows.

(a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(b) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(c) Parcels weighing more than 3 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound

rates shown in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound:

Zones.																	
Weight in lbs.	1st. Up to 50 lbs.	2d. 50 to 100 lbs.	3d. 100 to 150 lbs.	4th. 150 to 200 lbs.	5th. 200 to 250 lbs.	6th. 250 to 300 lbs.	7th. 300 to 350 lbs.	8th. 350 to 400 lbs.									
1...	\$.05	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10									
2...	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21									
3...	.07	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31									
4...	.08	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41									
5...	.09	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51									
6...	.10	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61									
7...	.11	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71									
8...	.12	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81									
9...	.13	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91									
10...	.14	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01									
11...	.15	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11									
12...	.16	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21									
13...	.17	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31									
14...	.18	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41									
15...	.19	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51									
16...	.20	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61									
17...	.21	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71									
18...	.22	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81									
19...	.23	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91									
20...	.24	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01									
21...	.25	.25	.25														
22...	.26	.26	.26														
23...	.27	.27	.27														
24...	.28	.28	.28														
25...	.29	.29	.29														
26...	.30	.30	.30														
27...	.31	.31	.31														
28...	.32	.32	.32														
29...	.33	.33	.33														
30...	.34	.34	.34														
31...	.35	.35	.35														
32...	.36	.36	.36														
33...	.37	.37	.37														
34...	.38	.38	.38														
35...	.39	.39	.39														
36...	.40	.40	.40														
37...	.41	.41	.41														
38...	.42	.42	.42														
39...	.43	.43	.43														
40...	.44	.44	.44														
41...	.45	.45	.45														
42...	.46	.46	.46														
43...	.47	.47	.47														
44...	.48	.48	.48														
45...	.49	.49	.49														
46...	.50	.50	.50														
47...	.51	.51	.51														
48...	.52	.52	.52														
49...	.53	.53	.53														
50...	.54	.54	.54														

**ZONES—PARCEL POST GUIDE
AND MAPS.**

For parcel post purposes the United States is divided into units of area, thirty minutes square. Such units form the basis of the eight postal zones. To ascertain in which zone a postoffice is located from the office of mailing, a parcel post guide, costing 55 cents, and map, costing 20 cents, are jointly used. The guide applies to all offices, but a separate map is required for each unit. A zone key is furnished with the guide for use in the units of area, in which some of the largest postoffices are located, and makes the map for these units unnecessary. The guide and maps may be purchased by sending a money order to the third assistant postmaster-general, Washington, D. C. Stamps are not accepted.

ZONES—PARCEL POST GUIDE AND MAPS.

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The local rate applies to parcels mailed under the following conditions:

(1) At any postoffice, for local delivery at such office.

(2) At any city letter carrier office or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office.

(3) At any postoffice from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or when mailed at any point on a rural route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or for delivery on any other rural route starting from the same office.

Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine islands, etc.—The eighth zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof on all parcels weighing more than four ounces (except books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants weighing eight ounces or less), applies (1) between the United States and the Hawaiian islands; (2) between the United States and its postal agency at Shanghai, China; (3) between any two points in Alaska and between any point in Alaska and any other point in the United States; (4) between the United States and the Canal Zone; (5) between the United States and the Philippine islands; (6) to, from or between Guam, Tutuila, Manua and other islands of the Samoan group

east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich and the United States and its other possessions; (7) between the United States and its naval vessels stationed in foreign waters.

Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Republic of Panama—The rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof also applies to fourth-class matter, including seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants (but excepting books and other printed matter on which the rate is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof in all cases), weighing more than four ounces and not exceeding four pounds six ounces when mailed to Canada, Mexico, Cuba and the Republic of Panama. (Parcels weighing up to eleven pounds may be sent to Mexico and the Republic of Panama as foreign parcel post mail under the parcel post conventions with those countries.)

The limit of weight of fourth-class matter is fifty pounds for parcels mailed for delivery within the first and second zones and twenty pounds for all other zones.

Limit of size—Parcel post matter may not exceed eighty-four inches in length and girth combined. In measuring a parcel the greatest distance in a straight line between the ends (but not around the parcel), is taken as its length; while the distance around the parcel at its thickest part is taken as its girth.

Name and address of sender—A parcel of fourth-class matter may not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender, which should be preceded by the word "from."

Additions to fourth-class mail—The written additions permissible upon third-class matter also may be placed on fourth-class matter together with any marks, numbers, names or letters for purpose of description or they may be placed on the wrapper or cover, tag or label. Space sufficient for a legible address, postmark and the necessary postage stamps must be left on the address side of parcels.

Inclosures—There may be inclosed with fourth-class matter a written or printed invoice showing the name and address of the sender and of the addressee; the names and quantities of articles inclosed, together with inscriptions indicating "for purpose of description," the price, style, stock number, size and quality of the articles; the order or file number, date of order and date and manner of shipment, and the initials or name of the salesman or of the person by whom the articles were packed or checked.

Inscriptions, such as "Merry Christmas," "With best wishes," "Do not open until Christmas," or words to that effect, may be written on fourth-class mail or on a card inclosed therewith.

Communications attached to parcels—When it is desired to send a communication with a parcel on which postage at the fourth-class rate has been fully prepaid, the communication may be placed in an envelope fully prepaid at the first-class rate and addressed to correspond with the address on the parcel and then be tied to or otherwise securely attached to the outside of the parcel in such manner as to prevent its separation therefrom and not to interfere with the address on the parcel. The stamps to cover the postage on the parcel must be affixed to the wrapper of the parcel and those to pay the postage on the communication must be affixed to the envelope of the communication. Parcels to which such communications are attached are treated as fourth-class matter. Only one special delivery fee is required on such parcels sent as special delivery matter.

Public library books, otherwise available as parcel post matter, may bear any printed or written mark constituting a necessary inscription for the purpose of a permanent library record.

Proprietary articles of merchandise, such as harmless medicinal preparations, soaps, tobacco, food products, etc., put up in fixed quantities, in original sealed packages by the manufacturer so

as to allow examination of the packages in their simplest mercantile form and labeled in printing so as to show the nature of contents, quantity and name of the manufacturer, are mailable at the fourth-class rates of postage. If such sealed packages are inclosed in an outer wrapper, the latter must not be sealed.

Meats and meat-food products—Before meat or meat-food products of cattle, sheep, swine or goats may be accepted for mailing from one state or territory to another state or territory, the certificate of inspection or exemption required by section 477, Postal Laws and Regulations, must be filed with the postmaster. Such certificates must be prepared and furnished by the sender.

Game—The dead bodies of any wild animals or birds or parts thereof, including furs, skins, plumage, etc., lawfully killed and offered for shipment may be accepted for mailing only when the parcels are plainly marked to show the actual nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. The dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds which have been killed or offered for shipment in violation of the laws of a state, territory or district are unmailable, persons sending such articles and the addressees knowingly receiving them in violation of law being liable to a fine of not more than \$200.

Nursery stock, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable and flower seeds, bedding plants and other herbaceous plants, bulbs and roots, may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied with a certificate from a state or government inspector to the effect that the nursery from which such nursery stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects and the parcel containing such nursery stock is plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender.

Place of mailing—Parcels of books, seeds and plants weighing more than eight ounces and parcels of other fourth-class matter weighing more than four ounces must be mailed at a postoffice, branch postoffice, named, numbered or lettered station or delivered to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter. Smaller parcels may be deposited in letter or package boxes.

INSURANCE OF FOURTH-CLASS MAIL.

Fees and conditions—Fourth-class or domestic parcel post mail (but no other) may not be registered, but may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$5 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed \$25 on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed \$50 on payment of a fee of 10 cents, or not to exceed \$100 on payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed; but indemnity will not be allowed in cases of loss of such mail addressed to the Philippine islands, unless the loss occurred in the postal service of the United States.

Such mail may be insured at any postoffice or station thereof, or by rural carriers. The sender must fill out an insurance tag, which will be furnished him on request, to be attached to the parcel.

Return receipts for insured parcels may be obtained by indorsing the parcels and tags "Return receipt desired."

Indemnity for lost insured parcels is paid for their actual value within the limit of insurance. No indemnity is payable on account of mere partial damage. However, when an article is so damaged as to render it wholly worthless, it is regarded as lost, provided it was packed and indorsed in accordance with the postal requirements. No indemnity is paid for labor, workmanship, etc., in repairing partial damage.

COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE.

Conditions and fee.—Parcels of fourth-class or parcel post matter (but no other) may be sent C. O. D. from one domestic money order post-office to another, including those in the Canal Zone, on payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid with stamps affixed. The amount to be collected and remitted to the sender must not exceed \$100. The remittance is made by postoffice money order, the fee therefor being included in the amount collected from the addressee. A C. O. D. tag furnished by the postmaster must be filled in by the sender and attached to the parcel. The C. O. D. fee also covers insurance against loss up to \$50.

A receipt is given the sender of a C. O. D. parcel at the time of mailing, but no return receipt is furnished, as the remittance shows that delivery has been made.

Examination of contents of a C. O. D. parcel is not permitted until it has been receipted for and all charges paid.

Indemnity for lost C. O. D. parcels is paid for, the actual value not to exceed \$50, under the conditions governing the payment of indemnity for lost insured parcels.

PREPARATION AND WRAPPING OF MAIL MATTER.

Envelopes of weak or unsubstantial paper should not be used. It is recommended that stamped envelopes, on sale at all postoffices, be used.

Examination.—Second, third and fourth class matter must be so wrapped or enveloped that the contents may be examined easily by postal officials. When not so wrapped or when bearing or containing writing not authorized by law the matter will be treated as of the first class.

Nailed boxes.—Parcel post mail may be inclosed in boxes to which the lids are nailed or screwed, provided the lids can be readily removed with a chisel or screwdriver for examination of contents.

Wrapping.—All matter should be securely wrapped so as to bear transmission without breaking or injuring mail bags, their contents or the persons handling them.

Parcels weighing twenty pounds or under are generally carried inside mail bags with other mail; those weighing over twenty pounds are usually carried outside mail bags. They should be wrapped with that understanding.

Umbrellas, canes, golfsticks and similar articles must be re-enforced by strips of wood or otherwise sufficiently wrapped to withstand handling and transportation.

Hats must be packed in strong boxes; if in ordinary pasteboard hatboxes they must be properly crated.

Cut flowers, candies, etc., should be inclosed in strong and suitable boxes.

Stove castings and pieces of machinery should be protected with excelsior or similar material and wrapped in cloth or strong paper or be properly boxed or crated.

Mailable hides and pelts must be thoroughly wrapped to prevent the escape of grease.

Harmful articles not absolutely excluded from the mails, but which, from their form or nature, might, unless properly secured, destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, may be transmitted in the mails only when packed in accordance with the postal regulations.

Sharp-pointed or sharp-edged instruments or tools must have their points and edges protected so that they cannot cut through their covering.

Powders and all pulverized dry substances must be so wrapped that none of the contents of the package will sift out.

Pastes, salves, etc., not easily liquefiable must be inclosed in water-tight containers and placed in strong boxes and securely wrapped.

Liquids.—Admissible liquids in packages not exceeding the limit of weight of fourth-class matter will be acceptable for mailing when intended for delivery at the office of mailing or on a

rural route starting therefrom when inclosed in a glass or metal container securely inclosed and heavily wrapped, provided it is not necessary to transport them over steam or electric railways.

Admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves or other articles easily liquefiable will be accepted for mailing, regardless of distance, when they conform to the following conditions:

(a) When in strong glass bottles holding four ounces or less the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed twenty-four ounces, liquid measure. Each bottle shall be wrapped in paper or other absorbent substance and then all placed in a box made of cardboard or other suitable material and packed in a container made of double faced corrugated pasteboard of good quality. The corners of the container must fit tightly and be re-enforced with tape so as to prevent the escape of any liquid if the contents should be broken, and the whole parcel shall be securely wrapped with strong paper and tied with twine. Single bottles of liquid holding four ounces or less may also be packed as prescribed in the following paragraphs (b) and (c):

(b) When in glass bottles holding more than four ounces the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed sixteen ounces, liquid measure. The bottle must be very strong and must be inclosed in a block or tube of metal, wood, papier mache or similar material, and there must be provided between the bottle and the block or tube a cushion of cotton, felt or other absorbent. The block or tube, if of wood or papier mache, must be at least one-eighth of an inch thick for bottles holding eight ounces or less and at least three-sixteenths of an inch thick for bottles holding more than eight ounces. The block or tube must be rendered watertight by an application on the inside of paraffin or other suitable substance and must be closed by a screw-top cover with sufficient screw threads to require at least one and one-half complete turns before it will come off. The cover must be provided with a washer so that no liquid could escape if the bottle should be broken. Any number of bottles separately packed as herein prescribed may be included in a single package if the limit of weight and size for fourth-class matter be not exceeded.

(c) Bottles containing liquid may also be packed in strong and tight receptacles of wood, metal or waterproof corrugated pasteboard. Space must be left all around the bottle, which must be filled with bran, sawdust or other absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid if the bottle should get broken.

(d) When in a metal container the weight limit of the parcel is the same as for other fourth-class matter. The container must be securely sealed and inclosed in a strong box.

(e) When in parcels weighing more than twenty pounds mailable liquids in securely sealed glass bottles or metal cans will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when packed in strong boxes and surrounded with sawdust or other suitable substance to protect the contents from breakage. All such packages to be marked "Fragile—This side up," or with similar inscription, and to be transported outside of mail bags.

All packages containing liquid must be marked "Fragile."

Fragile articles.—Articles easily broken must be very securely wrapped for safe transmission.

Glass, crockery, fragile toys, etc., must be so packed as to prevent the escape of particles or pieces from the packages if broken in transit. Cigars should be packed in a manner to prevent damage by shock or jar.

Maps, drawings, paintings, etc., must be suitably protected with stout material to prevent damage. When not flat they should be rolled around a stout stick and carefully wrapped or inclosed in a strong pasteboard tube.

Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when so packed in a basket or other container as to prevent damage to other mail.

Eggs will be accepted for mailing, regardless

of distance, when each egg is separately wrapped and surrounded with excelsior, cotton or other suitable material and packed in a strong container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard, metal, wood or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package. All such parcels shall be labeled "Eggs."

Eggs in parcels weighing more than twenty pounds will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when packed in crates, boxes, buckets or other containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the package and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. Such packages to be marked "Eggs—This side up," and to be transported outside of mail bags.

Perishable articles—Parcels containing perishable articles shall be marked "Perishable." Articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery shall not be accepted for mailing.

Butter, lard and perishable articles such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries and articles of a similar nature which decay quickly, when so packed or wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail, will be accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom. When inclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard or other suitable material, and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to all offices to which in the ordinary course of mail they can be sent without spoiling.

Butter, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits and other perishable articles in parcels weighing more than twenty pounds will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when suitably wrapped or inclosed and packed in crates, boxes or other suitable containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the package and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. All such parcels to be transported outside of mail bags.

Vegetables and fruits which do not decay quickly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail.

ADDRESSING MAIL MATTER.

Exercise care—Because of carelessness in addressing and preparing matter for mailing or failure of sender to place his name and address on millions of letters and other pieces of mail which cannot be delivered or returned to the sender are each year sent to the division of dead letters. This seriously impairs the efficiency of the postal service and causes much additional expense. The practice of some business concerns of omitting street numbers, etc., from their stationery and advertisements results in increasing the volume of insufficiently addressed mail.

Write plainly the name of the person addressed, street and number or number of rural route, post-office and state in full. When the name of the state is abbreviated, frequently Va. and Pa., Md. and Ind., Col. and Cal., Miss. and Minn. and others are confused and mail is misdirected, as post-offices of the same name are located in several different states.

Do not abbreviate or use lead pencil.

The words "General delivery" should not be used as a part of the address when delivery by city or rural carrier is desired, but only in cases when it is known or believed that the addressee calls at the general delivery for his mail.

The word "Personal" does not affect the delivery of mail and should be placed only on mail intended for the personal attention of the addressee.

Directions for transmittal, delivery, forwarding or return of mail are deemed part of address. "In care of ——"—Mail addressed to one person in care of another will be delivered to the first of the two persons named who may call for it or to the address of the person in whose care it is directed in the absence of other instructions.

Fictitious addresses—Ordinary mail addressed to fictitious names of persons or firms or to no particular person will not be delivered unless directed to be delivered at a designated place, as a postoffice box, street and number or in the care of a person or firm receiving mail at the postoffice of address.

RETURN CARDS.

The sender's name and address must be placed on all fourth-class or parcel post mail and on all registered mail and should be placed on all other mail in the upper left corner of the envelope or wrapper. This will secure its return, if desired, when undelivered.

Time specified—A return request should not specify a number of days fewer than three nor more than thirty.

Hotel envelopes—If the sender of a letter mailed in the envelope of a hotel desires to have the letter returned if not delivered he should add to the hotel card a request to that effect.

Postage stamps should be securely affixed to the upper right corner of the address side, care being taken that one does not overlap another.

Space must be left on the address side of all mail sufficient for a legible address and for all directions permissible thereon, for postage stamps, postmarking, rating and any words necessary for forwarding or return.

Avoid delay by depositing mail as soon as it is ready, thus insuring prompt dispatch.

UNMAILABLE MATTER.

Definition—Unmailable domestic matter—that is, matter which is not admissible to the United States mails for dispatch or delivery in the United States or in any of its possessions—includes:

Address defective—All matter illegibly, incorrectly or insufficiently addressed.

Postage not prepaid—First-class matter not prepaid one full rate—2 cents—and all other matter not fully prepaid.

Overweight and oversize—All matter exceeding the limit of weight or size prescribed by law.

Game killed or offered for mailing in violation of law.

Meat and meat-food products of cattle, sheep, swine and goats presented without the required certificate of inspection or exemption.

Nursery stock not accompanied with certificate of inspection.

Poisons, liquors, live animals, fowls, etc.—All matter harmful in its nature, as poisons, explosives or inflammable articles, matches, live animals, fowls, insects and reptiles, guano or any article exhaling a bad odor, and vinous, spirituous or malt liquors. The postal laws provide a severe penalty for the mailing of poisons, explosives or inflammable articles and intoxicating liquors.

Tinsel, glass—Postcards and postal cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel or other similar substances are unmailable, except when inclosed in envelopes tightly sealed to prevent the escape of such particles or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substance from being rubbed off.

Obscene and indecent—All obscene, lewd or lascivious matter and every article or thing intended, designed or adapted for any indecent or immoral purpose or for the prevention of conception or procuring abortion or matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder or assassination.

Defamatory, dunning, etc.—Postal, post or other cards mailed without wrappers and all matter bearing upon the outside cover or wrapper any delineation, epithets, terms or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, threatening or dunning character or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another.

Lottery and fraud—All matter concerning any lottery, so-called gift concert or other enterprise of chance or concerning schemes devised

for the purpose of obtaining money or property under false pretenses.

POSTCARDS (PRIVATE MAILING CARDS).

Transmissible, when and where—Postcards manufactured by private persons, consisting of an unfolded piece of cardboard in quality and weight substantially like the government postal card, not exceeding in size 3 9-16 by 5 9-16 inches nor less than 2 3/4 by 4 inches, bearing either written or printed messages, are transmissible without cover in the domestic mails (including the possessions of the United States) and to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama and city of Shanghai (China), at the postage rate of 1 cent each and in the foreign mails at the rate of 2 cents each.

Advertisements and illustrations may appear on the back of the card and on the left half of the face.

Nonconforming cards, rate—Cards which do not conform to the foregoing conditions are chargeable with postage at the letter rate if wholly or partly in writing or at the third-class rate if entirely in print.

Under cover, rate—Cards mailed under cover of sealed envelopes (transparent or otherwise) are chargeable with postage at the first-class rate; if inclosed in unsealed envelopes they are subject to postage at the first-class rate if wholly or partly in writing or the third-class rate if entirely in print—to be prepaid with stamps affixed to the envelope. Stamps affixed to matter inclosed in envelopes are not recognized in payment of postage thereon.

Folded advertising cards and other matter entirely in print, arranged with a detachable part for use as a postcard, are mailable as third-class matter.

Double or folded postcards are not authorized by law.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are furnished at the postage value represented by the stamp impressed thereon; single postal cards for domestic and foreign correspondence at 1 cent and 2 cents each, respectively, and reply (double) postal cards at 2 cents and 4 cents each, respectively.

Additions—Government postal cards may bear written, printed or other additions as follows:

Addresses on postal cards may be either written, printed or affixed thereto.

Advertisements, illustrations or writing may appear on the back of the card and on the left third of the face.

The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line placed approximately one-third of the distance from the left end of the card; the space to the left of the line to be used for the message, but the space to the right for the address only.

Unauthorized additions—The addition to a postal card of matter other than as above authorized will subject it, when mailed, to postage at the letter rate, if wholly or partly in writing, or at the rate for the added matter, if it bears no writing. In such case the postage value of the stamp impressed on the card will not be impaired.

Sheets of postal cards are furnished for printing purposes, but to be good for postage the cards must be cut to regulation size.

International postal cards—The United States international 2-cent single and reply postal cards should be used for correspondence with foreign countries, except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, the Philippine islands and city of Shanghai (China), to which the domestic 1-cent single and reply cards are mailable, but when these international cards cannot be obtained it is allowable to use the United States domestic 1-cent single and reply postal cards with 1-cent United States adhesive postage stamps affixed thereto.

Redemption—Uncanceled, unserviceable and spoiled postal cards not treated by bronzing, enameling or other process of coating, may be redeemed in postage stamps or other stamped paper only at 75 per cent of their postage value

when presented by the original purchaser, but parts or pieces of cards will not be redeemed.

Remailing—Used postal cards conforming to the conditions prescribed for postcards may be remailed upon prepayment of 1-cent postage with stamp affixed.

Reply postal cards—Either half of a domestic reply postal card may be used separately. Such postal cards should be folded before mailing and the initial half should be detached when the reply half is mailed for return.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Denominations—Postage stamps are issued in the following denominations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30 and 50 cent; 1, 2 and 5 dollar, and 10-cent special delivery.

Varieties on sale—Only the kinds and denominations of stamps and other postage-stamped paper for which there is demand are kept on sale at the smaller postoffices.

Sold by postmasters only—No postage-stamped paper is sold by the department direct; it must be bought through postmasters. Postmasters are not required to affix stamps to mail.

Books of 1 and 2 cent stamps, interleaved with nonadhesive paper, are on sale at postoffices at the following prices:

24 1c stamps....	25 cents	12 2c stamps....	25 cents
96 1c stamps....	97 cents	24 2c stamps....	49 cents
24 1c and 24 2c stamps	73 cents		

Stamps are issued in colls of 500 and 1,000, perforated or unperforated, with the stamps endwise or sidewise on paper cores one-half inch in diameter, the cost of coiling being charged to purchasers.

Unperforated stamps in sheets of 400 each are sold upon request for use in automatic stamp-affixing or stamp-vending machines, but such stamps must be cut apart accurately.

Special delivery stamps, 10 cents each, secure prompt handling and delivery of mail.

Good for postage—All postage stamps issued by the United States since 1860 are good for postage in the United States, Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Tutuila, but not in the Canal Zone or the Philippine Islands, except that embossed stamped envelopes, single 1-cent postal cards and the reply half of 1-cent double postal cards of the United States are valid for postage in the Philippine Islands when addressed to the United States. Postage stamps of the Canal Zone or Philippine Islands are not good for postage in the United States except that embossed stamped envelopes, single postal cards and the reply half of double postal cards of the Philippine Islands are valid for postage in the United States when addressed to the Philippine islands.

Not good for postage—Postage-due and special delivery stamps, mutilated or defaced stamps, internal revenue stamps and stamps cut from embossed stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers or postal cards are not good for postage.

Postage-due stamps are used by postmasters to witness the collection of postage on short-paid matter, and are not sold to the public.

Not redeemable or exchangeable—Postage stamps are not redeemable from the public. Nor may they be exchanged, unless presented at the postoffice by the original purchaser within two business days after the purchase.

Perforating of stamps—For the purpose of identification only, and not for advertising, postage stamps may be punctured or perforated with letters, numerals or other marks or devices, but the puncture or perforations shall not exceed 1-32 inch in diameter and the whole space occupied by the identification device shall not exceed one-half inch square.

Overlapping stamps—When stamps are so affixed to mail that one overlies another, concealing part of its surface, the stamp thus covered is not taken into account in prepayment.

Rare and canceled stamps—The postoffice department does not purchase canceled postage stamps; nor can it furnish information as to the value of rare stamps over their face.

Remittances—Postage stamps should not be used in making remittances. Ample registry and money order facilities are provided for the safe transmission of money by mail.

Currency—Postmasters are not required to accept in payment for postage stamps, etc., any currency which is so mutilated as to be uncurrent or as to render its genuineness doubtful; nor are they required to receive more than 25 cents in copper or nickel coins in any one payment. Postmasters are expected to make change whenever possible, but are not permitted to give credit for postage.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Denominations and sizes—The department issues twelve different sizes of stamped envelopes, the smallest 2½ by 5¼, the largest 4½ by 10½ inches, in three qualities and five colors of paper, as follows: First quality, white and amber; second quality, buff and blue; third quality, manila. The denominations are 1, 2, 4 and 5 cent.

Stamped newspaper wrappers are issued in 1-cent and 2-cent denominations and in two sizes.

Return card—When stamped envelopes are purchased in lots of 500 or its multiple, of a single size, quality and denomination, the department will, upon request through the purchaser's post-office, print his return card. Such cards are not printed on newspaper wrappers or postal cards.

The return card on stamped envelopes insures the return of undeliverable letters to the writer.

No advertisement will be printed on stamped envelopes by the department; but names indicating or incidentally disclosing the nature of the purchaser's business or vocation will be printed on them, if such name is used under corporate charter, copartnership agreement, or other articles of organization so designating the concern, or is the name under which the purchaser is actually doing business with the public.

The name and title of an officer of a firm, corporation, institution, association or society will be printed when so desired; for example, "John Doe, Treasurer, Washington Educational Association." Such titles as "M. D.," "D. D. S.," "Rev.," "LL. D.," etc., will be printed when they are clearly for purposes of identification and not for advertisement.

Redemption—Uncanceled and spoiled stamped envelopes presented in a substantially whole condition will be redeemed by postmasters at their face value only in postage stamps, stamped envelopes or postal cards; but stamped envelopes bearing a printed address will be redeemed only from the original purchaser. Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers which bear no printing indicating the original purchaser may be redeemed when presented by any responsible person.

WINDOW ENVELOPES.

"Window" envelopes, having an opening or a transparent panel in the front, through which the address upon the inclosure is disclosed, are mailable under conditions which may be learned upon inquiry of postmasters.

COLLECTION OF MAIL.

City collections—At offices where city delivery is in operation, mail is collected from street letter boxes. Carriers while on their routes will receive letters with postage stamps affixed handed them for mailing, and also small packages on which the postage is fully prepaid, if this does not interfere with the prompt delivery of mail and collections from street letter boxes. Carriers will not delay their deliveries by waiting for such matter, and are not permitted to accept money to pay postage thereon.

Rural collections—Mail for dispatch will be collected from patrons' boxes when the carrier is making deliveries and when signals are displayed on the boxes indicating that there is outgoing mail therein. Collections will also be made from such U. S. collection boxes as may be located

along the route. Rural carriers will accept any mailable matter properly addressed and bearing the necessary postage, or accompanied with sufficient money to purchase the same, which may be personally tendered to be delivered or dispatched; except that mail matter tendered shall not be accepted in a town or village having a postoffice if it is reliably ascertained that parties offering it intend by so doing to "boycott" the office to deprive it of legitimate revenue. Patrons of rural routes are expected to provide themselves with stamps, through purchase from the carriers, and to affix the proper postage to mail before depositing it in boxes for collection. When this is not practicable, coins left with mail in boxes for payment of postage should be placed in coin-holding receptacles. Rural boxes are intended solely for the reception of mail and should not be used for the depositing of unstamped and unaddressed circulars or other advertising matter.

DELIVERY OF MAIL.

Methods—Four methods are used for the delivery of mail: (1) The general delivery; (2) Through postoffice boxes; (3) By carriers in cities where delivery service is in operation; (4) By rural and star route carriers. If patrons so direct, all mail intended for them, however addressed, will be delivered in one of these ways, but if such directions are not given mail will be delivered as addressed.

General delivery—The general delivery is intended for the use of only those patrons who are not permanently located or who cannot, for good and sufficient reasons, receive mail by carrier or through a postoffice box. Persons intending to remain for thirty days or more in a city having carrier service should file their names and street addresses at the postoffice so that their mail may be delivered by carrier.

Persons applying for mail at the general delivery window, if unknown, may be required to prove their identity, and residents of cities having carrier service who call at the general delivery may be required to furnish a statement as to name and address and reason for calling at postoffice for mail instead of receiving it by carrier.

Postoffice boxes are provided for the convenience of the public in the delivery of mail. Box rents must be paid quarterly in advance. The use of a box is restricted to one individual, family, firm or corporation.

The renter of a box may have delivered through it mail for his family, guests, transient boarders, employees who are members of his household, and, for a period not to exceed thirty days, mail of a person addressed in his care.

A box rented by a firm may be used for the delivery of its mail, and by the consent of each member of the firm, the individual mail of each, of his household, and of the firm's office employees.

A box rented by a corporation, association or society may be used for the delivery of mail addressed to it and its officials.

Boxes rented by schools, colleges or public institutions, if consistent with the rules and usage thereof, may be used for the delivery of mail addressed to officers, students, employees and inmates.

City delivery—Mail will not be delivered by carriers above the second floor in office buildings not equipped with elevators, nor to the different rooms or suites on any floor of apartment houses whether or not they are equipped with elevators, nor to the side or back doors of houses. Mail will not be withdrawn in order to deliver it to persons calling at the postoffice, after it has been distributed to carriers, except in emergencies. Carriers are not permitted to stop and deliver mail to patrons who meet them on the street unless such delivery can be made without unreasonable delay.

Private mail receptacles—Patrons at offices having city delivery are urged to provide private

mail receptacles or cut slots in the doors at their residences and places of business for the receipt of mail, which will permit its safe delivery in the absence of the addressee instead of having it carried by and delivered on a later trip.

Rural delivery—Mail is delivered by rural and star route carriers to persons who properly place mail boxes on the lines of travel of such routes. Mail boxes on rural routes must conform to the prescribed specifications and be approved by the postoffice department. Mail will be delivered only to the boxes of persons to whom it is addressed or the boxes of persons duly authorized to receive it. Mail addressed to a rural mail box number only is not deliverable.

Delivery to addressee or agent—Mail is delivered to the person addressed or according to his written order. An order to make delivery to another person is implied in cases where the addressee is in the habit of receiving his mail through his clerk, servant, agent or some member of his family, or other person, and recognizes or acquiesces in such delivery.

Husband or wife—Neither husband nor wife can control the delivery of mail addressed to the other against the wishes of the one to whom it is addressed. In the absence of instructions to the contrary, the wife's letters will be placed in the husband's box and delivered to him with his letters, unless they be known to live separately.

Minors—The delivery of mail addressed to a minor is subject to the orders of the parent or guardian upon whom the minor is dependent.

Persons of the same name—Where two or more persons of the same name receive mail at the same postoffice, they should adopt, where practicable, some form of address or other means by which their mail may be distinguished.

Officials—Mail addressed to a public official, or to an officer of a corporation, by his title, will be delivered to the person actually holding the office designated in the address, the assumption being that the mail is intended for the officer as such.

Pensioners—Pension check letters will be delivered only to the pensioner addressed or to his or her clerk, servant, agent or some member of the pensioner's family through whom mail is habitually received. Such letters addressed to a pensioner who is dead, or has permanently removed, or has been declared mentally incompetent, or, in case of a widow, has remarried, will be returned to the sender.

Advertised mail—The addressee of an advertised letter or other piece of mail is required to identify it and pay a fee of one cent before receiving it.

Wrong delivery—A person receiving mail not intended for him should return it promptly to the postoffice for proper disposition. If such mail has been opened by mistake it should be indorsed, "Opened by mistake," with the signature of the person receiving it.

SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICE.

Special delivery service is the prompt delivery of mail by messenger during prescribed hours to persons who reside within the carrier limits of city delivery offices, to patrons of rural service who reside more than one mile from postoffices but within one-half mile of rural routes, and to residents within one mile of any postoffice. Special delivery mail is not expedited in transit between postoffices.

How obtained—This service is obtained by placing on any letter or article of mail a special delivery stamp or 10 cents' worth of ordinary stamps in addition to the lawful postage. When ordinary stamps are used the words "Special Delivery" must be placed on the envelope or wrapper, directly under, but never on the stamps; otherwise the letter or article will not be accorded special delivery service.

Hours of delivery—From 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. at city delivery offices, and from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. at all other offices, or until after the arrival of the last mail, provided that be

not later than 9 p. m. Special delivery matter will be delivered at postoffices of the first and second classes on Sunday; and at other offices if open on Sunday. Special delivery will be made at all offices on holidays.

One delivery only attempted—When special delivery mail cannot be delivered for the reason that no one is present to receive it or for other cause, notice is left at the place of address and the mail returned to the postoffice, and it is thereafter treated in all respects as ordinary mail.

Forwarding—Special delivery mail may be forwarded under the same rules as ordinary mail, and is then entitled to special delivery service unless an attempt was made to effect delivery at the office of original address.

Does not insure unusual safety—When it is desired to send money or other valuables by special delivery the matter should also be registered or insured. A special delivery stamp does not insure unusual safety or a personal delivery to the party addressed.

RETURN OF MAIL.

First class—Letters and other mail of the first class, prepaid one full rate (2 cents); official matter and reply (double) postal cards, and single postal and post cards deposited for local delivery, when undeliverable, will be returned to the sender without additional postage, provided such mail bears the name and address of the sender. Single postal cards and post cards not deposited for local delivery will not be returned to the sender.

If the sender does not specify the number of days within which such mail shall be delivered, then it will be returned as follows: (a) After five days, if intended for delivery by city or rural carrier; (b) after ten days, if addressed "transient" or "general delivery" to a city; and (c) after fifteen days, if addressed to an office not having city carrier service and not intended for delivery by rural carrier.

A definite return address is required. The mere request to return to "office of mailing," as indicated by the postmark, is not sufficient.

Other classes—When matter of other than the first class which is of obvious value, or bears a pledge to furnish return postage, cannot be delivered, the postmaster will notify the sender of that fact; and such matter will be returned to the sender only upon new prepayment of postage. After notification of nondelivery such matter will be held not longer than two weeks, unless the office of mailing be so remote from the office of address that a response could not be received from the sender within that time.

If the sender habitually fails to redeem his pledge to furnish return postage no further notices will be sent him in regard to undelivered mail.

Recall of mail—When the sender of a letter desires to recall it his application must be submitted to the postmaster at the office of mailing.

Retention in postoffice at addressee's request—Letters bearing return cards cannot be held at the addressee's request at the office of address beyond the time indicated in the return card.

When remailing a letter which has been returned to the sender as undeliverable it should be placed in a new envelope in order to avoid confusion and secure prompt transmission. A new prepayment of postage is required.

FORWARDING OF MAIL.

Orders for—A person desiring to have his mail forwarded should file with the postmaster at the office of address a request signed in writing, giving his present address, the full address to which mail is to be forwarded and specific information as to the time during which the order is to be observed. If a person who has filed such an order at a postoffice returns to the delivery of that office before the expiration of the time indicated in his forwarding order he should immediately have the order canceled.

What mail may be forwarded after delivery—

Upon being properly readdressed and deposited in the postoffice originally addressed, or a street letter box of such office, mail may be forwarded after delivery. This applies to mail erroneously delivered or addressed; to mail addressed in care of another; and to mail opened inadvertently upon misdelivery, in which case it should be indorsed "Opened by mistake" and signed by the person who opened it.

First class—Only first-class mail can be forwarded from one postoffice to another without a new prepayment of postage. This includes letters and other first-class matter prepaid one full rate (2 cents), postal cards, post cards (private mailing cards) and official matter.

Other classes—A new prepayment of postage on mail of the second, third and fourth classes must be made by the addressee, or some one for him, every time it is forwarded, as follows: (a) Second-class matter, 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof; (b) third-class matter, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; (c) fourth-class or parcel post matter, at the rate applicable between the forwarding office and the one to which the mail is forwarded.

Exceptions—A change of street number to secure delivery at the office of address is not a "forwarding" and does not subject the mail to additional postage.

Patrons of any office who, on account of a change in the postal service, receive their mail from another postoffice may have mail matter of all classes transmitted to that office without additional charge for forwarding, provided they first file with the postmaster at the former office a request to have their mail so sent. This is not to be construed as "forwarding" within the meaning of the law.

Hotels, clubs, etc.—Managers of hotels and officers of clubs, boards of trade and exchanges should not hold unclaimed mail addressed to their care longer than ten days, except at the request of the person addressed, and should redirect it for forwarding if the present address is known; otherwise such mail should be returned to the postoffice.

Unnecessary inscriptions not permitted—Inscriptions not necessary to proper forwarding subject the matter to new prepayment of postage. **Hotels should not use the indorsement "Forwarded" or "Returned from Hotel."**

Notice of postage for forwarding mail of the second, third or fourth class will be sent to a person who has filed a forwarding order. After such notification the mail may be delivered to the addressee at the office from which the notice was sent, without payment of the forwarding postage, provided he shall first revoke the forwarding order, thus obviating the necessity of sending notices that are inoperative; or if he does not revoke his forwarding order, the matter may be delivered to him on payment of 1 cent for each notice sent him.

UNDELIVERED MAIL.

Advertised—All undelivered and unreturnable mail of the first class (except postal cards and private mailing cards) and valuable matter of the third and fourth classes are advertised by posting a weekly list in the postoffice. A charge of 1 cent in addition to any postage due is collected on advertised mail if delivered.

Undeliverable letters and sealed parcels (first-class matter), which cannot be delivered to addressees or returned to senders, are sent to the division of dead letters for disposal. Such matter includes unclaimed, misdirected, unaddressed and insufficiently prepaid letters and those directed to initials only or to fictitious persons. Letters are opened and returned to writers, if practicable, except such as contain advertising matter only, the return of which is not requested. If valuable inclosures are found a record is made and if not returned at once to the owner may be reclaimed within four years from the date of their receipt.

Undeliverable parcels of third and fourth class matter of obvious value which cannot be returned to the sender, and articles found loose in

the mails, except money and postage stamps, are sent to the postoffice at the headquarters of the division of the railway mail service in which the parcels or articles are detained, where they are held for twelve months, subject to inquiry, after which they cannot be reclaimed. Matter addressed to foreign countries mailed in violation of law or treaty stipulation is sent to the division of dead letters.

Undeliverable single postal cards and post cards are destroyed or disposed of as waste paper by postmasters.

Inquiries relating to undelivered letters of domestic origin should be addressed to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Dead Letters, and should state to whom and to what postoffice the letter was addressed, the name and full address of the writer or sender, the date and place of mailing and a brief description of the contents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alaska—All mails for Alaska are dispatched from Seattle, Wash. During the season of navigation all classes of mail are dispatched. During the winter season (from about Oct. 1 to June 1), on account of the difficulty of transportation, the dispatch of mail for Alaska, except for offices on the southern coast, is limited, preference being given, first, to letters in their usual and ordinary form and postal cards; second, to single newspapers and magazines addressed to public libraries, newspaper publishers and to individuals. Books, catalogues, newspapers and periodicals sent to dealers for purpose of trade or otherwise, and merchandise (parcel post matter) cannot be forwarded to interior offices during the winter season. But, as an exception to the foregoing, when the weight limit of mail for dispatch will permit, packages of seeds, not exceeding one pound per package, and articles of merchandise, not exceeding a few ounces each, as the proper offices of the service have reason to believe contain articles of urgent necessity, such as eyeglasses, medicines, etc., for individual use, but not intended primarily for trade, may be inclosed in the mails for dispatch.

The rate of postage on gold coin, gold bullion and gold dust offered for mailing between any two points in Alaska, or between any point in Alaska and any point in the United States or its possessions, is 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, regardless of distance. Such gold coin, gold bullion or gold dust must be inclosed in sealed packages not exceeding eleven pounds in weight and sent by registered mail.

Complaints and inquiries—All complaints in regard to mail should be addressed to the postmaster, and, whenever possible, they should be accompanied with the envelope or wrapper of the piece of mail to which the complaint refers.

An early report should be made relative to lost or missing mail of any description. The postmaster will forward the complaint to the proper officer of the department.

Copyright—Matter for copyright deposited with a postmaster for transmission to the register of copyrights, Washington, D. C., will be accepted for mailing free of postage; and when requested a receipt therefor will be given on a form furnished by the sender. Such matter, however, may not be sent by registered mail without prepayment of the registry fee.

Periodical publications—The postoffice department does not determine questions regarding the liability of a subscriber for the subscription price of a publication. Publications which are not desired may be refused and not removed from the postoffice, or they may be returned to the postmaster indorsed "Refused."

A subscriber to a publication should promptly notify the publisher of any change in his address.

Collection of postage due at office of address—When a piece of mail reaches the office of address without postage having been fully prepaid the required amount of postage due will be collected of the addressee on delivery.

Loss of or damage to ordinary mail—There is no provision for the payment of indemnity for the loss of or damage to mail not insured or registered.

Lists of names or other information—Postmasters and all others in the postal service are forbidden to furnish lists of names of persons receiving mail at their offices or give information as to the addresses, character or standing of patrons.

Pensioners' oaths—Fourth-class postmasters and rural carriers are required to administer oaths to pensioners and witnesses in the execution of pension vouchers, and have authority to receive from the pensioners for each voucher a sum not exceeding 25 cents. Rural carriers are not required to deviate from their routes to execute vouchers.

Letter boxes—The willful injury or destruction of any letter box or other receptacle authorized by the postmaster-general for the receipt or delivery of mail matter, or the willful theft, destruction or defacement of any matter contained in such box or receptacle, is a penal offense, for which the offender is liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than three years.

Postoffice lobbies—Notices for private advertising purposes cannot be placed in postoffice lobbies.

REGISTRY SYSTEM.

Advantages—The registry system provides for careful transmission to any postoffice in the world of money and other valuable mail, furnishes receipts to the mailer and provides for indemnity in case of loss.

What should be registered—All valuable letters and sealed parcels and those for which a return receipt or special care in delivery is desired should be registered.

What may be registered; where and by whom—Any matter, properly addressed and bearing the name and address of the sender, admissible to the domestic mails (except fourth-class mail, which may be insured), or to the postal union mails (except foreign "parcel post" packages for Barbados, Curacao, Dutch Guiana, France, Great Britain, Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Netherlands and Uruguay), may be registered. Foreign "parcel post" mail must be taken to the postoffice to be registered, but other mail may be registered at any postoffice or postoffice station by rural carriers, and, when sealed and not cumbersome, by city carriers in residential districts.

The registry fee for each separate article, foreign or domestic, is 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be fully prepaid.

Return receipts—When the sender desires a return receipt he should indorse the address side of the envelope or wrapper, "Return receipt desired."

An article for registration should not be placed in a street letter box or in a mail drop at the postoffice. Firm registration books are supplied without cost to those registering large quantities of mail. All matter registered as first class must be securely sealed.

Indemnity for lost registered mail will be paid as follows:

Domestic mail, first class (sealed), up to \$50, actual value; third class (unsealed), up to \$25, actual value.

Foreign mail, amount claimed within limit of 50 francs (\$9.65), for total loss (not partial loss or riding) of a registered article exchanged between the United States and a postal union country, except foreign parcel post matter, and losses beyond control ("force majeure").

Reports of losses and application for indemnity should be made to the postmaster at the mailing office or office of address with particulars of registration, description of contents and, in case of partial loss or riding, with the envelope or wrapper.

The delivery of registered mail may be restricted by the sender under certain conditions, which may be ascertained from the postmaster.

Forwarding and return—The conditions under which ordinary mail is forwarded or returned apply also to registered matter. No additional registry fee is required in such case.

Identification—Unknown persons applying or inquiring for registered mail, as senders or addressees or their authorized representatives, will be required to establish their identity satisfactorily before the mail or information about it is given them.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

Advantages—The postal money order system offers to the public a safe, cheap and convenient method of making remittances by mail to all parts of the United States and its possessions, as well as foreign countries. Postal money orders should be used whenever available instead of cash for remittances by mail; when money orders are not available the money should be sent by registered mail. Money order business is transacted at all postoffices where practicable.

Application for a money order must be made on a form furnished for that purpose and be presented at the money order window of the postoffice or one of its stations. Money orders are issued for any desired amount from 1 cent to \$100, and when a larger sum than \$100 is to be sent any number of additional orders may be obtained. Applications may be made through rural carriers, who will furnish the necessary forms and give receipts for the amounts.

International money orders, payable in almost any part of the world, may be obtained at all of the larger postoffices and at many of the smaller ones.

Fees for money orders payable in the United States (which includes Hawaii and Porto Rico) and its possessions, comprising the Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines and Tutuila, Samoa; also for orders payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, at the United States postal agency at Shanghai (China), in the Bahama islands and in certain other islands in the West Indies:

For orders from \$0.01 to \$2.50.....	3 cents
For orders from 2.51 to 5.00.....	5 cents
For orders from 5.01 to 10.00.....	8 cents
For orders from 10.01 to 20.00.....	10 cents
For orders from 20.01 to 30.00.....	12 cents
For orders from 30.01 to 40.00.....	15 cents
For orders from 40.01 to 50.00.....	18 cents
For orders from 50.01 to 60.00.....	20 cents
For orders from 60.01 to 75.00.....	25 cents
For orders from 75.01 to 100.00.....	30 cents

The fees for foreign money orders payable in any country on which a money order may be drawn, other than those named above, may be ascertained upon inquiry at the postoffice.

Payment—A money order will be paid to the person named therein, or his indorsee, or his agent or attorney upon his written order. Domestic money orders issued in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, will be paid at any money order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, if presented within thirty days following the date of issue. Theater payment will be made only at the office drawn on.

A money order drawn in favor of a person residing on a rural route may be paid through the carrier if entrusted to him for collecting with written request addressed to the postmaster that payment be so made.

Repayment—A domestic order may be repaid at the office of issue within one year from the last day of the month of its issue. Repayment of the amount of an international order may be effected after the consent of the country drawn on has been obtained.

Identification—The person presenting a money order for payment, or making inquiry relative thereto, will, if unknown, be required to prove his identity before payment will be made or information concerning the order will be given.

Indorsements—More than one indorsement on a money order is prohibited, but additional signatures may be affixed for the purpose of identifying the payee or indorsee, or of guaranteeing his signature.

Invalid orders—A domestic order which has not been paid within one year from the last day of the month of its issue is invalid, but the owner may secure payment of the amount by making application to the postoffice department through the postmaster at any money order office.

Lost orders—When a domestic money order has been lost the owner may, upon application to the postmaster at any money order office, obtain a duplicate to be issued in its stead within one year from the last day of the month of issue.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

Purpose—The postal savings system provides facilities for depositing savings at interest, with the security of the United States government for repayment.

Service free—No charge or fee is collected or required in connection with the opening of an account or the subsequent deposit or withdrawal of money. The proper money order fee is charged, however, when withdrawals are made by mail.

Deposits—Any person of the age of 10 years or over may become a depositor. The account of a married woman is free from the control or interference of her husband. No person can have more than one account at the same time.

An account cannot be opened for less than \$1, nor can fractions of \$1 be deposited or withdrawn. Amounts less than \$1 may, however, be saved by the purchase of 10-cent postal savings cards and adhesive 10-cent postal savings stamps. A postal savings card with nine postal savings stamps affixed will be redeemed in cash for \$1, or will be accepted as a deposit of \$1 either in opening an account or adding to an existing account. No person is permitted to deposit more than \$100 in any one calendar month, nor to have a balance to his credit at one time of more than \$500, exclusive of interest. An account may be opened through a representative. After an account is opened deposits may be made through a representative or by mail.

Certificates of deposit—Depositors receive postal savings certificates covering the amount of each deposit made. These certificates are issued in fixed denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100, and are valid until paid, without limitation as to time. Postmasters are not permitted to receive savings certificates for safe keeping.

Interest—Interest will be allowed on all certificates at the rate of 2 per cent for each full year that the money remains on deposit, beginning on the first day of the month following the month in which the deposit is made. Interest continues to accrue on deposits as long as the certificates remain outstanding.

Withdrawals—A depositor may at any time withdraw the whole or any part of his deposits, with any interest payable, by surrendering at his depository office savings certificates covering the desired amount. Withdrawals may also be made through a representative or by mail.

Bonds—Any depositor may, under certain conditions, exchange the whole or any part of his deposits, in sums of \$20 or any multiple of \$20 up to and including \$500, for United States coupon or registered bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent, such bonds to be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority. Postal savings bonds are not counted as part of the balance of \$500 allowed to one depositor. On the application of any holder these bonds will be purchased at par by the board of trustees of the postal savings system.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The rates of postage applicable to articles for foreign countries are as follows: Cents.

Letters for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, city of Shanghai (China), England, Ireland, Newfoundland, Scotland and Wales, per ounce..... 2

Cents.

Letters for Germany by direct steamers, per ounce	2
Letters for all other foreign countries, and for Germany when not dispatched by direct steamers:	
For the first ounce or fraction of an ounce	5
For each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce	3
Single postcards (including souvenir cards), each	2
Reply postal cards, each	4
Printed matter of all kinds, for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Commercial papers, for the first ten ounces or less	5
For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Samples of merchandise, for the first four ounces or less	2
For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Registration fee in addition to postage	10

CLASSIFICATION.

Articles for or from foreign countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama, and the United States postal agency at Shanghai) are classified as "Letters," "Postcards," "Printed Matter," "Commercial Papers" and "Samples of Merchandise." There is no provision in the postal union mails for merchandise other than samples.

Letters—When a package is prepaid in full at the letter rate it is treated as letter mail provided it does not contain prohibited articles. Such packages may contain merchandise not sent as trade samples. Sealed or unsealed packages which appear to contain dutiable matter will be inspected by customs officers of the country of destination and the proper customs duties will be levied.

Postal cards—The United States international 2-cent single and reply postal cards should be used for correspondence with foreign countries, except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Republic of Panama and Shanghai, to which the domestic 1-cent single and reply postal cards are mailable.

Private mailing cards are transmissible to foreign countries at the rate of 2 cents each, provided they conform to the conditions prescribed for similar cards in our domestic mails. If entirely in print and bearing no personal message they may be sent at the rate of 1 cent each. Those addressed to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama and Shanghai may be sent at 1 cent each.

Printed matter—The rate of postage on printed matter in the foreign mails is 1 cent for each two ounces.

Commercial papers—This class includes all instruments or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

Samples of merchandise—Packages of miscellaneous merchandise in the regular mails for foreign countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama and Shanghai) are restricted to bona fide samples or specimens having no salable or commercial value in excess of that actually necessary for their use as samples or specimens.

Samples of merchandise must conform to the following conditions:

1. They must be placed in bags, boxes or removable envelopes in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

2. They must not have any salable value nor bear any manuscript other than the name or profession of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and indications relating to the weight or size of the quantity to be disposed of and words which are necessary to indicate precisely the origin and nature of the merchandise. Packages of samples of merchandise must not exceed twelve ounces in weight, twelve

inches in length, eight inches in breadth and four inches in thickness.

Permissible additions and inclosures—Packets of printed matter, commercial papers and samples must not contain any letter or manuscript note having the character of an actual and personal correspondence and must be made up in such manner as to admit of being easily examined. The following manuscript additions may be made to "prints": The name, business and residence of the sender; to visiting cards, the title and address of the sender and congratulations, thanks, etc., not to exceed five words; the date of dispatch; the necessary corrections on proofs of printing, and the "copy" may be inclosed with the proof; correction of errors in printing other than proof; the erasure and underscoring of certain words; the insertion or correction of figures in price lists, advertisements, trade circulars and prospectuses; the insertion of the name of the traveler, the date and place of his intended visit, in notices concerning the trips of commercial travelers; the dates of sailing on notices relating to the sailing of vessels; the name of the person invited, the date, object and place, on cards of invitation and notices of meetings; a dedication on books, journals, photographs, Christmas and New Year's cards; fashion plates, maps, etc., may be painted; to cuttings from journals, the title, date, number and address of the journal from which they were cut may be added; an invoice may be attached to the article to which it relates.

Manuscript additions other than those above indicated, and those which would deprive the print of its general character and give to it that of individual correspondence, are prohibited upon "prints."

It is permitted to inclose in the same package samples of merchandise, prints and commercial papers, but subject to the following conditions: (1) That each class of articles taken singly shall not exceed the limits which are applicable to it as regards weight and size. (2) That the total weight of the package must not exceed four pounds six ounces. (3) That the minimum charge shall be 5 cents when the package contains commercial papers and 2 cents when it consists of printed matter and samples.

Reply coupon—There may be purchased at a postoffice for 6 cents a reply coupon, by means of which a person in the United States can furnish his correspondent in certain foreign countries with a postage stamp with which to prepay postage on a reply. The countries in which the reply coupon is valid may be ascertained upon inquiry at a postoffice.

Reply coupons issued by other countries are redeemable at United States postoffices in postage stamps to the value of 5 cents for each reply coupon.

Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama—Articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of the United States will be admitted under the same conditions to the mails for Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama, except that commercial papers and bona fide trade samples are transmissible in the regular mails at the postage rate and subject to the conditions applicable to those articles in foreign mails. Packages of printed matter other than second-class matter and single volumes of printed books—the weight of which exceeds four pounds six ounces are excluded from mails for Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama, and sealed packages other than letters in their usual and ordinary form are unmailable to those countries.

The postage rate applicable in the United States to "second-class matter," except daily newspapers mailed by publishers and news agents, addressed for delivery in Canada is 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

Plants, seeds, etc., mailed to Canada are subject to a postage rate of 1 cent an ounce up to four ounces, and 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound when over that weight.

Prohibited articles—All articles not admissible

to the domestic mails are excluded also from the foreign mails.

The transmission of the following articles is absolutely prohibited in the mails for foreign countries under any circumstances, viz.: Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packets (except single volumes of printed books for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, Shanghai and Salvador, and second-class matter for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Republic of Panama and Shanghai) which exceed four pounds six ounces in weight; and letters or packages containing coin, gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles. This prohibition against coin, etc., does not apply to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, Shanghai or those countries whose legislation does not prohibit their circulation in their domestic mails. So far as this department has been advised the conditions prescribed to prevent the forwarding of the articles referred to in the mail for any country of the postal union except Canada, Cape Colony, Colombia, Denmark, Germany and the German protectorates, Great Britain and certain British colonies, Luxembourg, Peru and Siam.

Miscellaneous conditions—Wrapping. All matter to be sent in the mails at less than the letter rates of postage must be wrapped securely and in such manner that it can easily be examined.

Postage due—Letters with postage wholly unpaid and articles of all kinds with insufficient postage paid are chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage.

Forwarding—Mail matter of all kinds received from any foreign country, including Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama, is required to be forwarded, at the request of the addressee, from one postoffice to another and—in the case of articles other than parcel post packages—to any foreign country, without additional charge for postage.

Return—Letters and other articles of apparent value, if undeliverable, are required to be returned without extra charge.

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.

Admissible matter—Packages of mailable merchandise may be sent in unsealed packages by "parcel post" to the following named countries:

Australia.	Honduras (British).
Austria.	Honduras (Republic of).
Bahamas.	Hongkong.*
Barbados.	Hungary.
Belgium.	Italy.
Bolivia.	Japan.
Brazil.	Japan.†
British Guiana.	Leeward Islands.
Chile.	Liberia.
Colombia.	Martinique.
Costa Rica.	Mexico.
Curacao.	Netherlands.
Danish W. Indies.	Newfoundland.
Denmark.	New Zealand.
Dominican Republic.	Nicaragua.
Dutch Guiana.	Norway.
Ecuador.	Panama.
France.	Peru.
Germany.	Salvador.
Great Britain.	Sweden.
Greece.	Trinidad, including Tobago.
Guadeloupe.	Uruguay.
Guatemala.	Venezuela.
Haiti.	Windward Islands.

*Parcel post packages addressed for delivery in the cities in China named in United States Postal Guide are mailable at the postage rate and subject to the conditions applicable to parcel post packages for delivery at Hongkong.

†Parcel post packages addressed for delivery at any postoffice in Formosa or Korea, and the places in China and Manchuria named in United States Postal Guide, are mailable at the postage rate and subject to the conditions applicable to parcel post packages addressed for delivery in Japan.

Postage rates—Postage must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed at the rate of 12 cents a

pound or fraction of a pound. Registry fee 10 cents in addition to postage.

Registration—The sender of a parcel addressed to any of the countries named in the table at the head of this section, except Barbados, Curacao, Dutch Guiana, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guadeloupe, Martinique, The Netherlands and Uruguay, may have the same registered by paying a registry fee of 10 cents, and will receive the "return receipt" without special charge, therefor when envelope or wrapper is marked "Return receipt demanded."

Place of mailing—Matter intended for parcel post must be taken to the postoffice for inspection and there deposited in the mails. It must not be deposited in a letter box.

Letters prohibited—A letter or communication

of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on or inclosed with any parcel. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached the whole parcel will be rejected.

Dimensions—To all countries named packages are limited to three and one-half feet in length and to six feet in length and girth combined, except that packages for Colombia and Mexico are limited to two feet in length and four feet in girth.

Weight—Packages to certain postoffices in Mexico must not exceed four pounds six ounces in weight, but those for all other countries named may weigh up to but not exceeding eleven pounds.

IRON WORKERS' DYNAMITE CASES.

Forty-six men, chiefly union labor officials and agents, were placed on trial before Federal Judge A. B. Anderson in Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1, 1912, on the charge of complicity in nearly 100 dynamite explosions growing out of the strike against the American Bridge company declared by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. These explosions occurred between August, 1905, and April, 1911, and one of them, that in the Los Angeles Times building, Oct. 1, 1910, resulted in the loss of twenty-five lives. For this last crime James Boyd McNamara was sentenced Dec. 5, 1911, to life imprisonment in San Quentin prison, California, his brother, John J. McNamara, getting a sentence of fifteen years in the same prison for another explosion. Both had pleaded guilty.

The men brought before Judge Anderson were tried on counts charging conspiracy and violation of the law against carrying explosives. Edward S. Clark of Cincinnati, business agent and president of a local union of the bridge workers' organization, pleaded guilty and was given a suspended sentence. The trial ended Dec. 23, 1912, in a verdict of guilty as to thirty-three of the defendants and Dec. 30 Judge Anderson sentenced them to serve terms ranging from one

year and one day to seven years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas. Among those receiving the heaviest sentences were Frank M. Ryan, Chicago; John T. Butler, Buffalo; Herbert S. Hockin, Detroit; Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco; Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco; Philip A. Cooley, New Orleans, and Michael J. Young, Boston.

Jan. 3, 1913, the defendants were admitted to bail by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, the bonds being fixed at \$10,000 for each year of imprisonment imposed. Jan. 6, 1914, the court decided as to twenty-four of the defendants that they must serve out their sentences and that six were to be given new trials. The latter were: Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco; William McCain, New Orleans; James E. Ray, Peoria; Fred Sherman, Indianapolis; William Bernhardt, Cincinnati, and Richard H. Houllhan, Chicago. March 9, 1914, the Supreme court of the United States announced that it would not review the cases of the defendants who had been denied new trials.

June 24, 1914, President Wilson commuted, to expire at once, the sentences imposed on William Shupe of Chicago, Ill.; Michael J. Hannon of Scranton, Pa.; Frank H. Painter of Omaha, Neb., and Fred J. Mooney of Duluth, Minn.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (1915-1916).

President—Frank B. Noyes, Washington, D. C.
First Vice-President—Daniel D. Moore, New Orleans, La.
Second Vice-President—Benjamin H. Anthony, New Bedford, Mass.
Secretary and General Manager—Melville E. Stone, New York, N. Y.
Assistant to General Manager—Frederick R. Martin, New York, N. Y.
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Directors—R. M. Johnston, Houston Post; Victor F. Lawson, The Chicago Daily News; Charles A. Rook, Pittsburgh Dispatch; Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star; Adolph S. Ochs, New York Times; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; V. S. Mc-

Clatchy, Sacramento Bee; A. C. Weiss, Duluth Herald; Charles H. Clark, Hartford Courant; W. H. Cowles, Spokane Spokesman-Review; W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson (Kas.) News; D. E. Town, Louisville (Ky.) Herald.
Executive Committee—Frank B. Noyes, Washington; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis; Charles A. Rook, Pittsburgh; Charles H. Clark, Hartford; Adolph S. Ochs, New York; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Herbert L. Bridgman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vice-President—Hopewell L. Rogers, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary—John S. Bryant, Richmond, Va.
Treasurer—Edward P. Call, New York, N. Y.

THE SAGE FOUNDATION.

March 12, 1907, Mrs. Russell Sage of New York announced that she had set aside the sum of \$10,000,000 to be known as the Sage Foundation and to be devoted to the improvement of the social and living conditions in the United States.

Following is a part of the statement given out by Mrs. Sage as to the object of the gift: "I have set aside \$10,000,000 for the endowment of this foundation. Its object is the improve-

ment of social and living conditions in the United States. The means to that end will include research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial activities, agencies and institutions and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established."

The general director of the fund is John M. Glenn. Office, 130 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Beginning at 8 p. m., June 22, 1915, and continuing with diminishing force until the next day, a series of earth shocks was experienced in the southern part of California, the northwestern part of Mexico and the southwestern part

of Arizona. Considerable damage was done in the Imperial valley to irrigation works and buildings. Five persons were killed in Mexicali, Mexico, by a falling wall. The total damage to property was estimated at \$400,000.

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

Coin.	Country.	U.S. equivalent	Coin.	Country.	U.S. equivalent
Argentina (gold).....	Argentine Republic.....	\$4.820	Libra (gold).....	Peru.....	\$4.865
Baiboa (gold).....	Panama.....	1.000	Lira (silver).....	Italy.....	.193
Bolivar (silver).....	Venezuela.....	.193	Lira (gold).....	Turkey.....	4.400
Boliviano (silver).....	Bolivia.....	.389	Mark (silver).....	Germany.....	.238
Cash (copper).....	China.....	.006	Mark (gold).....	Finland.....	.193
Cent.....	China.....	.005	Medjidie (gold).....	Turkey.....	.880
Centavo (copper).....	Mexico.....	.005	Milreis (gold).....	Brazil.....	.546
Centime (copper).....	France.....	.002	Milreis (gold).....	Portugal.....	1.080
Colon (gold).....	Costa Rica.....	.005	Napoleon (gold).....	France.....	3.360
Condor (gold).....	Colombia.....	10.000	Onik (silver).....	Turkey.....	.400
Condor (gold).....	Chile.....	7.300	Ore (copper).....	Scandinavia.....	.0025
Cordova (gold).....	Ecuador.....	4.900	Pera (silver).....	Turkey.....	.001
Crown (silver).....	Nicaragua.....	1.000	Penny (copper).....	Great Britain.....	.020
Crown (silver).....	Austria.....	.203	Perper (gold).....	Montenegro.....	.203
Crown (silver).....	Denmark.....	.268	Peseta (silver).....	Spain.....	.193
Crown (silver).....	Great Britain.....	1.220	Peso (gold).....	Argentine Republic.....	.965
Crown (silver).....	Norway.....	.268	Peso (gold).....	Chile.....	.365
Crown (silver).....	Sweden.....	.268	Peso (gold).....	Colombia.....	1.000
Dinar (gold).....	Serbia.....	.193	Peso (gold).....	Cuba.....	.910
Dinero (silver).....	Peru.....	.050	Peso (silver).....	Guatemala.....	.398
Dollar (gold).....	British Honduras.....	1.000	Peso (silver).....	Honduras.....	.398
Dollar (gold).....	Newfoundland.....	1.014	Peso (silver).....	Salvador.....	.398
Dollar (gold).....	British possessions.....	1.000	Peso (silver).....	Mexico.....	.498
Dollar (gold).....	Colombia.....	1.000	Peso (silver).....	Paraguay.....	.398
Dollar (gold).....	Liberia.....	1.000	Peso (gold).....	Philippines.....	.500
Dollar (gold).....	Straits Settlements.....	.567	Peso (gold).....	Uruguay.....	1.034
Dollar (silver).....	China.....	.475	Pfennig (copper).....	Germany.....	.0025
Dollar (gold).....	Santo Domingo.....	1.000	Plaster (silver).....	Cochin China.....	.550
Drachma (silver).....	Greece.....	.193	Plaster (silver).....	Cyprus.....	.030
Escudo (gold).....	Portugal.....	1.080	Plaster (silver).....	Turkey.....	.044
Earthing (copper).....	Great Britain.....	.005	Pound (gold).....	Egypt.....	4.943
Florin (silver).....	Austria.....	.400	Pound (gold).....	Great Britain.....	4.865
Florin (silver).....	Great Britain.....	.490	Ruble (gold).....	Russia.....	.515
Florin (gold).....	Netherlands.....	.402	Rupce (silver).....	India.....	.324
Franc (silver).....	France.....	.193	Scudo (gold, silver).....	Italy.....	.005
Franc (gold).....	Belgium.....	.193	Sen (copper).....	Japan.....	.240
Franc (gold).....	Switzerland.....	.193	Shilling (silver).....	Great Britain.....	.120
Gourde (silver).....	Haiti.....	.965	Sixpence (silver).....	Great Britain.....	.490
Guinea (gold).....	Great Britain.....	5.040	Sol (silver).....	Peru.....	.010
Gulden (silver).....	Austria.....	.480	Soldo (copper).....	Italy.....	.486
Heller (silver).....	Austria.....	.004	Sovereign (gold).....	Great Britain.....	.487
Kopeck (copper).....	Russia.....	.170	Sucre (gold).....	Ecuador.....	.771
Kran (silver).....	Persia.....	.193	Tael (customs, silver).....	China.....	.370
Krone (see crown).....			Tical (silver).....	Siam.....	.498
Leu (silver).....	Roumania.....		Yen (silver).....	Japan.....	

VALUES OF RARE AMERICAN COINS.

Prices quoted are those offered for the rarest coins of each denomination by dealers in New York and Chicago.

GOLD COINS.		HALF-DOLLARS.		THREE-CENT PIECES.	
Date.	Value.	Date.	Value.	Date.	Value.
1849.....	\$100.00	1796 (15 stars).....	\$50.00	1877.....	\$1.50
1907 (rough edge).....	23.50	1796 (16 stars).....	35.00		
EAGLE (\$10).		1797 (15 stars).....	30.00	COPPER COINS.	
1795.....	\$17.00	1853 (no arrows at date).....	50.00	TWO-CENT PIECES.	
1796.....	20.00	1892 (Columbian).....	.52	1873.....	\$2.00
1797 (small eagle).....	20.00	QUARTER-DOLLARS.		CENTS (LARGE).	
1797 (large eagle).....	17.00	1823 (head to left).....	\$50.00	1793 (chain).....	\$5.00
1798 (4 or 6 stars).....	25.00	1827 (head to left).....	40.00	1799 (fillet head).....	8.00
HALF EAGLE (\$5).		TWENTY-CENT PIECES.		1804 (fillet head).....	4.25
1795 (small eagle).....	\$10.00	1877 (proof).....	\$2.50	CENTS (SMALL).	
1795 (large eagle).....	25.00	1878 (proof).....	2.00	1856 (flying eagle).....	\$3.00
1797 (small eagle).....	30.00	DIMES.		HALF-CENTS.	
1797 (large eagle).....	35.00	1797 (13 stars).....	\$2.50	1831 (head to left).....	5.00
1815.....	50.00	1797 (16 stars).....	2.50	1836 (head to left).....	5.00
1819.....	50.00	1803 (fillet head).....	2.00	1840 (head to left).....	5.00
1822.....	100.00	1804 (fillet head).....	7.00	1842 (head to left).....	5.00
FOUR DOLLARS.		1794 (flying hair).....	\$2.00	1843 (head to left).....	6.00
1879.....	\$30.00	1802 (fillet head).....	100.00	1844 (head to left).....	6.00
1880.....	75.00	1805 (fillet head).....	2.25	1845 (head to left).....	5.00
THREE DOLLARS.		THREE-CENT PIECES.		1846 (head to left).....	6.00
1873.....	\$20.00	1864.....	\$2.00	1847 (head to left).....	8.00
1875.....	100.00	1873.....	1.00	1848 (head to left).....	6.00
		NICKEL COINS.		1849 (head to left).....	6.00
		FIVE-CENT PIECES.		1852 (head to left).....	5.00
		1877 (proof).....	\$1.50		

STATES AND TERRITORIES IN THE UNION.

There are forty-eight states in the union and two territories, Hawaii and Alaska. The District of Columbia is governed by three commissioners, appointed by the president of the United States, under laws passed directly by congress.

Alaska has a governor, appointed by the president, and a legislature. Porto Rico, the Philippines and other island possessions of the United States are not technically territories, each having a special form of government.

STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Capital.	Governor.	T ^{rm} Yrs.	Sal- ary.	Term expiries.	Next ses- sion leg- islature.	Limit of ses- sion
Alabama.....	Montgomery..	C. Henderson, D.....	4	\$7,500	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	50 days
Alaska Territory.....	Juneau.....	J. E. A. Strong, D.....	4	7,000	Oct. 1917	*Mar. 1917	60 days
Arizona.....	Phoenix.....	G. W. P. Hunt, D.....	2	4,000	Feb. 1917	*Nov. 1917	None.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	Geo. W. Hays, D.....	2	4,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
California.....	Sacramento.....	H. W. Johnson, Pr.....	4	10,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	90 days
Colorado.....	Denver.....	G. A. Carlson, R.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	90 days
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	M. H. Holcomb, D.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
Delaware.....	Dover.....	Chas. R. Miller, R.....	4	4,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
District of Columbia.....	Washington.....						
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	P. M. Trammell, D.....	4	6,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	R. E. Harris, D.....	2	5,000	June 1917	*June 1916	50 days
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.....	L. E. Pinkham, D.....	4	300	Aug. 1917	*Jan. 1917	
Idaho.....	Boise City.....	M. Alexander, D.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	E. F. Dunne, D.....	4	12,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	S. M. Ralston, D.....	4	8,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	G. W. Clarke, R.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	Arthur Capper, R.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	40 days
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	A. O. Stanley, D.....	4	6,500	Dec. 1919	*Jan. 1916	60 days
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	L. E. Hall, D.....	4	5,000	May 1916	*May 1916	60 days
Maine.....	Augusta.....	O. C. Curtis, D.....	2	3,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	E. C. Harrington, D.....	4	4,500	Jan. 1920	*Jan. 1916	90 days
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	S. W. McCall, R.....	1	10,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1916	None.
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	W. N. Ferris, D.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	W. S. Hammond, D.....	2	7,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	90 days
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	T. G. Bilbo, D.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1920	*Jan. 1916	60 days
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	E. W. Major, D.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	70 days
Montana.....	Helena.....	S. V. Stewart, D.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.....	J. H. Morehead, D.....	2	2,500	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	E. D. Boyle, D.....	4	7,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1917	60 days
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	R. H. Spaulding.....	2	3,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	J. F. Fielder, D.....	3	10,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1916	None.
New Mexico.....	Santa Fe.....	W. C. McDonald, D.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1916	60 days
New York.....	Albany.....	C. S. Whitman, R.....	2	10,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1916	None.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Locke Craig, D.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
North Dakota.....	Bismarck.....	L. B. Hanna, R.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Frank B. Willis, R.....	2	10,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1916	None.
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma City.....	E. L. Williams, D.....	4	4,500	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
Oregon.....	Salem.....	J. Withycombe, R.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1917	40 days
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	M. G. Brumbaugh, R.....	4	10,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1917	None.
Philippines.....	Manila.....	F. B. Harrison, D.....		15,000			
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Arthur Yager, D.....	4	8,000	Dec. 1917		
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	R. L. Beeckman, R.....	2	3,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	R. I. Manning, D.....	2	3,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1916	None.
South Dakota.....	Pierre.....	F. M. Byrne, R.....	2	3,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	T. C. Rye, D.....	2	4,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	75 days
Texas.....	Austin.....	J. E. Ferguson, D.....	2	4,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	90 days
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	William Spry, R.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1917	60 days
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	C. W. Gates, R.....	2	2,500	Oct. 1916	*Jan. 1917	None.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	H. C. Stuart, D.....	4	5,000	Feb. 1918	*Jan. 1916	90 days
Washington.....	Olympia.....	E. Lister, D.....	4	6,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	60 days
West Virginia.....	Charleston.....	H. D. Hatfield, R.....	4	5,000	Mar. 1917	*Jan. 1917	45 days
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	E. L. Philipp, R.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1917	*Jan. 1917	None.
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	J. B. Kendrick, D.....	4	4,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1917	40 days

*Biennial sessions. †Appointed by the president. ‡Quadrennial sessions.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

ACREAGE OF UNSURVEYED LANDS (1915).

State.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	State.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
Alabama.....	47,940		47,940	North Dakota.....	493,667		493,667
Arizona.....	10,686,788	26,123,539	36,810,327	Oklahoma.....	42,177		42,177
Arkansas.....	253,115	20,040	273,155	Oregon.....	13,604,733	1,837,445	15,442,178
California.....	16,244,018	4,391,905	20,635,923	South Dakota.....	50,800,828	53,781	2,934,609
Colorado.....	15,328,580	1,907,534	17,236,114	Utah.....	13,545,395	19,818,442	33,363,837
Florida.....	136,793	131,691	268,484	Washington.....	932,837	211,768	1,144,605
Georgia.....	8,490,825	7,721,448	16,212,273	Wisconsin.....	6,753		6,753
Idaho.....	75,214		75,214	Wyoming.....	28,789,965	2,140,004	30,929,969
Kansas.....	62,619	38,397	101,016				
Louisiana.....	76,030		76,030	Grand total.....	172,987,912	106,556,582	279,544,494
Michigan.....	943,831		943,831				
Minnesota.....	36,882		36,882				
Mississippi.....	923		923				
Missouri.....	10,804,819	8,260,302	19,065,121				
Montana.....	179,961	12,397	192,358				
Nebraska.....	29,834,403	25,583,343	55,417,746				
Nevada.....	19,483,811	8,304,546	27,788,357				
New Mexico.....							

The unappropriated lands in Alaska are not included herein. The total area of Alaska is 373,165,760 acres, of which about 20,898,000 acres are reserved. Approximately 300,000 acres have been surveyed under the rectangular system within the last five years.

FATAL FIRE IN PEABODY (MASS.) SCHOOL.

Twenty-one children, most of them girls ranging in age from 7 to 17, lost their lives in a fire which destroyed St. John's parochial school in Peabody, Mass., Oct. 23, 1915. The morning session had just opened when the fire was discovered. The majority of the 600 pupils were

guided to safety by sisters of the Order of Notre Dame, who were their teachers, but some of the children lost their footing in the front vestibule and their bodies blocked the exit. The origin of the fire was not determined.

HISTORICAL DATA AS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Admitted to the union.	Population, 1910.	Area, Sq. M.	Settled at.	Date	By whom.	Rep. in cong.	Electoral vote.
Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819.	2,138,063	51,998	Mobile.....	1702	French.....	10	12
Alaska Territory	July 27, 1868.	64,356	590,884	Sitka.....	1801	Russians.....	†1	3
Arizona	June 20, 1910.	204,354	113,956	Tucson.....	1580	Spaniards.....	7	3
Arkansas	June 15, 1836.	1,674,449	53,335	Arkansas Post	1685	French.....	7	9
California	Sept. 9, 1850.	2,377,549	158,297	San Diego.....	1769	Spaniards.....	11	13
Colorado	Jan. 1, 1876.	739,024	103,343	Fort Denver.....	1858	Americans.....	4	3
Connecticut	*Jan. 9, 1788.	1,114,756	4,965	Windsor.....	1635	Puritans.....	5	7
Delaware	*Dec. 7, 1787.	202,322	2,370	C. Henlopen.....	1627	Swedes.....	1	3
District of Columbia	†July 16, 1790.	331,069	70	.....	1690	English.....	.....	.....
Florida	March 3, 1845.	752,619	58,666	St. Augustine.....	1565	Spaniards.....	4	6
Georgia	*Jan. 2, 1788.	2,609,121	59,265	Savannah.....	1733	English.....	12	14
Guam Colony	*Aug. 12, 1898.	9,000	150	Agana.....	.....	Spaniards.....	.....	.....
Hawaii Territory	†April 30, 1900.	191,909	6,449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	July 3, 1890.	525,594	83,888	Coeur d'Alene.....	1842	Americans.....	2	4
Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818.	5,335,591	56,056	Kaskaskia.....	1720	French.....	27	29
Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816.	2,700,576	36,354	Vincennes.....	1730	.....	13	15
Iowa	March 3, 1845.	2,234,771	56,147	Burlington.....	1788	French.....	11	13
Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861.	1,690,949	82,158	.....	1831	Americans.....	8	10
Kentucky	Feb. 4, 1792.	2,289,905	40,598	Lexington.....	1705	From Va.....	11	13
Louisiana	April 8, 1812.	1,656,388	48,506	Iberville.....	1699	French.....	8	10
Maine	March 8, 1820.	742,371	33,040	Bristol.....	1624	English.....	4	6
Maryland	*April 28, 1788.	1,295,346	12,327	St. Mary's.....	1634	English.....	6	8
Massachusetts	*Feb. 6, 1788.	3,896,413	8,206	Plymouth.....	1620	Puritans.....	16	18
Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837.	2,510,173	57,380	New Detroit.....	1790	French.....	13	15
Minnesota	*May 1, 1858.	2,073,708	84,882	St. Peter's R.....	1805	Americans.....	10	12
Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817.	1,797,114	46,865	Natchez.....	1716	From S. C.....	8	10
Missouri	March 2, 1821.	3,293,335	69,420	St. Louis.....	1764	French.....	16	18
Montana	Nov. 8, 1889.	767,053	146,997	.....	1809	Americans.....	2	4
Nebraska	March 1, 1867.	1,192,214	77,520	Bellevue.....	1847	Americans.....	6	8
Nevada	*Oct. 13, 1864.	81,875	110,690	Genoa.....	1850	Americans.....	1	3
New Hampshire	*June 21, 1788.	430,572	9,341	Doover.....	1623	Puritans.....	2	4
New Jersey	*Dec. 18, 1787.	2,537,167	122,334	Bergen.....	1620	Swedes.....	12	14
New Mexico	June 20, 1910.	327,301	122,334	Santa Fe.....	1537	Spaniards.....	1	3
New York	*July 26, 1788.	9,118,614	49,204	Manhattan I.....	1614	Dutch.....	43	45
North Carolina	*Nov. 21, 1789.	2,206,287	52,426	Albemarle.....	1650	English.....	10	12
North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889.	577,056	70,837	Pembina.....	1780	French.....	3	5
Ohio	Nov. 29, 1802.	4,767,121	41,040	Marietta.....	1788	Americans.....	22	24
Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1907.	1,657,155	70,057	.....	1889	Americans.....	8	10
Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859.	672,765	96,639	Astoria.....	1810	Americans.....	3	5
Pennsylvania	*Dec. 12, 1787.	7,665,111	45,126	Delaware R.....	1682	English.....	36	38
Philippines	*Nov. 28, 1898.	7,635,426	114,000	Manila.....	1570	Spaniards.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	*Aug. 12, 1898.	1,119,112	3,435	San Juan.....	1519	Spaniards.....	†1	.....
Rhode Island	*May 29, 1790.	542,610	1,243	Providence.....	1636	English.....	3	5
South Carolina	*May 23, 1788.	1,515,400	30,989	Port Royal.....	1670	Huguenots.....	7	9
South Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889.	583,888	77,615	Sioux Falls.....	1856	Americans.....	3	5
Tennessee	June 1, 1796.	2,184,789	42,022	Fl. Loudon.....	1757	English.....	10	12
Texas	Dec. 29, 1845.	3,896,542	265,896	Matagorda B.....	1686	French.....	18	20
Utah	Jan. 4, 1896.	373,351	84,990	Salt Lake City.....	1847	Americans.....	2	4
Vermont	Feb. 18, 1791.	355,956	9,564	Fl. Dummer.....	1764	English.....	2	4
Virginia	*June 20, 1788.	2,061,612	22,627	Jamestown.....	1607	English.....	10	12
Washington	Dec. 11, 1889.	1,141,940	68,540	.....	1842	Americans.....	5	7
West Virginia	Dec. 31, 1862.	1,321,119	24,710	Wheeling.....	1774	English.....	5	8
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848.	2,333,860	56,066	Green Bay.....	1767	French.....	11	13
Wyoming	July 11, 1890.	145,531	97,914	Fl. Laramie.....	1834	Americans.....	1	3

*Ratified the constitution. †Organized as territory. ‡Delegate. §Signing of protocol relinquishing sovereignty. ¶Yielding sovereignty. Population in 1903. ††Commissioner. ‡‡Also Portsmouth. Historians do not all agree as to some of the

dates in the above table. The dates given are from the statistical abstract of the United States published by the government and are well supported in all disputed cases.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE.

In Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1915, there was organized a society with the purpose of creating a league of nations to prevent or lessen the possibility of wars. The name adopted was "The League to Enforce Peace; American Branch." Resolutions were adopted declaring it desirable for the United States to join a league of nations binding the signatories to the following:

"1. All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiation, shall, subject to the limitations of treaties, be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both on the merits and on any issue as to its jurisdiction on the question.

"2. All other questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiations shall be submitted to a council of conciliation for hear-

ing, consideration and recommendation.

"3. The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war or commits acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

"4. Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the judicial tribunal mentioned in article one."

Former President William H. Taft was elected president of the American branch of the league.

ANTIOPUM PROTOCOL SIGNED.

The protocol of the antiopium convention of 1912, which aims at the suppression of the opium traffic and international traffic in cocaine and other habit forming drugs, was signed at The

Hague, Holland, Feb. 12, 1915, by the ministers of the United States and China and by the foreign affairs secretary of Holland.

REVOLUTIONS IN MEXICO.

PRESIDENTS SINCE MAY 25, 1911.

Francisco I. Madero—Oct. 1, 1911, to Feb. 19, 1913.
 Victoriano Huerta—Feb. 19, 1913, to July 15, 1914.
 Francisco Carbajal—July 15, 1914, to Aug. 14, 1914.
 Venustiano Carranza—Aug. 14, 1914; recognized by United States Oct. 19, 1915.
 Eulalio Gutierrez—Nov. 1, 1914.
 Roque Gonzales Garza—Jan. 16, 1915.
 Francisco Villa—Feb. 3, 1915.

Fighting between the Carranza, Villa and Zapata factions kept Mexico in a state of complete disorder throughout 1915, though there appeared to be some chance of improvement toward the close of the year.



American Press Photo.

GEN. V. CARRANZA. The results varied, except that in all cases there were bloodshed, looting and destruction of property. On the whole the outcome was favorable to the constitutionalists led by Gen. Venustiano Carranza, the Villa forces being gradually driven to the northwestern part of the republic. So far as there was any government in Mexico it was represented by Carranza and his followers. This was acknowledged in Washington as early as March, when a note was sent to the constitutionalist chief in which the following language was used:

"Conditions have become intolerable and can no longer be endured. The government of the United States therefore desires Gen. Obregon and Gen. Carranza to know that it has, after mature consideration, determined that if, as a result of the situation for which they are responsible, Americans shall suffer by reason of the conduct of the constitutionalist forces in the City of Mexico, or because they fail to provide means of protection to life and property, it will hold Gen. Obregon and Gen. Carranza personally responsible."

Gen. Carranza resented the note and replied in terms not regarded as either courteous or satisfactory and no improvement in the situation was apparent. In May it was announced in Washington that stern measures would be taken if the Mexican factions did not agree and that the policy of "watchful waiting" would be abandoned. However, nothing further was done until the first part of August, when it was announced that a conference would be held at the state department in which those taking part would be the ambassadors from Brazil, Argentina and Chile and the three ranking ministers of the American republics, namely, those of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala.

Beginning Aug. 5 the conferees held several meetings and finally agreed upon a policy to be observed in restoring order in Mexico. Aug. 13 the following note was sent to the warring factions in Mexico:

"The undersigned, the secretary of state of the United States, the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Brazil, Chile and Argentina, and the envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, accredited to the government of the United States of America, acting severally and independently, unanimously send to you the following communication:

"Inspired by the most sincere spirit of American fraternity and convinced that they rightly interpret the earnest wish of the entire continent, they have met informally at the suggestion of the secretary of state of the United States to consider the Mexican situation and to ascer-

tain whether their friendly and disinterested help could be successfully employed to re-establish peace and constitutional order in our sister republic.

"In the heat of the frightful struggle which for so long has steeped in blood the Mexican soil, doubtless all may well have lost sight of the dissolving effects of the strife upon the most vital conditions of the national existence, not upon the life and liberty of the inhabitants, but on the prestige and security of the country.

"We cannot doubt, however—no one can doubt—that in the presence of a sympathetic appeal from their brothers of America, recalling to them these disastrous effects, asking them to save their motherland from an abyss—no one can doubt, we repeat, that the patriotism of the men who lead or aid in any way the bloody strife will not remain unmoved; no one can doubt that each and every one of them, measuring in his own conscience his share in the responsibilities of past misfortune and looking forward to his share in the glory of the pacification and reconstruction of the country, will respond, nobly and resolutely, to this friendly appeal and give their best efforts to opening the way to some saving action.

"We, the undersigned, believe that if the men directing the armed movements in Mexico—whether political or military chiefs—should agree to meet, either in person or by delegates, far from the sound of cannon, and with no other inspiration save the thought of their afflicted land, there to exchange ideas and to determine the fate of the country—from such action would undoubtedly result the strong and unyielding agreement requisite to the creation of a provisional government, which should adopt the first steps necessary to the constitutional reconstruction of the country—and to issue the first and most essential of them all, the immediate call to general elections.

"An adequate place within the Mexican frontiers, which for the purpose might be neutralized, should serve as the seat of the conference; and in order to bring about a conference of this nature the undersigned, or any of them, will willingly, upon invitation, act as intermediaries to arrange the time, place and other details of such conference, if this action can in any way aid the Mexican people.

"The undersigned expect a reply to this communication within a reasonable time; and consider that such a time would be ten days after the communication is delivered, subject to proration for cause."

Gen. Carranza made a formal reply to the note Sept. 10 declining to enter into any conference with the Villa or other factions, calling attention to the fact that the constitutionalists with an army of 150,000 men were in control of the greater part of the national domain, and concluding as follows:

"If your excellencies consider that the first chief of the constitutionalist army in charge of the executive power, Citizen Venustiano Carranza, maintains a de facto government in the republic with all the attributes necessary for recognition as such, he suggests that you recommend to your respective governments that it be so recognized, thus establishing one more bond of friendship between the people and the governments of your excellencies and the Mexican people and the Mexican government."

Further conferences took place between the American secretary of state and the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Guatemala and Uruguay, and Oct. 9 Mr. Lansing made this announcement:

"The conferees, after careful consideration of the facts, have found that the Carranzista party is the only party possessing the essentials for recognition as the de facto government of Mexico, and they have so reported to their respective governments."

Each of the governments represented at the conference formally recognized, Oct. 19, the de facto government of Mexico of which Gen. Car-

ranza is chief executive." The event was celebrated in the City of Mexico as signifying the restoration of peace and normal conditions in the southern republic within a short time. The United States placed an embargo on the shipment of arms to the factions in Mexico opposed to Gen. Carranza and entered into diplomatic relations with the de facto government.

In the course of the year the United States was obliged to send war vessels to Vera Cruz and to maintain considerable forces of cavalry and infantry along the northern border of Mexico. These were under command of Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston and their work consisted mainly in preventing raids by Mexican bandits into Texas and Arizona and firing across the border by Mexican soldiers. In the performance of this duty a number of American soldiers were killed and others wounded, but there were no encounters involving large numbers of troops.

One of the incidents of the year was the arrival in the United States of Gen. Victoriano Huerta. He landed in New York April 12, and later proceeded toward Texas. June 27 he was arrested by federal officers on the charge of inciting rebellion against a friendly country and was confined in Fort Bliss, Texas.

Porfirio Diaz, who was president of Mexico from 1877 to 1911, died in Paris, France, July 2, after four years in exile, during which his country was torn by revolutions and factional warfare, and knew nothing of that prosperity which it experienced while he was in power.

CHRONOLOGY.

1910-1913.

Following is a chronology of the main events in the political history of Mexico since the overthrow of President Porfirio Diaz:

June 26, 1910—Porfirio Diaz elected president for eighth successive term.
Nov. 18, 1910—Revolution started by anti-re-electionists.
Nov. 23, 1910—Francisco I. Madero proclaims himself provisional president of Mexico.
May 25, 1911—Porfirio Diaz resigns presidency of Mexico.
May 31, 1911—Gen. Diaz and family sail from Vera Cruz for Europe.
Oct. 1, 1911—Francisco I. Madero elected president of Mexico.
Oct. 16, 1912—Gen. Felix Diaz begins new revolution.
Oct. 27, 1912—Gen. Diaz captured by federal troops.
Feb. 9, 1913—Military uprising in City of Mexico; Gen. Diaz liberated; rebels seize arsenal.
Feb. 11-19, 1913—Bombardment in heart of City of Mexico, rebels firing from arsenal and federals from national palace.
Feb. 19, 1913—President Madero's own troops revolt; he is arrested and Gen. Victoriano Huerta is proclaimed provisional president; Gustavo Madero executed.
Feb. 21, 1913—New revolution started by Venustiano Carranza, governor of Coahuila.
Feb. 23-24, 1913—President Francisco I. Madero and Vice-President Jose Plutarco Suarez shot to death about midnight of Feb. 23-24.
May 8, 1913—Rebels under Gen. Carranza in control of larger part of northern Mexico.
Aug. 4, 1913—Resignation of Ambassador Wilson accepted; John Lind of Minnesota sent to Mexico as personal representative of President Wilson.
Aug. 26, 1913—President Wilson reads message to congress on Mexican situation.
Oct. 14, 1913—Gen. Huerta suspends constitutional guarantees and proclaims himself dictator of Mexico.
Oct. 26, 1913—Presidential and congressional elections take place; Gen. Huerta elected president and Gen. Blanquez vice-president.
Oct. 27-28, 1913—Gen. Felix Diaz flees to Havana.
Nov. 2, 1913—Gen. Huerta notified that he must resign the presidency of Mexico.
Dec. 31, 1913—Year closes with rebels generally victorious in northern Mexico and Gen. Huerta still in presidential office in the City of Mexico.

1914.

Jan. 10—Rebels under Gen. Francisco Villa enter Ojinaga; federal generals, soldiers and camp followers to the number of several thousand cross to the American side of the Rio Grande near Presidio, Tex., and surrender to United States troops.

Feb. 3—President Wilson issues a proclamation ending the embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition to Mexico.

Feb. 17—William S. Benton, ranchman, an English subject, killed by revolutionists at or near Juarez, Mexico.

March 9—Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico makes a speech in the United States senate giving details of between seventy and eighty outrages on Americans in Mexico; severely criticizes state department for its lack of action.

April 2—Gen. Villa's forces take Torreon.
April 9—Paymaster and seven sailors of the U. S. gunboat Dolphin arrested at boat landing in Tampico by Mexican soldiers; after their release Rear-Admiral Mayo demands an apology, punishment of the officer responsible and a public salute of twenty-one guns to the United States flag within twenty-four hours.

April 10—Apology for arrest of sailors at Tampico made and officer responsible is punished, but salute to flag is not fired.

April 11—Charge O'Shaughnessy in Mexico City directed by President Wilson to inform President Huerta that the salute to the flag must be fired as demanded by Rear-Admiral Mayo.

April 12—President Huerta replies that no salute will be fired.

April 14—Atlantic and Pacific fleets ordered to Mexican waters.

April 18—Washington authorities give President Huerta until 6 p. m. Sunday, April 19, to comply with American demand for salute in the usual manner.

April 19—Huerta government refuses to fire unconditional salute to American flag.

April 20—President Wilson appears before joint session of congress and asks for authority to use naval and military forces of the United States in enforcing American rights in Mexico.

April 21—United States marines and sailors land at Vera Cruz and occupy custom house and part of city after sharp fighting.

April 22—Senate and house agree on joint resolution declaring that President Wilson is justified in using armed forces of United States in Mexico.

April 24—Part of 5th brigade, U. S. A., under Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston, sails from Galveston for Vera Cruz.

April 25—Brazil, Argentina and Chile offer to mediate between the United States and Mexico; offer accepted by President Wilson.

April 27—President Huerta formally accepts offer of mediation.

April 28—Gen. Funston and 5th brigade arrive at Vera Cruz.

May 11—Public funeral services for sailors and marines killed at Vera Cruz held in New York city, President Wilson making address; Joseph R. Lamar of the United States Supreme court and Frederick W. Lehmann of St. Louis appointed to represent the United States at the peace conference.

May 13—Public honors paid to dead marines and sailors in Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Cambridge, Mass., and other places.

May 14—Constitutionalists capture Tampico.
May 20—Peace conference begins at Niagara Falls, Ont.

May 29—German steamers Bavaria and Ypiranga fined 118,685 and 894,930 pesos (\$59,342.50 and \$447,465), respectively, by Capt. Herman O. Stickney, collector of the port at Vera Cruz, for irregularities in their papers.

June 3—City of Colima taken by the rebels.

June 23—Zacatecas captured by Gen. Villa's troops.

June 24—Peace protocol signed by mediators at Niagara Falls, Ont.

July 1—Niagara peace conference ended.

July 5—Gen. Huerta chosen president and Gen. Blanquet vice-president in election held in part of Mexico by federals.

July 9—Guadalajara captured by Gen. Obregon.

July 15—Gen. Huerta resigns from provisional presidency of Mexico; Francisco Carbajal chosen to succeed him.

July 17—Gens. Huerta and Blanquet arrive at Puerto, Mexico; Gen. Villa starts new revolution.

July 20—Huerta and Blanquet sail for Jamaica on the German cruiser Dresden.

Aug. 14—Gen. Carranza named as provisional president of Mexico in agreement signed by Gen. Obregon and Gov. Iturbide; Carbajal retires from the presidency.

Aug. 20—Gen. Carranza enters the City of Mexico.

Sept. 23—Gen. Villa denounces the Carranza government and declares his independence.

Sept. 25—Fighting between Villa rebels and Carranzistas begins in Sonora.

Nov. 1—Eulalio Gutierrez selected by Aguascalientes conference to serve as president for twenty days.

Nov. 9—Gen. Carranza proclaims himself chief of the republic.

Nov. 11—War declared between Carranza and Villa elements of the constitutional army.

Nov. 23—American troops withdrawn from Vera Cruz.

Dec. 15—Re-enforcements sent to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss at Naco, Ariz., to stop shooting across border by contending forces of Gen. Benjamin Hill, Carranzista, and Gov. Jose Maytorena, Villista.

Dec. 23—Brig.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott arranges to have Mexican factions do their fighting farther from the American line.

1915.

Jan. 5—Puebla recaptured by Carranza forces under Gen. Alvaro Obregon after a bombardment of six hours.

Jan. 11—Villa troops win three-day battle at Saltillo.

Jan. 16—Gen. Roque Gonzales Garza named provisional president of Mexico by convention in Mexico City; convention assumes all legislative, executive and judicial power, declaring itself supreme.

Jan. 19—Gen. Villa says Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez has fled with \$5,000,000 of people's money.

Jan. 27—Provisional President Garza leaves Mexico City for Cuernavaca.

Jan. 28—Carranza troops enter City of Mexico.

Feb. 2—Gen. Villa captures San Luis Potosi.

Feb. 3—Gen. Villa proclaims himself in charge of the presidency of Mexico.

Feb. 11—Carranza expels Jose Caro, Spanish minister, from Mexico.

March 5—Improved conditions in City of Mexico asked of Gen. Carranza by the United States.

March 9—American citizens warned by Secretary W. J. Bryan to leave Mexico; American war vessels ordered to Vera Cruz.

March 11—John B. McManus, American, killed by Zapatistas in Mexico City.

March 29—Zapatistas retire from Mexico City.

April 7—Gen. Obregon defeats Villa near Irapuato.

April 12—Gen. Huerta arrives in New York from Spain.

May 23-26—Severe fighting between Villa and Carranza forces under Gen. Obregon near Culaya.

May 29—President Wilson appeals for money and food supplies to relieve starving Mexicans.

June 6—Gen. Obregon defeats Gen. Villa at Leon.

June 27—Gen. Huerta arrested by federal officers at Newman N. M., and taken to Fort Bliss at El Paso, Tex., on charge of inciting revolution against friendly country.

July 2—Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, dies in Paris, France.

July 11—Carranza again in control in Mexico City.

July 12-16—Zapatistas badly defeated by constitutionalists.

July 18—Zapatistas retake Mexico City.

Aug. 5—Pan-American conference on Mexican situation held in Washington.

Aug. 8—Ranchmen, troops and Mexican bandits have fight in Cameron county, Texas.

Aug. 9—Pan-American conference agrees on plan for restoration of order in Mexico.

Aug. 13—Pan-American note of warning and advice sent to Mexican factions.

Aug. 30—Gen. Pascual Orozco killed in fight with Americans in Culberson county, Texas.

Sept. 2—More fights with Mexican bandits reported from Texas.

Sept. 6—United States government sending more troops to re-enforce command of Maj.-Gen. Funston on Texas-Mexico border.

Sept. 10—Gen. Carranza refuses appeal of pan-American conference to meet leaders of Mexican factions to arrange for peace.

Sept. 15—State department sends orders to American consuls and citizens in northern Mexico to leave and come to the United States.

Sept. 17—Six Carranza soldiers killed in fight with American soldiers near Donna, Tex.

Sept. 24—One American soldier killed and another wounded by Mexican bandits at Progreso, Tex.

Oct. 9—After another pan-American conference in Washington, Secretary Lansing announces that the Carranzista party will be recognized as the de facto government of Mexico.

Oct. 11—Embargo placed on shipment of arms to Mexico.

Oct. 19—De facto government of which Gen. Carranza is chief executive formally recognized by United States and Latin-American conferees.

Oct. 20—Mexico City celebrates recognition.

Nov. 10—Approval of conference of American diplomats resulting in Carranza recognition voted by governing board of Pan-American union in Washington.

Nov. 26—Three American soldiers wounded in fight with Mexicans near Nogales, Ariz.; forty Mexicans reported killed.

THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

The Pan-American union was established upon the recommendation of the first international American conference in 1890 for the purpose of maintaining closer relations between the republics of the western hemisphere. Its duties have been broadened since then and it is now a general clearing house of information concerning the nations of North, South and Central America. It publishes a monthly bulletin in which are given the latest official data concerning the resources, commerce and other features of the republics. The officers of the union occupy a fine building

at the corner of 17th street and Potomac park in Washington, D. C. The structure, which was built with money given by Andrew Carnegie, was dedicated April 26, 1910. Following are the officers.

Director-General—John Barrett.
Assistant Director—Francisco J. Yanes.
Chief Statistician—William C. Wells.
Chief Clerk—Franklin Adams.
Chief Translator—Emilio M. Amores.
Librarian—Charles E. Babcock.
Special Compilers—W. A. Reid, C. E. Albes.

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar year.	*Tons.	Calendar year.	*Tons.	Calendar year.	*Tons.	Calendar year.	*Tons.
1870.....	68,750	1903.....	14,534,978	1907.....	23,362,594	1911.....	23,676,106
1880.....	1,247,335	1904.....	13,859,887	1908.....	14,023,247	1912.....	31,251,303
1890.....	4,277,071	1905.....	20,023,947	1909.....	23,955,021	1913.....	31,300,874
1900.....	10,188,329	1906.....	23,398,136	1910.....	26,094,919	*Tons of 2,240 pounds.	

THE COST OF LIVING.

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

[From bulletin of United States bureau of labor statistics.]

Taking the average price for the year 1913 as a base or as 100.0, the average relative retail prices of certain articles of food in the years specified were as follows:

Articles.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
All combined	92.9	91.9	97.4	100.0	102.0
Sirloin steak	80.3	80.6	91.0	100.0	102.5
Round steak	77.8	78.6	89.2	100.0	105.7
Rib roast	84.6	84.8	93.6	100.0	103.1
Pork chops	91.6	85.0	91.2	100.0	104.6
Bacon	94.5	91.3	90.5	100.0	101.8
Ham	91.3	89.3	90.5	100.0	101.6
Lard	103.8	88.4	93.6	100.0	98.6
Hens	93.5	91.0	93.4	100.0	102.1
Flour	108.2	101.5	105.1	100.0	103.8
Cornmeal	95.0	94.4	101.7	100.0	105.2
Eggs	97.7	93.5	99.0	100.0	94.4
Butter	93.8	87.9	97.6	100.0	94.4
Potatoes	100.9	130.4	132.0	100.0	108.2
Sugar	109.2	117.4	115.0	100.0	108.1
Milk	94.6	95.5	97.4	100.0	100.5

Reports to the bureau of labor statistics of retail prices of seventeen of the principal articles of food for July 15, 1915, covering forty-four important industrial cities throughout the United States showed a decrease of 1 per cent in the price of all articles combined from July, 1914, to July, 1915. According to previous reports to the bureau, retail prices had been gradually increasing from 91 per cent in July, 1911, to 100 per cent in July, 1914. The price of all meats was lower in July, 1915, than in July, 1914. The price of lard, eggs, potatoes and milk was also lower in July, 1915, than in July, 1914, while only flour, cornmeal, butter and sugar showed an increase in price. The increases in flour and sugar, however, were quite marked, being 26 per cent and 33 per cent, respectively. A table showing the relative price of each of the seventeen articles in July, 1911 to 1915, is given herewith. The average price for 1914 equals 100. The relative prices of the seventeen articles combined and weighted according to the average consumption in workmen's families are also shown.

Articles.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Sirloin steak	81	94	102	104	103
Round steak	76	88	98	103	101
Rib roast	82	95	99	102	101
Chuck roast	..	..	..	102	97

Leo M. Frank, serving a life term for the murder of Mary Phagan, a factory girl, was taken from the prison farm at Milledgeville, Ga., on the evening of Aug. 16, 1915, and hanged to a tree, two miles east of Marietta, early on the following morning. The lynchers organized in Marietta and made the trip to and from the prison, a total distance of 200 miles, in automobiles. They were well armed and had but little difficulty in overpowering the prison authorities, seizing Frank, who was just recovering from wounds inflicted by a fellow convict, and hurrying him away.

Frank was arrested April 29, 1913, after the body of Mary Phagan, 14 years old, was found in the basement of a pencil factory in Atlanta, Ga., where he was superintendent. Notes found near the body, supposed to have been written by the girl while dying, accused a "tall black negro" of the crime, and Jim Conley, a colored watchman at the factory, was taken into custody. Though he declared at first that he could not write, he afterward said that he had written the notes at Frank's dictation. Aug. 26 Frank was convicted of murder and sentenced to die. Conley was given one year in prison as accessory to murder and when he had served his term was set free.

Frank's attorneys carried the case to the state Supreme court, which, Feb. 17, 1914, refused to

Articles.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Plate boiling beef	..	..	..	100	97
Pork chops	81	88	99	102	96
Bacon, smoked	91	88	102	100	99
Ham, smoked	90	90	103	102	96
Lard, pure	85	95	102	99	94
Hens	89	91	100	101	95
Flour, wheat	96	105	97	95	120
Cornmeal	89	99	94	98	103
Eggs	76	80	85	86	79
Butter	85	93	96	94	95
Potatoes	182	118	102	144	78
Sugar	104	104	92	88	117
Milk	93	96	98	99	98
All articles, weighted according to consumption.	91	94	98	100	99

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES.

Dun's index number of wholesale commodity prices, including breadstuffs, meat, dairy and garden products, other foods, clothing, metals and miscellaneous articles, stood at the highest level reached in several decades Nov. 1, 1915. The total was \$130.467, as compared with \$124.340 Nov. 1, 1914; \$125.502, Nov. 1, 1913, and \$122.525, Nov. 1, 1912. By divisions the index number stood:

	Nov. 1, 1915.	Nov. 1, 1914.
Breadstuffs	\$24.024	\$25.300
Meat	11.392	11.907
Dairy, garden products	20.616	18.586
Other food	10.956	10.880
Clothing	22.325	19.970
Metals	17.276	15.849
Miscellaneous	23.878	21.843

According to the New York Annalist's "Curve of the Cost of Living," which shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget, the highest point in recent years was reached in August and September, 1914. The highest point in 1915 was in February. The "curve" descended in March, rose in April, descended in May and June, rose in July, descended in August and September, and then rose again in October and November. The Annalist index number published Nov. 8, 1915, showed:

	WEEKLY AVERAGES.
Nov. 6, 1915	142.49
Nov. 7, 1914	148.10
	YEARLY AVERAGES.
1914	146.07
1913	139.98

LYNCHING OF LEO M. FRANK.

grant him a new trial. Then an effort was made to have the United States Supreme court grant a writ of error, but this it refused to do, announcing its decision Dec. 8. Justice Lamar, however, granted a hearing, and arguments were heard before the highest tribunal in the country. The result was the same, the court refusing to grant a writ of error Feb. 19, 1915. The case had in the meantime attracted countrywide attention and sympathy on account of the character of the evidence against Frank, even the judge who presided at the trial, L. S. Roan, expressing doubts as to its value. Thousands of names were signed to petitions circulated in all parts of the country, asking the state pardon board or the governor to save Frank from the gallows. The result was that, June 20, Gov. J. M. Slaton commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life, and Frank was taken to the prison farm. There, July 18, a fellow convict, William Greene, for no known cause, stabbed him, inflicting a wound that came near proving fatal.

The home of the murdered girl, Mary Phagan, was at Marietta and she was buried there. The Cobb county grand jury at Marietta, which took some testimony regarding the lynching, reported Sept. 2 that the evidence available was not sufficient to warrant the indictment of any one for the crime.

PROHIBITION SITUATION UP TO JAN. 1, 1916.

[By Deets Pickett.]

Prohibition states prior to Sept. 1, 1914: Maine, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia.

Prohibition advance since Sept. 1, 1914: Virginia—Sept. 22, 1914, Virginia voted for constitutional statewide prohibition, effective Nov. 1, 1916.

Colorado—Nov. 3, 1914, Colorado voters adopted statewide constitutional prohibition, effective Jan. 1, 1916.

Arizona—Nov. 3, 1914, Arizona voters adopted statewide constitutional prohibition, effective Jan. 1, 1915.

Washington—Nov. 3, 1914, Washington voters adopted statewide constitutional prohibition, effective Jan. 1, 1916.

Oregon—Nov. 3, 1914, Oregon voted for prohibition, the law to become effective Jan. 1, 1916.

Alabama—Jan. 21, 1915, the legislature of Alabama enacted a statewide prohibition measure, effective July 1, 1915.

Arkansas—Feb. 5, 1915, the Arkansas legislature enacted a statewide prohibition law, effective July 1, 1915, but the law was later amended to become effective Jan. 1, 1915.

Iowa—In February, 1915, the Iowa legislature voted to submit to the people a constitutional statewide prohibition amendment, to be voted on at the general election in 1917, provided the legislature of 1917 ratifies; prohibition to become effective Jan. 1, 1918. Then the legislature repealed the mulct law, effective Jan. 1, 1916, thereby making Iowa dry under statute after that date.

Idaho—In February, 1915, the Idaho legislature passed a statutory prohibition law, making the state dry Jan. 1, 1916.

Montana—In February, 1915, the Montana legislature voted to submit to the people at the November (1916) election a statutory measure which, if adopted, makes Montana a prohibition state Dec. 31, 1918.

South Carolina—On Sept. 14, 1915, South Caro-

lina voted for statewide prohibition by 41,735 votes to 16,809. The law became effective Dec. 31, 1915.

New Jersey—On March 2, 1915, the senate of New Jersey passed a bill granting to municipalities the right to vote on the liquor question.

Utah—In March, 1915, the legislature of Utah passed the Wooten bill providing statutory prohibition for Utah after June 1, 1916. The bill was vetoed by the governor after holding for many days.

Vermont—In February, 1915, the Vermont legislature voted to submit to popular vote on March 7, 1916, the question of statutory prohibition, to go into effect May 1, 1916.

Minnesota—On Feb. 25, 1915, the legislature of Minnesota passed a county option law, effective immediately. Under this law fifty-six county elections were held in eight months. Forty-five were dry victories.

South Dakota—On March 2, 1915, the legislature of South Dakota voted to submit to popular vote at the election in November, 1916, a constitutional amendment, effective Jan. 1, 1917.

Florida—In the spring of 1915 the legislature passed the Davis package law, abolishing the treating system and free lunch, closing saloons at 6 p. m. until 7 a. m., and imposing other restrictions so drastic that the character of the saloon in Florida is totally altered. The act closed more than 200 saloons, leaving only about seventy-five wholesale, mail order and retail liquor houses.

Georgia—In the fall of 1915 a special session of the legislature passed new laws for rigid prohibition and strict law enforcement. Before the passage of these laws, which will go into effect May 1, 1916, prohibition in Georgia was very lax, but it now bids fair to be as strict as that in any other state in the union.

Nebraska—This state will vote on statewide prohibition in 1916.

In various states laws prohibiting liquor advertising and otherwise increasing the strictness of liquor regulation have been numerous.

CHINA VOTES IN FAVOR OF MONARCHY.

In August, 1915, the Chou An Hui, or peace party of China, issued a manifesto advocating the restoration of the monarchical form of government. The movement spread rapidly and was favored by President Yuan Shih-kai and his advisers; in fact, it was suspected by many that the chief executive of the republic and his friends originated it. However, he received petitions from all parts of the country urging the restoration of the monarchy with himself at the head of it. In reply he said he would per-

mit the people to decide for themselves and would obey their will. Elections were held in October and November and the provinces voted in favor of a monarchy with Yuan Shih-kai as monarch.

Japan, with the reported support of Britain and Russia, informed China that the time for a change was inopportune, as it might lead to disturbances dangerous to peace in the far east. The president and his cabinet thereupon announced that the restoration of the monarchy would be postponed.

ROMAN AND GREEK GODS AND GODDESSES.

Roman.	Greek.	Divinity of
Apollo.....	Apollon.....	The sun.
Aurora.....	Eos.....	The dawn.
Aeolus.....	Aeolus.....	The winds.
Bacchus.....	Dionysus.....	Wine.
Bellona.....	Enyo.....	War.
Ceres.....	Demeter.....	Harvest.
Cupid.....	Eros.....	Love.
Cybele.....	Rhea.....	Nature.
Diana.....	Artemis.....	The chase.
Juno.....	Hera.....	Heaven.

Roman.	Greek.	Divinity of
Jupiter.....	Zeus.....	Heaven.
Mars.....	Ares.....	War.
Mercury.....	Hermes.....	Commerce.
Minerva.....	Athena.....	Wisdom.
Neptune.....	Poseidon.....	Sea.
Pluto.....	Hades.....	Lower world.
Saturn.....	Kronos.....	Agriculture.
Venus.....	Aphrodite.....	Love.
Vesta.....	Hestia.....	Purity.
Vulcan.....	Hephaestus.....	Fire.

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.				RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.			
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Deficit.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1850.....	\$5,499,984.86	\$5,212,953.43	.....	1910.....	\$224,128,657.62	\$229,977,224.50	\$5,881,481.95
1860.....	8,518,067.40	19,170,609.89	\$10,652,542.49	1911.....	237,879,823.60	237,648,926.68	219,118.12
1870.....	19,772,220.65	23,998,837.63	4,226,616.98	1912.....	246,744,015.88	248,525,450.08	1,785,523.10
1880.....	33,315,479.34	35,542,803.68	3,227,324.34	1913.....	266,619,525.65	262,067,540.33	4,510,650.91
1890.....	60,882,097.92	66,259,547.84	5,377,449.92	1914.....	287,394,565.67	283,558,102.62	4,376,463.05
1900.....	102,354,579.29	107,740,267.99	5,385,688.70	1915.....	287,248,165.27	298,546,026.42	11,333,308.97

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

President—Gen. Thos. J. Stewart, Harrisburg, Pa.
Secretary—Gen. Guy F. Logan, Des Moines, Iowa.

Treasurer—Gen. Joseph A. Storch, Fullerton, Neb.
Meeting place in 1916—Asheville, N. C.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Gentlemen of the Congress: Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest in the policies which seem to have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained. It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other, if they could do nothing more. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service.

In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bind them stand together.

There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her, as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them; and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unmolested self-government of her independent peoples.

But it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards, but, instead, a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors in the interest of all America, north and south. Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence.

We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether

we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing. Liberty is often a fierce and intractable thing, to which no bounds can be set and to which no bounds of a few men's choosing ought ever to be set.

Every American who has drunk at the true fountains of principle and tradition must subscribe without reservation to the high doctrine of the Virginia bill of rights, which in the great days in which our government was set up was everywhere amongst us accepted as the creed of free men. That doctrine is, "That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community;" that "of all the various modes and forms of government, that is the best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and that, when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal."

We have unhesitatingly applied that heroic principle to the case of Mexico, and now hopefully await the rebirth of the troubled republic, which had so much of which to purge itself and so little sympathy from any outside quarter in the radical but necessary process. We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control.

The moral is that the states of America are not hostile rivals, but co-operating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated, they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united, in spirit and purpose, they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

This is pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment of the spirit of law and intelligence and liberty and mutual service.

A very notable body of men recently met in the city of Washington at the invitation and as the guests of this government, whose deliberations are likely to be looked back to as marking a memorable turning point in the history of America. They were representative spokesmen of the several independent states of this hemisphere and were assembled to discuss the financial and commercial relations of the republics of the two continents which nature and political fortune have so intimately linked together. I earnestly recommend to your perusal the reports of their proceedings and of the actions of their committees. You will get from them, I think, a fresh conception of the ease and intelligence and advantage with which Americans of both continents may draw together in practical co-operation and of what the material foundations of this hopeful partnership of interest must consist, of how we should build them and of how necessary it is that we should hasten their building.

There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americas together in bonds of honorable partnership and mutual advantage because of the economic readjustments

which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now because unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you to-day. I mean national defense.

No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace, their genius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand unmolested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice.

We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do not confine our enthusiasm for individual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only ourselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side the sea and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freemen.

Out of such thoughts grow all our policies. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war; and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no larger than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them. In our constitutions themselves we have commanded that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed" and our confidence has been that our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of itself, as the farmers rose at Lexington.

But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it. The military arm of their government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure—and not their own independence merely—but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambition to play.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 7,136 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, or 141,843 all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery and four aero squadrons, besides 750 officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak, 792 noncommissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the ordnance department and similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties—duties which it has to perform not only upon our own continental coasts and borders and at our interior army posts but also in the Philippines, in the Hawaiian islands, at the isthmus and in Porto Rico.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale, should occasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 133,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purposes of training for short periods throughout three years and to come to the colors at call at any time throughout an additional "fourth" period of three years. This force of 400,000 men would be provided with personal accouterments as fast as enlisted and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would, in fact, enlist. I would look forward to the success of such an experiment with entire confidence.

At least so much by way of preparation for defense seems to me to be absolutely imperative now. We cannot do less.

The program which will be laid before you by the secretary of the navy is similarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committees on naval affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses, but nowhere formulated or formally adopted. It seems to me very clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency and to press that plan to completion within the next five years. We have always looked to the navy of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen it to be our manifest course of prudence

to be strong on the seas. Year by year we have been creating a navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall complete what we have begun, and how soon.

The program to be laid before you contemplates the construction within five years of ten battle ships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen fleet submarines, eighty-five coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships and one repair ship. It is proposed that of this number we shall the first year provide for the construction of two battle ships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, five fleet submarines, twenty-five coast submarines, two gunboats and one hospital ship; the second year, two battle ships, one scout cruiser, ten destroyers, four fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat and one fuel oil ship; the third year, two battle ships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, five destroyers, two fleet submarines and fifteen coast submarines; the fourth year, two battle ships, two battle cruisers, two scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one ammunition ship and one fuel oil ship; and the fifth year, two battle ships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat, one ammunition ship and one repair ship.

The secretary of the navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of 7,500 sailors, 2,500 apprentice seamen and 1,500 marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fiscal year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also necessary that the number of midshipmen at the naval academy at Annapolis should be increased by at least 300 in order that the force of officers should be more rapidly added to; and authority is asked to appoint, for engineering duties only, approved graduates of engineering colleges, and for service in the aviation corps a certain number of men taken from civil life.

If this full program should be carried out we should have built or building in 1921, according to the estimates of survival and standards of classification followed by the general board of the department, an effective navy consisting of twenty-seven battleships of the first line, six battle cruisers, twenty-five battle ships of the second line, ten armored cruisers, thirteen scout cruisers, five first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, 108 destroyers, eighteen fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, six monitors, twenty gunboats, four supply ships, fifteen fuel ships, four transports, three tenders to torpedo vessels, eight vessels of special types and two ammunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions.

But armies and instruments of war are only part of what has to be considered. If we are to consider the supreme matter of national self-sufficiency and security in all its aspects. There are other great matters which will be thrust upon our attention, whether we will or not. There is, for example, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this great problem of national adequacy. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant marine. The great merchant fleet we once used to make us rich, that great body of sturdy sailors who used to carry our flag into every sea and who were the pride and often the bulwark of the nation, we have almost driven out of existence by inexcusable neglect and indifference and by a hopelessly blind and provincial policy of so-called economic protection. It is high time we repaired our mistake and resumed our commercial independence on the seas.

For it is a question of independence. If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants, it seems, are at their mercy, to do with as they please. We must use their ships and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. Our independence is provincial and is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations in rivalry of their own trade, and are without means to extend our commerce even where the doors are wide open and our goods desired.

Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs. Without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated, indeed.

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own—not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more: creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side the water. They must move constantly back and forth between the Americas. They are the only shuttles that can weave the delicate fabric of sympathy, comprehension, confidence and mutual dependence in which we wish to clothe our policy of America for Americans.

The task of building up adequate merchant marine for America private capital must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertaken and achieved every other like task amongst us in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence and vigor; and it seems to me a manifest dictate of wisdom that we should promptly remove every legal obstacle that may stand in the way of this much-to-be-desired revival of our old independence and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase and American registration of ships. But capital cannot accomplish this great task of a sudden. It must embark upon it by degrees, as the opportunities of trade develop. Something must be done at once; done to open routes and develop opportunities where they are as yet undeveloped; done to open the arteries of trade where the currents have not yet learned to run—especially between the two American continents, where they are, singularly enough, yet to be created and quickened; and it is evident that only the government can undertake such beginnings and assume the initial financial risks. When the risk has passed and private capital begins to find its way in sufficient abundance into new channels, the government may withdraw. But it cannot omit to begin. It should take the first steps, and should take them at once. Our goods must not lie piled up at our ports and stored upon side tracks in freight cars which are daily needed on the roads; must not be left without means of transport to any foreign quarter. We must not await the permission of foreign ship owners and foreign governments to send them where we will.

With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present congress for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the government similar to those made to the last congress, but modified in some essential particulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former proposals were made has made

the necessity for such action more and more manifestly imperative. That need was then foreseen; it is now acutely felt and everywhere realized by those for whom trade is waiting, but who can find no conveyance for their goods. I am not so much interested in the particulars of the program as I am in taking immediate advantage of the great opportunity which awaits us if we will but act in this emergency. In this matter, as in all others, a spirit of common counsel should prevail, and out of it should come an early solution of this pressing problem.

There is another matter which seems to me to be very intimately associated with the question of national safety and preparation for defense. That is our policy toward the Philippines and the people of Porto Rico. Our treatment of them and their attitude toward us are manifestly of the first consequence in the development of our duties in the world and in getting a free hand to perform those duties. We must be free from every unnecessary burden or embarrassment; and there is no better way to be clear of embarrassment than to fulfill our promises and promote the interests of those dependent on us to the utmost.

Bills for the alteration and reform of the government of the Philippines and for rendering fuller political justice to the people of Porto Rico were submitted to the sixty-third congress. They will be submitted also to you. I need not particularize their details. You are most of you already familiar with them. But I do recommend them to your early adoption with the sincere conviction that there are few measures you could adopt which would more serviceably clear the way for the great policies by which we wish to make good, now and always, our right to lead in enterprises of peace and good will and economic and political freedom.

The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined and for the general policy of adequate preparation for mobilization and defense involve, of course, very large additional expenditures of money—expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated revenues of the government. I have made my duty by law, whenever the estimates of expenditure exceed the estimates of revenue, to call the attention of the congress to the fact and suggest any means of meeting the deficiency that it may be wise or possible for me to suggest. I am ready to believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case; and I feel particularly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the congress of measures which I myself urge it to adopt. Allow me, therefore, to speak briefly of the present state of the treasury and of the fiscal problems which the next year will probably disclose.

On the 30th of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of the treasury of \$104,170,105.78. The total estimated receipts for the year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last congress will not be extended beyond its present limit, the 31st of December, 1915, and that the present duty of 1 cent a pound on sugar will be discontinued after the first of May, 1916, will be \$670,395,500. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come, therefore, to a grand total of \$774,535,605.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including \$25,000,000 for the Panama canal, \$12,000,000 for probable deficiency appropriations and \$50,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$753,891,000; and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be reduced to \$20,644,605.78. The emergency revenue act, if continued beyond its present time limitation, would produce, during the half year then remaining, about \$41,000,000. The duty of 1 cent a pound on sugar, if continued, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the 1st of May about \$15,000,000. These two sums, amounting together to \$56,000,

if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the treasury at the end of the year an available balance of \$76,644,605.78.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917 \$93,800,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917.

Assuming that the taxes imposed by the emergency revenue act and the present duty on sugar are to be discontinued, and that the balance at the close of the present fiscal year will be only \$20,644,605.78, that the disbursements for the Panama canal will again be about \$25,000,000, and that the additional expenditures for the army and navy are authorized by the congress, the deficit in the general fund of the treasury on the 30th of June, 1917, will be nearly \$235,000,000. To this sum at least \$50,000,000 should be added to represent a safe working balance for the treasury, and \$12,000,000 to include the usual deficiency estimates in 1917; and these additions would make a total deficit of some \$297,000,000. If the present taxes should be continued throughout this year and the next, however, there would be a balance in the treasury of some \$76,500,000 at the end of the present fiscal year and a deficit at the end of the next year of only some \$50,000,000, or, reckoning in \$62,000,000 for deficiency appropriations and a safe treasury balance at the end of the year, a total deficit of some \$112,000,000. The obvious moral of the figures is that it is a plain counsel of prudence to continue all of the present taxes or their equivalents, and confine ourselves to the problem of providing \$112,000,000 of new revenue rather than \$297,000,000.

How shall we obtain the new revenue? We are frequently reminded that there are many millions of bonds which the treasury is authorized under existing law to sell to reimburse the sums paid out of current revenues for the construction of the Panama canal; and it is true that bonds to the amount of approximately \$222,000,000 are now available for that purpose. Prior to 1913 \$134,631,980 of these bonds had actually been sold to recoup the expenditures at the isthmus and now constitute a considerable item of the public debt. But I, for one, do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills.

Borrowing money is short-sighted finance. It can be justified only when permanent things are to be accomplished which many generations will certainly benefit by and which it seems hardly fair that a single generation should pay for. The objects we are now proposing to spend money for cannot be so classified, except in the sense that everything wisely done may be said to be done in the interest of posterity as well as in our own. It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about to undertake we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the outset, now. The new bills should be paid by internal taxation.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? This is so peculiarly a question which the gentlemen of the house of representatives are expected under the constitution to propose an answer to that you will hardly expect me to do more than discuss it in very general terms. We should be following an almost universal example of modern governments if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing, step by step throughout the present graduation, the surtax itself, the income taxes as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books

of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy. The precise reckonings are fully and accurately set out in the report of the secretary of the treasury which will be immediately laid before you.

And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. A tax of 1 cent per gallon on gasoline and naphtha would yield, at the present estimated production, \$10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per horse power on automobiles and internal explosion engines, \$15,000,000; a stamp tax on bank checks probably \$18,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on pig iron, \$10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per ton on fabricated iron and steel probably \$10,000,000. In a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or undertakings. What is clear is that the industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation.

I have spoken to you to-day, gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial role in this hemisphere and in the world which we all believe to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in my mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between this and other governments will lead to any serious breach of amicable relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be.

I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States. I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers.

America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malign reaction against the government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once more a hotbed of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors!

But the ugly and incredible thing has actually come about and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in doing so I am urging you to do nothing

less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectually. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.

I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad, who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty.

No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

While we speak of the preparation of the nation to make sure of her security and her effective power we must not fall into the patent error of supposing that her real strength comes from armaments and mere safeguards of written law. It comes, of course, from her people, their energy, their success in their undertakings, their free opportunity to use the natural resources of our great home land and of the lands outside our continental borders which look to us for protection, for encouragement and for assistance in their development; from the organization and freedom and vitality of our economic life. The domestic questions which engaged the attention of the last congress are more vital to the nation in this time of test than at any other time. We cannot adequately make ready for any trial of our strength unless we wisely and promptly direct the force of our laws into these all-important fields of domestic action.

A matter which it seems to me we should have very much at heart is the creation of the right instrumentalities by which to mobilize our economic resources in any time of national necessity. I take it for granted that I do not need your authority to call into systematic consultation with the directing officers of the army and navy men of recognized leadership and ability from among our citizens who are thoroughly familiar, for example, with the transportation facilities of the country and therefore competent to advise how they may be co-ordinated when the need arises, those who can suggest the best way in which to bring about prompt co-operation among the manufacturers of the country, should it be necessary, and those who could assist to bring the technical skill of the country to the aid of the government in the solution of particular problems of defense. I only hope that if I should find it feasible to constitute such an advisory body the congress would be willing to vote the small sum of money that would be needed to defray the expenses that would probably be necessary to

give it the clerical and administrative machinery with which to do serviceable work.

What is more important is that the industries and resources of the country should be available and ready for mobilization. It is the more imperatively necessary, therefore, that we should promptly devise means for doing what we have not yet done; that we should give intelligent federal aid and stimulation to industrial and vocational education, as we have long done in the large field of our agricultural industry; that, at the same time that we safeguard and conserve the natural resources of the country, we should put them at the disposal of those who will use them promptly and intelligently, as was sought to be done in the admirable bills submitted to the last congress from its committees on the public lands—bills which I earnestly recommend in principle to your consideration; that we should put into early operation some provision for rural credits which will add to the extensive borrowing facilities already afforded the farmer by the reserve bank act, adequate instrumentalities by which long credits may be obtained on land mortgages; and that we should study more carefully than they have hitherto been studied the right adaptation of our economic arrangements to changing conditions.

Many conditions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, under our very eyes, and are likely to change even more rapidly and more radically in the days immediately ahead of us, when peace has returned to the world and the nations of Europe once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir themselves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly foresee or confidently predict. There are no calculable, because no stable, elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service, so that we may be sure that we know exactly what we are dealing with when we come to act, if it should be necessary to act at all. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session.

In the meantime may I make this suggestion? The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully, as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering, and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of federal legislation.

No one, I am sure, would wish to take any backward step. The regulation of the railways of the country by federal commission has had admirable results and has fully justified the hopes and expectations of those by whom the policy of regulation was originally proposed. The question is not what should we undo—it is whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the conditions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole. It seems to me that it might be the part of wisdom, therefore, before further legislation in this field is attempted, to look at the whole problem of co-ordination and efficiency in the full light of a fresh assessment of circumstance and opinion, as a guide to dealing with the several parts of it.

For what we are seeking now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and security. We serve a great nation. We should serve it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common men for self-government, industry, justice, liberty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety and assured success. In this we are no partisans but heralds and prophets of a new age.

SEVEN CARDINALS CREATED AT CONSISTORY.

Seven cardinals were created Dec. 6, 1915, at a consistory held at the Vatican in Rome. The name of one was reserved "in pectore"; the other six named were:

Mgr. Guilio Tonti, nuncio at Lisbon.

Mgr. Alfonso Maria Mistrangelo, archbishop of Florence.

Mgr. Giovanni Cagliero, nuncio for the Central American States.

Mgr. Andreas Furwirth, Austrian by birth, nuncio at Munich.

Mgr. Raffaele Scapinelli, nuncio at Vienna.

Mgr. Giorgio Gusmini, archbishop of Bologna.

The following American appointments were also announced:

Bishop Glass, formerly of Lead, S. D., to be bishop of St. Cloud, Minn.; Bishop Mundelein of Brooklyn to be archbishop of Chicago; Mgr. Brossant to be bishop of Covington, Ky.; Mgr. Dougherty to be bishop of Buffalo; Mgr. Petrelli to be apostolic delegate to the Philippines, and Mgr. Edward Patricx Rogue to be administrator of the metropolitan diocese of St. John's, Newfoundland.

AMERICAN BRICK AND TILE PRODUCTION (1914).

Article.	Value.
Common brick.....	\$43,769,524
Vitrified paving brick.....	12,500,366
Front brick.....	9,289,623
Fancy or ornamental brick.....	124,459
Enameled brick.....	1,075,026
Drain tile.....	8,522,039
Sewer pipe.....	14,014,767

Article.	Value.
Architectural terra cotta.....	\$6,087,652
Fireproofing.....	8,385,387
Tile, not drain.....	5,706,583
Stove lining.....	520,585
Fire brick.....	16,427,547
Miscellaneous.....	3,165,814
	129,588,822

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Panama-Pacific international exposition in San Francisco, Cal., to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal and the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific ocean, opened Feb. 20, 1915, and closed Dec. 4. The total attendance was 18,750,000. The largest single day's attend-

ance was Dec. 4, when more than 350,000 persons visited the grounds. The attendance on San Francisco day, Nov. 2, was more than 310,000. The net profit of the exposition were approximately \$1,040,000.

SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION.

The Panama-California exposition in San Diego, Cal., which opened Jan. 1, 1915, continued throughout the year and will also be open during

1916 under the name Panama-California international exposition. G. A. Davidson is president.

The Great European War.

NATIONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

GERMANY
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
TURKEY
BULGARIA

VS.

RUSSIA
GREAT BRITAIN
CANADA
INDIA
AUSTRALIA
FRANCE
BELGIUM
SERBIA
MONTENEGRO
JAPAN
ITALY

POPULATION OF NATIONS AT WAR.

Austria-Hungary (1910)	49,211,427
Germany (1914)*	67,812,000
Turkey (1914)	21,273,900
Bulgaria (1914)	4,752,997
Total	143,050,324
Belgium (1912)	7,751,387
France (1911)	39,691,568
Great Britain (1914)	439,734,060
Italy (1911)	35,845,048
Japan (1913)	73,384,524
Montenegro (1914)	516,000
Russia (1913)	170,902,900
Serbia (1914)	4,547,992
Total	772,283,420

*In Europe only.

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF BELLIGERENTS.

Reliable statistics of the men under arms in the belligerent nations of the world in 1915 are not available. That the armies in the field were much larger than the figures usually given for the war strength of the various powers is certain. For example, Great Britain, instead of having 700,000, had at least 3,000,000 men in the war. In the nations having compulsory training the war strength given in the books and the actual strength were not so far apart, yet the latter was from all accounts far in excess of the former. M. Yves Guyot, the French statistician at the beginning of the year estimated that the armies then in the field numbered nearly 18,500,000, or 28,000,000 with all reserves and men in training counted. After that time the figures were largely increased by the entry of Italy and Bulgaria into the war, so that in spite of the heavy losses sustained in battle the active armies toward the close of 1915 probably aggregated between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 men. William Michaelis, a German authority, estimated the total number in July at 21,770,000, of whom 12,820,000 were on the side of the allies and 8,950,000 on the side of the Germanic powers. The so-called "war strength" of the belligerent nations is given herewith merely for comparative purposes:

Aust.-Hungary	1,400,000	Great Britain	700,000
Bulgaria	280,000	Italy	2,500,000
Germany	3,500,000	Japan	570,000
Turkey	360,000	Montenegro	80,000
Total	5,540,000	Russia	2,600,000
Belgium	170,000	Serbia	190,000
France	2,780,000	Total	9,540,000

NAVAL STRENGTH.

Country.	Ships.	Men.
Austria-Hungary	93	17,920
Germany	323	73,000
Turkey	39	30,929
Total	455	121,849
France	440	23,500
Great Britain	733	138,096
Italy	213	39,927
Japan	152	49,562
Russia	269	53,500
Total	1,807	304,585

Belligerent countries not included in table have no navies.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

Austria-Hungary vs. Serbia	July 28, 1914
Germany vs. Russia	Aug. 1, 1914
Germany vs. France	Aug. 3, 1914
Germany vs. Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914
Great Britain vs. Germany	Aug. 4, 1914
France vs. Germany	Aug. 4, 1914
Austria-Hungary vs. Russia	Aug. 6, 1914
Montenegro vs. Austria-Hungary	Aug. 7, 1914
Montenegro vs. Germany	Aug. 9, 1914
Serbia vs. Germany	Aug. 10, 1914
France vs. Austria-Hungary	Aug. 23, 1914
Great Britain vs. Austria-Hungary	Aug. 12, 1914
Japan vs. Germany	Aug. 23, 1914
Austria-Hungary vs. Japan	Aug. 27, 1914
Austria-Hungary vs. Belgium	Aug. 28, 1914
Turkey vs. Russia*	Oct. 29, 1914
Russia vs. Turkey	Nov. 3, 1914
France vs. Turkey	Nov. 5, 1914
Great Britain vs. Turkey	Nov. 5, 1914
Italy vs. Austria-Hungary	May 23, 1915
Bulgaria vs. Serbia	Oct. 13, 1915
Great Britain vs. Bulgaria	Oct. 15, 1915
France vs. Bulgaria	Oct. 16, 1915
Russia vs. Bulgaria	Oct. 19, 1915
Italy vs. Bulgaria	Oct. 19, 1915

*Began hostilities.

LOSSES IN BATTLE.

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, U. S. A., retired, made the following estimate of the casualties in the war up to Oct. 7, 1915:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Britain	86,000	251,000	55,000	392,000
France	400,000	700,000	300,000	1,400,000
Russia	500,000	800,000	900,000	2,200,000
Italy	5,000	15,000	5,000	25,000
Belgium	25,000	40,000	15,000	80,000
Serbia	20,000	40,000	10,000	70,000
Total	1,036,000	1,846,000	1,285,000	4,167,000
Germany	600,000	1,000,000	300,000	1,900,000
Austria	400,000	700,000	700,000	1,800,000
Turkey	30,000	50,000	20,000	100,000

Total 1,030,000 1,780,000 1,020,000 3,830,000
It will be noted that these figures do not include the losses sustained by Bulgaria or the heavy losses sustained by the Serbians in October and November.

July 31, in the British house of commons, Premier Asquith announced that the first year of the war showed the total number of slain, based on German as well as English calculations, to have been 2,223,300, distributed as follows:

Great Britain	116,000	Germany	482,000
France	400,000	Austria	341,000
Russia	733,000	Turkey	45,000
Belgium	47,000	Total	868,000
Serbia	64,000		
Japan	300		
Total allies	1,360,300	Grand total	2,223,300

It was figured out that on this basis the total number of killed up to Nov. 15, 1915, was more than 4,000,000. This approximates the estimate credited to Col. Heussler, a Swiss military statistician, that the total losses in killed of the fighting men on all sides in the war up to Nov. 13 had been 5,000,000. An even larger estimate was that made by the French ministry

of war, which gave the casualties up to May 31 as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
France	460,000	660,000	180,000	1,300,000
England	181,000	200,000	90,000	471,000
Belgium	49,000	49,600	15,000	113,000
Russia	1,250,000	1,680,000	850,000	3,780,000
Germany	1,630,000	1,880,000	490,000	4,000,000
Austria	1,610,000	1,865,000	910,000	4,385,000
Turkey	110,000	144,000	95,000	349,000

Total 5,290,000 6,478,000 2,630,000 14,398,000

Still another estimate may be quoted. This was one issued by the French Relief society, showing that up to June 1, 1915, the casualties had been: Killed, 2,228,300; wounded, 4,837,510; prisoners and missing, 1,707,000; total, 8,770,810. The French losses were put at 400,000 killed, 700,000 wounded and 300,000 prisoners and missing.

It may be added that according to official reports the total British losses up to Nov. 30, 1915, were 600,000 and of the Prussians 2,178,918.

In reply to a question addressed to the government, Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons Dec. 2 that the total British military and naval losses from the beginning of the war to Nov. 9, 1915, amounted to 510,230, distributed as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	4,620	9,754	1,583
Other ranks	69,272	240,284	54,445
Total			379,968

MEDITERRANEAN.			
Officers	1,504	2,860	356
Other ranks	21,531	70,148	10,211
Total			106,610

OTHER THEATERS.			
Officers	227	337	76
Other ranks	2,052	5,587	3,223
Total			11,502

NAVY (MARINES).			
Officers	589	161	52
Other ranks	9,128	1,920	310
Total			12,160

Grand total.....510,230

The totals given as killed included those who died from wounds or other causes, as well as the officers and men killed outright in battle.

NAVAL VESSELS LOST IN THE WAR.

BRITISH, 1914.

Date.	Name of ship.	Type.	Tons.
Aug. 6—Amphion ¹	Cruiser	3,440	
Sept. 2—Speedy ¹	Gunboat	940	
Sept. 4—Pathfinder ²	Cruiser	2,940	
Sept. 8—Oceanic ³	Auxiliary cruiser	17,274	
Sept. 22—Pegasus ⁴	Cruiser	2,135	
Sept. 22—Aboukir ²	Cruiser	12,000	
Sept. 22—Cressy ²	Cruiser	12,000	
Sept. 22—Hogue ²	Cruiser	12,000	
Oct. 18—E-3 ⁴	Submarine	725	
Oct. 28—Audacious ¹	Superdreadnought	23,000	
Oct. 30—Rohilla ¹	Auxiliary cruiser	4,240	
Oct. 31—Hermes ²	Cruiser	5,600	
Nov. 1—Good Hope ⁴	Cruiser	14,100	
Nov. 1—Monmouth ⁴	Cruiser	9,800	
Nov. 3—D-5 ¹	Submarine	550	
Nov. 11—Niger ²	Gunboat	810	
Nov. 26—Bulwark ¹	Battle ship.	15,000	
Nov. 27—Khartoum ²	Collier	1,930	

BRITISH, 1915.

Jan. 1—Formidable ²	Battle ship	15,000
Jan. 14—Viktor ¹	Auxiliary cruiser	2,960
Feb. 15—Clan McNaughton ³	Auxiliary cruiser	4,985
March 11—Bayano ²	Auxiliary cruiser	3,500
March 18—Irresistible ¹	Battle ship	15,000
March 18—Ocean ¹	Battle ship	12,950
April 18—E-15 ³	Submarine	
April 30—AE-2 ⁴	Submarine	
May 1—Recruit ²	Destroyer	335

Date.	Name of ship.	Type.	Tons.
May 12—Goliath ¹	Battle ship.....	12,950	
May 25—Triumph ²	Battle ship.....	11,985	
May 27—Majestic ²	Battle ship.....	14,900	
May 27—Princess Irene ⁴	Auxiliary cruiser.....	6,000	
June 10—No. 10 ¹	Torpedo boat.....	241	
June 10—No. 12 ²	Torpedo boat.....	250	
Aug. 7—Ramsey ⁴	Converted cruiser.....		
Aug. 8—India ¹	Auxiliary cruiser.....	7,900	
Aug. 9—Lynx ¹	Destroyer.....	935	
Aug. 14—Royal Edward ²	Transport.....	11,117	
Aug. 19—E-13 ⁴	Submarine.....	110	
Sept. 4—E-7 ²	Submarine.....		
Sept. 17—Natal ²	Transport.....	2,655	
Sept. 19—Ramazan ²	Transport.....	7,050	
Oct. 26—Marquette ²	Transport.....		
Oct. 30—Blythe ⁴	Mine layer.....		
Nov. 1—No. 96 ³	Torpedo boat.....		
Nov. 5—Tara ²	Armed steamer.....		
Nov. 5—E-20 ⁴	Submarine.....	800	
Nov. 6—Prince Abbas ²	Gunboat.....	298	
Nov. 6—Abdul Monaym ²	Gunboat.....	598	
Nov. 17—Anglia ¹	Hospital ship.....		
Nov. 17—Lusitania ¹	Collier.....		

RUSSIAN, 1914.

Oct. 11—Pallada ²	Cruiser	7,775
Oct. 28—Jemchug ¹	Cruiser	3,050
Oct. 29—Donets ¹	Gunboat	1,200
Oct. 29—Kubanets ⁴	Gunboat	1,200
Oct. 29—Prut ¹	Auxiliary cruiser	5,500

RUSSIAN, 1915.

May 22—Panteleimon ²	Battle ship	12,582
June 4—Yenisel ²	Transport	
Aug. 19—Silvutich ⁴	Gunboat	875
Aug. 19—Koriets ⁴	Gunboat	875
Aug. 19—Novik ⁴	Destroyer	1,260

FRENCH, 1914.

Oct. 9—No. 347 ³	Torpedo boat	98
Oct. 9—No. 338 ³	Torpedo boat	97
Oct. 23—Zelee ⁴	Gunboat	680
Oct. 28—Mousquet ⁴	Destroyer	303

FRENCH, 1915.

Jan. 15—Saphir ³	Submarine	390
Feb. 24—Dague ¹	Destroyer	720
March 18—Bouvet ¹	Battle ship	12,007
April 26 27—Leon Gambetta ²	Cruiser	12,351
June (7)—Casablanca ¹	Mine layer	
June 15—No. 331 ³	Torpedo boat	97
July 26—Mariotte ¹	Submarine	522
Oct. 31—Turquoise ⁴	Submarine	386
Nov. 10—France ²	Transport	4,025

JAPANESE, 1914.

Sept. 4—Shirotayae ³	Destroyer	330
Oct. 1—(Not given) ¹	Mine sweeper	
Oct. 17—Takachihō ¹	Cruiser	3,700
Nov. 11—No. 301 ¹	Torpedo boat	110

ITALIAN.

May 24—Turbine ⁴	Destroyer	
June 17—Medusa ²	Submarine	241
June 26—(Not given) ²	Torpedo boat	
July 7—Amalfi ²	Cruiser	9,958
July 18—Giuseppe Garibaldi ¹	Cruiser	7,234
Sept. 23—Benedetto Brin ⁵	Battle ship	13,427

GERMAN, 1914.

Aug. 5—Koenigin Louise ⁴	Auxiliary cruiser	10,711
Aug. 9—Moewe ⁴	Gunboat	650
Aug. 9—U-15 ³	Submarine	250
Aug. 14—H. von Wismann ¹⁰	Gunboat	199
Aug. 14—Vaterland ¹¹	Gunboat	168
Aug. 17—Tsingtau ¹¹	Gunboat	168
Aug. 27—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse ⁴	Auxiliary cruiser	21,000
Aug. 27—Magdeburg ⁴	Cruiser	4,550
Aug. 28—Koeln ⁴	Cruiser	4,350
Aug. 28—Mainz ⁴	Cruiser	4,350
Aug. 28—Ariadne ⁴	Cruiser	2,660
Aug. 23—V-137 ⁴	Destroyer	650
Sept. 12—Spreewald ¹⁰	Auxiliary cruiser	2,414
Sept. 13—Hela ²	Cruiser	2,000
Sept. 14—Cap Trafalgar ⁴	Auxiliary cruiser	26,000
Sept. 14—Bethania ¹⁰	Auxiliary cruiser	7,548
Oct. 6—S-126 ⁷	Destroyer	487
Oct. 14—Itolo ⁴	Auxiliary cruiser	175

Date.	Name of ship.	Type.	Tons.
Oct. 14—Rhios ¹	Auxiliary cruiser...	150	
Oct. 14—Rhodes ²	Auxiliary cruiser...	150	
Oct. 14—Markomannia ³	Auxiliary cruiser...	2,840	
Oct. 14—Gracia ⁴	Auxiliary cruiser...	1,697	
Oct. 14—Ophelia ⁵	Auxiliary cruiser...	1,153	
Oct. 17—S-115 ⁶	Destroyer.....	420	
Oct. 17—S-117 ⁷	Destroyer.....	420	
Oct. 17—S-119 ⁸	Destroyer.....	420	
Oct. 17—S-118 ⁹	Destroyer.....	420	
Oct. 18—Komet ¹⁰	Gunboat.....	400	
Oct. 20—S-90 ¹¹	Destroyer.....	400	
Oct. 30—Koenigsberg ¹²	Cruiser.....	3,350	
Nov. 1—York ¹³	Cruiser.....	9,350	
Nov. 6—Cormoran ¹⁴	Cruiser.....	1,604	
Nov. 6—Ilitis ¹⁵	Gunboat.....	900	
Nov. 6—Jaguar ¹⁶	Gunboat.....	900	
Nov. 6—Tiger ¹⁷	Gunboat.....	900	
Nov. 6—Luchs ¹⁸	Gunboat.....	900	
Nov. 6—Taku ¹⁹	Destroyer.....	280	
Nov. 6—Ruhin ²⁰	Auxiliary cruiser.....	1,604	
Nov. 8—Geier ²¹	Cruiser.....	1,020	
Nov. 8—Locken ²²	Auxiliary cruiser.....	3,600	
Nov. 10—Emden ²³	Cruiser.....	9,834	
Nov. 17—Berlin ²⁴	Auxiliary cruiser.....	420	
Nov. 22—S-124 ²⁵	Destroyer.....	250	
Nov. 23—U-18 ²⁶	Submarine.....	8,853	
Dec. 1—Friedrich Karl ²⁷	Cruiser.....	11,420	
Dec. 8—Scharnhorst ²⁸	Cruiser.....	11,420	
Dec. 8—Gneisenau ²⁹	Cruiser.....	3,396	
Dec. 8—Nürnberg ³⁰	Cruiser.....	3,200	
Dec. 8—Leipzig ³¹	Cruiser.....	4,820	
Dec. 25—Karlsruhe ³²	Cruiser.....		

GERMAN, 1915.

Jan. 5—Otavi ¹	Auxiliary cruiser.....	15,550	
Jan. 24—Bluecher ²	Cruiser.....	2,645	
Jan. 25—Gazelle ³	Cruiser.....	300	
Jan. 28—(Not given) ⁴	Destroyer.....	300	
Feb. 4—(?)—U-9 ⁵	Submarine.....	300	
Feb. 4—(Not given) ⁶	Submarine.....	300	
Feb. 28—(Not given) ⁷	Submarine.....	300	
March 4—U-8 ⁸	Submarine.....	300	
March 4—U-24 ⁹	Submarine.....		
March 16—Prinz Eitel Friedrich ¹⁰	Auxiliary cruiser.....	8,985	
March 12—U-12 ¹¹	Submarine.....	250	
March 14—Dresden ¹²	Cruiser.....	3,544	
March 25—U-29 ¹³	Submarine.....	800	
June (7)—U-14 ¹⁴	Submarine.....	300	
July 1—Albatross ¹⁵	Mine layer.....	13,200	
July 2—Pommern ¹⁶	Battle ship.....	840	
Aug. 7—Meteor ¹⁷	Auxiliary steamer.....	840	
Aug. 10—U-27 ¹⁸	Submarine.....		
Aug. 26—(Not given) ¹⁹	Submarine.....		
Sept. 14—(Not given) ²⁰	Submarine.....		
Sept. 21—(Not given) ²¹	Submarine.....	2,672	
Nov. 7—Undine ²²	Cruiser.....	2,672	
Nov. 10—Frauenlob ²³	Cruiser.....		
Nov. 28—(Not given) ²⁴	Submarine.....		

AUSTRIAN, 1914.

Aug. 16—Zenta ¹	Cruiser.....	2,300	
Aug. 17—No. 19 ²	Torpedo boat.....	78	
Oct. 17—(Not given) ³	Submarine.....	440	
Oct. 23—Temes ⁴	Gunboat.....	400	
Nov. 6—Kaiserin Elisabeth ⁵	Cruiser.....	4,000	

AUSTRIAN, 1915.

March 30—Belgrade ¹	Auxiliary cruiser.....		
June 10—(Not given) ²	Torpedo boat.....	1,000	
Aug. 11—U-12 ³	Submarine.....		
Aug. 12—U-3 ⁴	Submarine.....		
Sept. 13—(Not given) ⁵	Torpedo boat.....		

TURKISH, 1914.

Oct. 31—Burak Reis ¹	Gunboat.....	500	
Dec. 13—Messoudieh ²	Battle ship.....	9,120	

TURKISH, 1915.

April 3—Medjidieh ¹	Cruiser.....	3,432	
April 17—Demir Kapu ²	Torpedo boat.....		
May 23—Pelenk-i-Deria ³	Gunboat.....	886	
June 1—Mahusseln No. 62 ⁴	Troopship.....		
June 1—Marmaris ⁵	Gunboat.....	492	
June 2—(Not given) ⁶	Transport.....		
Aug. 9—Kheyr-ed-din Barbarossa ⁷	Battle ship.....	9,000	

Date.	Name of ship.	Type.	Tons.
Aug. 11—Breslau ¹	Cruiser.....	4,500	
Aug. 11—(Not given) ²	Transport.....		
Aug. 11—Berk-i-Satvet ³	Gunboat.....		
Aug. 11—(Not given) ⁴	Cruiser.....	22,640	
Aug. 23—Espahan ⁵	Collier.....	284	
Sept. 6—Yar Hissar ⁶	Destroyer.....	284	
Oct. 24—Carmen ⁷	Transport.....	4,424	

¹Sunk by mine. ²Sunk by submarine. ³Wrecked. ⁴Sunk by gunfire. ⁵Sunk by explosion. ⁶Sunk in collision. ⁷Torpedoed. ⁸Sunk to avoid capture. ⁹Rammed. ¹⁰Captured. ¹¹Interned. ¹²Sunk by aeroplane. ¹³Caught in net. ¹⁴Not specified.

SOME OF THE NOTED DEAD.

Following is a list of some of the better known officers who died on the field of battle or from wounds received in action. The dates given, it should be noted, are those on which the deaths were reported, the actual dates of death not being available except in a few cases. The year is 1915, except where otherwise noted.

BRITISH.

Brig.-Gen. John E. Gough, Feb. 22.
Lieut.-Col. Guy L. du Maurier, March 11.
Rear-Admiral William J. Grogan, March 18.
Col. Francis D. Farquhar (Canadian), March 21.
William G. Gladstone, April 15.
Lieut. Harold M. Crawford, April 16.
Brig.-Gen. Julian Hasler, April 28.
Brig.-Gen. Napier, May 5.
Baron de Freyne, May 13.
Brig.-Gen. Arthur W. G. L. Cole, May 16.
Capt. Eric Edward Upton, May 16.
Gen. W. T. Bridges (Australian), May 22.
Capt. A. Noel Edwards, May 31.
Brig.-Gen. P. A. Kenna, Sept. 19.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thompson Capper, Sept. 27.
Brig.-Gen. G. H. Thesiger, Sept. 27.
Brig.-Gen. Frederick F. Worward, Oct. 11.
Lord Kesteven, Nov. 7.
Earl of Scofield, Nov. 15.

FRENCH.

Gen. Loyzeau, Feb. 22.
Prince Ernest d'Arenberg, March 21.
Gen. Rene Joseph Delarue, March 25.
Lieut. Count Jean de Rochambeau, June 14.
Capt. Prince Henry of Polignac, Sept. 25.

GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Gen. von Streck, Dec. 14, 1914.
Gen. von Briesen, Dec. 14, 1914.
Maj.-Gen. A. von Martin, Dec. 14, 1914.
Lieut.-Gen. von Omtede, Jan. 19.
Maj.-Gen. Ludwig von Estorf, March 3.
Maj.-Gen. von Dittfurth, March 6.
Gen. von Bondler, March 11.
Prince Alexander of Ratibor and Corvey, March 16.
Capt. Otto Weddingen, March 25.
Maj.-Gen. von Seydewitz, April 26.
Lieut.-Gen. George Hildebrandt, July 3.
Lieut.-Gen. von Pezel, July 6.
Count Bela Esterhazy, July 10.
Count Nicholas Zichy, July 10.
Count Szechenyi, July 10.
Maj.-Gen. von Buelow, Aug. 4.
Prince Frederick of Thurn and Taxis, Sept. 20.

RUSSIAN.

Prince Bagration-Mouchransky, June 5.
Count Peter Benckendorff, June 9.

ITALIAN.

Rear-Admiral Rubin de Cervin, Sept. 28.

EFFECT OF WAR ON FOOD SUPPLIES AND PRICES.

Both the belligerent and neutral countries of Europe suffered to a greater or less extent from high prices of food. The central empires naturally were hit hardest because of the difficulty of getting supplies through the usual channels on account of the sea blockade maintained by the allies. The bureau of labor statistics in Washington, D. C., made a study of prices as affected by the war and in the December number of its Monthly Review it published a table

based on official sources showing the percentage of increase for indicated periods in the retail prices of the more important articles of food. This table is given herewith:

Article.	Austria.	Germany.	Italy.	Sweden.	France.	Great Britain.	Nether- lands.	Den- mark.
Beef, forequarter	150	30	43	42	48	39	38	..
Beef, hindquarter	134	44	..	35	..	51	43	..
Veal	223	36	..	29	10	..	..	..
Pork	282	80	..	64	13	..	..	..
Bread, rye	..	..	22	19	..	..	..	36
Bread, wheat	..	..	12	..	40	35	..	56
Flour, wheat	..	30	19	..	39	45	23	9
Flour, rye	..	..	36	..	..	..	47	42
Milk	..	..	5	7	..	19	17	..
Butter	70	53	..	23	..	34	35	24
Eggs	87	80	..	34	..	66	60	44
Sugar	..	..	..	*	120	97	90	114
Rice	..	..	..	10	..	..	4	32
Potatoes	100	50	..	..	..	13	19	69
Beans	55	..	..	42	..	..	14	..
Bacon	..	100	23	..	..	..	..	..
Lard	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	10
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	50	47	7

*No change. †Brown sugar. ‡Decrease. §See note.

NOTE—The Austrian are minimum prices in Vienna from Aug. 30, 1914, to Aug. 29, 1915. The German figures are for Berlin, week ending Aug. 29, 1914, and Aug. 28, 1915. The Italian prices are those in forty-one cities from August, 1914, to August, 1915. The Swedish prices are those in forty-four cities from August, 1914, to August, 1915. The French are wholesale prices in Paris from June, 1914, to June, 1915.

Those in the first column under Britain are for large towns and those in the second column are for small towns and villages and the period is from July, 1914, to Oct. 1, 1915. The Netherlands prices are those at two co-operative stores January to July, 1914, and August, 1915. The Danish prices are those in Copenhagen in July, 1914, and August, 1915.

In Germany and Austria-Hungary the regulation of the food distribution and prices was largely in the hands of the government authorities. Stringent rules were issued as to consumption of certain articles, but it was claimed that this was merely a precautionary measure to prevent waste and unequal distribution. Although it was claimed that the food supplies in the way of grain, vegetables, fruits and cattle were sufficient to make starvation out of the question, there was much complaint of the high prices charged by the farmers for their products and food riots were reported from time to time in various parts of Austria and Germany.

In Poland, Belgium and the western provinces of Russia there was actual want and the people suffered severely from the lack of food.

WAR AND LIQUOR DRINKING.

Following the example of Russia and France, the united kingdom early in 1915 took up the question of prohibiting or limiting the use of alcoholic liquors during the continuance of the war. The matter first came up for consideration by the military authorities, who found that the manufacture of munitions of war was seriously hampered through the indulgence by workmen and others in the liquor habit. March 29 a deputation of the Shipbuilding Employers' federation called upon David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, and urged the prohibition of the sale of liquor both in public houses and clubs. It was stated by the deputation that although work was being carried on night and day seven days in the week the total working time on the average in nearly all British ship yards was actually less than before the war, and the average productiveness had decreased. Many of the men did not even approximate full time. The time during which the public houses in the neighborhood of the ship yards were allowed to keep open had been curtailed, yet their receipts had in some cases increased 40 per cent. As an instance of many cases, that of a battle ship coming in for repairs was cited. She was delayed a whole day through the absence of riveters, who were drinking and carousing.

"We are fighting Germany, Austria-Hungary and drink," said the chancellor in reply, "and so far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink. I have a growing conviction,

to settle German militarism we must first of all settle with drink."

The following letter was sent by King George to Chancellor David Lloyd George March 30:

"Dear Chancellor of the Exchequer: The king thanks you for so promptly letting him have a full report of the proceedings at yesterday's meeting of the deputation of employers. His majesty has read it with intense interest, but also with the deepest concern. He feels that nothing but the most vigorous measures will successfully cope with the grave situation now existing in our armament factories.

"We have before us the statements not merely of the employers but of the admiralty and the war office, which are responsible for munitions of war and for the transport of troops and their food and ammunition. From this evidence it is without doubt largely due to drink that we are unable to secure the output of war material indispensable to meet the requirements of the army in the field, and that there has been such serious delay, in consequence, of the necessary re-enforcements of supplies to aid our gallant troops at the front.

"A continuance of such a state of things must inevitably result in the prolongation of the horrors and burdens of this terrible war.

"I am instructed to add that, if it be deemed advisable, the king will be prepared to set an example by giving up all alcoholic liquor himself and by issuing orders against its consumption in the royal households, so that no difference shall be made so far as his majesty is concerned between the treatment of the rich and the poor in this question.

"LORD STAMFORDHAM,
The king's private secretary."

The king's example was followed by Lord Kitchener and other members of the cabinet and by many well known men in all walks of life, including some of the labor leaders who joined the ranks of the employers asking the cabinet to forbid the sale of liquor during the rest of the war. April 5 the following announcement was made: "By the king's command no wines or spirits will be consumed in any of his majesty's houses after to-day." Sunday, April 18, was observed in 10,000 protestant churches throughout England as "king's pledge Sunday." The largest meeting was held in central London,

where more than 2,000 persons took the pledge to abstain from intoxicants during the remainder of the war. Several colleges, such as Oriol and Jesus in Oxford, debarred alcoholic drinks for the period of the war.

Opposition to the complete prohibition of liquor soon arose and the government felt compelled to change its plans either to stop the sale of intoxicants entirely or to impose heavy taxes on spirits and wines. Instead it was finally decided by an order in council that the government, under the powers conferred by the defense of the realm act, should take over and control the sale and supply of intoxicating liquors in many of the districts where war material was being handled.

Absinth was barred from the French fighting lines at the beginning of the war and by an official decree, dated March 17, the French government prohibited the making, sale or transportation of absinth. Under certain conditions the soldiers were permitted to drink a small quantity of ordinary wine. In Germany the regulations regarding the sale of liquor were strengthened.

M. Bark, Russian minister of finance, announced in July that the returns of the savings banks to the beginning of that month showed that the deposits were \$900,000,000 in excess of the amount reported for the previous year, and that this was almost the same amount as the imperial treasury had lost through the prohibition of the sale of vodka or alcohol.

ITALY ENTERS THE WAR.

Italy, after remaining neutral nearly ten months, declared war on Austria-Hungary May 24, 1915. The reasons impelling King Victor Emmanuel and his ministers to take this step were set forth in an official statement issued May 25 and addressed to the American and other neutral governments. The text of the document as translated by the Italian embassy in Washington follows:

"The triple alliance was essentially defensive and designed solely to preserve the status quo. In other words, the equilibrium in Europe. That these were its only objects and purposes is established by the letter and spirit of the treaty as well as by the intentions clearly described and set forth in official acts of the ministers who created the alliance and confirmed and renewed it in the interest of peace, which always has inspired Italian policy.

"The treaty, as long as its intents and purposes had been loyally interpreted and regarded and as long as it had not been used as a pretext for aggression against others, greatly contributed to the elimination and settlement of causes of conflict, and for many years assured to Europe the inestimable benefits of peace.

"But Austria-Hungary severed the treaty by her own hands. She rejected the response of Serbia, which gave to her all the satisfaction she could legitimately claim. She refused to listen to the conciliatory proposals presented by Italy in conjunction with other powers in the effort to spare Europe from a vast conflict certain to drench the continent with blood and to reduce it to ruin beyond conception of human imagination, and finally she provoked that conflict.

"Article 1 of the treaty embodied the usual and necessary obligation of such pacts—the pledge to exchange views upon any fact and economic questions of a general nature that might arise pursuant to its terms. None of the contracting parties had the right to undertake, without a previous agreement, any step the consequence of which might impose a duty upon the other signatories arising out of the alliance or which would in any way whatsoever encroach upon their vital interests. This article was violated by Austria-Hungary when she sent to Serbia her note dated July 23, 1914, an action taken without the previous assent of Italy.

"Thus Austria-Hungary violated beyond doubt one of the fundamental provisions of the treaty.

The obligation of Austria-Hungary to come to a previous understanding with Italy was the greater because her obstinate policy against Serbia gave rise to a situation which directly tended to the provocation of a European war.

"As far back as the beginning of July, 1914, the Italian government, preoccupied by the prevailing feeling in Vienna, caused to be laid before the Austro-Hungarian government a number of suggestions advising moderation and warning it of the impending danger of a European outbreak. The course adopted by Austria-Hungary against Serbia constituted, moreover, a direct encroachment upon the general interests of Italy, both political and economical, in the Balkan peninsula. Austria-Hungary could not for a moment imagine that Italy could remain indifferent while Serbian independence was being trodden upon.

"On a number of occasions theretofore Italy gave Austria to understand in friendly but clear terms that the independence of Serbia was considered as essential to Balkan equilibrium. Austria-Hungary was further advised that Italy could never permit that equilibrium to be disturbed to her prejudice. This warning had been conveyed not only by her diplomats in private conversations with responsible Austro-Hungarian officials, but was proclaimed publicly by Italian statesmen on the floors of parliament.

"Therefore when Austria-Hungary ignored the usual practices and menaced Serbia by sending her an ultimatum without in any way notifying the Italian government, leaving her learn of her action through the press rather than through the usual channels of diplomacy, when Austria-Hungary took this unprecedented course she not only severed her alliance with Italy but committed an act inimical to Italy's interests.

"The Italian government had obtained trustworthy information that the complete program laid down by Austria-Hungary with reference to the Balkans was prompted by a desire to decrease Italy's economical and political influence in that section, and tended directly and indirectly to the subservience of Serbia to Austria-Hungary, the political and territorial isolation of Montenegro, and the isolation and political decadence of Roumania.

"This attempted diminution of the influence of Italy in the Balkans would have been brought about by the Austro-Hungarian program, even though Austria-Hungary had no intention of making further territorial acquisitions. Furthermore, attention should be called to the fact that the Austro-Hungarian government had assumed the solemn obligation of prior consultation of Italy as required by the special provisions of Article VII. of the treaty of the triple alliance, which, in addition to the obligation of previous agreements, recognized the right of compensation to the other contracting parties in case one should occupy temporarily or permanently any section of the Balkans.

"To this end, the Italian government approached the Austro-Hungarian government immediately upon the inauguration of Austro-Hungarian hostilities against Serbia and succeeded in obtaining reluctant acquiescence in the Italian representations. Conversations were initiated immediately after July 23, for the purpose of giving a new lease of life to the treaty which had been violated and thereby annulled by the act of Austria-Hungary.

"This object could be attained only by the conclusion of new agreements. The conversations were renewed with additional propositions as the basis in December, 1914. The Italian ambassador at Vienna at that time received instructions to inform Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, that the Italian government considered it necessary to proceed without delay to an exchange of views and consequently to concrete negotiations with the Austro-Hungarian government concerning the complex situation arising out of the conflict which that government had provoked.

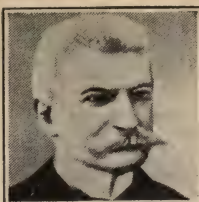
"Count Berchtold at first refused. He declared that the time had not arrived for negotiations.



VICTOR EMMANUEL III,
King of Italy.



SIG. SALANDRA,
Italian Premier.



BARON SONNINO,
Foreign Minister.



GEN. LUIGI CADORNA,
Italy.



GEN. CANEVA,
Italy.



GEN. ZUPELLI,
Minister of War.



DUKE OF ABRUZZI,
Commander of Navy.



DUKE OF GENOA,
Admiral of Fleet.

Subsequently, upon our rejoinder, in which the German government united, Count Berchtold agreed to exchange views as suggested. We promptly declared, as one of our fundamental objects, that the compensation on which the agreement should be based should relate to territories at the time under the dominion of Austria-Hungary.

The discussion continued for months, from the first days of December to March, and it was not until the end of March that Baron Burian offered a zone of territory comprised within a line extending from the existing boundary to a point just north of the city of Trent.

"In exchange for this proposed cession the Austro-Hungarian government demanded a number of pledges, including among them an assurance of entire liberty of action in the Balkans. Note should be made of the fact that the cession of the territory around Trent was not intended to be immediately effective, as we demanded, but was to be made only upon the termination of the European war. We replied that the offer was not acceptable, and then presented the minimum concessions which could meet in part our national aspirations and strengthen in an equitable manner our strategic position in the Adriatic.

"These demands comprised: The extension of the boundary in Trentino, a new boundary on the Isonzo, special provision for Trieste, the cession of certain islands of the Curzolari archipelago, the abandonment of Austrian claims in Albania and the recognition of our possession of Avlona and the islands of the Aegean sea, which we occupied during our war with Turkey.

"At first our demands were categorically rejected. It was not until another month of conversation that Austria-Hungary was induced to increase the zone of territory she was prepared to cede in the Trentino and then only as far as Mezzo Lombardo, thereby excluding the territory inhabited by people of the Italian race, such as the Valle del Noce, Val di Fasso and Val di Ampezzo. Such a proposal would have given to Italy a boundary of no strategical value. In addition the Austro-Hungarian government maintained its determination not to make the cession effective before the end of the war.

"The repeated refusals of Austria-Hungary were expressly confirmed in a conversation between Baron Burian and the Italian ambassador at Vienna on April 29. While admitting the possibility of recognizing some of our interests in Avlona and granting the above mentioned territorial cession in the Trentino, the Austro-Hungarian government persisted in its opposition

to all our other demands, especially those regarding the boundary of the Isonzo, Trieste and the islands.

"The attitude assumed by Austria-Hungary from the beginning of December until the end of April made it evident that she was attempting to temporize without coming to a conclusion. Under such circumstances Italy was confronted by the danger of losing forever the opportunity of realizing her aspirations based upon tradition, nationality, and her desire for a safe position in the Adriatic, while other contingencies in the European conflict menaced her principal interest in other seas.

"Hence, Italy faced the necessity and duty of recovering that liberty of action to which she was entitled and of seeking protection for her interests, apart from the negotiations which had been dragging uselessly along for five months and without reference to the treaty of alliance which had virtually failed as a result of its annulment by the action of Austria-Hungary in July, 1914.

"It would not be out of place to observe that the alliance having terminated and there existing no longer any reason for the Italian people to be bound by it, though they had loyally stood by it for so many years because of their desire for peace, there naturally revived in the public mind the grievances against Austria-Hungary which for so many years had been voluntarily repressed.

"While the treaty of alliance contained no formal agreement for the use of the Italian language or the maintenance of Italian tradition and Italian civilization in the Italian provinces of Austria, nevertheless if the alliance was to be effective in preserving peace and harmony it was indisputably clear that Austria-Hungary, as our ally, should have taken into account the moral obligation of respecting what constituted some of the most vital interests of Italy.

"Instead, the constant policy of the Austro-Hungarian government was to destroy Italian nationality and Italian civilization all along the coast of the Adriatic. A brief statement of the facts and of the tendencies well known to all will suffice.

"Substitution of officials of the Italian race by officials of other nationalities; artificial immigration of hundreds of families of a different nationality; replacement of Italian by other labor; exclusion from Trieste by the decree of Prince Hohenlohe of employees who were subjects of Italy; denationalization of the judicial administration; refusal of Austria to permit

an Italian university in Trieste, which formed the subject of diplomatic negotiations; denationalization of navigation companies; encouragement of other nationalities to the detriment of the Italian and finally the methodical and unjustifiable expulsion of Italians in ever-increasing numbers.

"This deliberate and persistent policy of the Austro-Hungarian government with reference to the Italian population was not only due to internal conditions brought about by the competition of the different nationalities within its territory, but was inspired in great part by a deep sentiment of hostility and aversion toward Italy, which prevailed particularly in the quarters closest to the Austro-Hungarian government and influenced decisively its course of action.

"Of the many instances which could be cited it is enough to say that in 1911, while Italy was engaged in war with Turkey, the Austro-Hungarian general staff prepared a campaign against us and the military party prosecuted energetically a political intrigue designed to drag in other responsible elements of Austria. The mobilization of an army upon our frontier left us in no doubt of our neighbor's sentiment and intentions.

"The crisis was settled peacefully through the influence, so far as known, of outside factors; but since that time we have been constantly under apprehension of a sudden attack whenever the party opposed to us should get the upper hand in Vienna. All of this was known in Italy, and it was only the sincere desire for peace prevailing among the Italian people which prevented a rupture.

"After the European war broke out Italy sought to come to an understanding with Austria-Hungary with a view to a settlement satisfactory to both parties which might avert existing and future trouble. Her efforts were in vain, notwithstanding the efforts of Germany, which for months endeavored to induce Austria-Hungary to comply with Italy's suggestions, thereby recognizing the propriety and legitimacy of the Italian attitude. Therefore, Italy found herself compelled by the force of events to seek other solutions.

"Inasmuch as the treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary had ceased virtually to exist and served only to prolong a state of continual friction and mutual suspicion, the Italian ambassador at Vienna was instructed to declare to the Austro-Hungarian government that the Italian government considered itself free from the ties arising out of the treaty of the triple alliance in so far as Austria-Hungary was concerned. This communication was delivered in Vienna on May 4.

"Subsequently to this declaration, and after we had been obliged to take steps for the protection of our interests, the Austro-Hungarian government submitted new concessions, which, however, were deemed insufficient and by no means met our minimum demands. These offers could not be considered under the circumstances.

"The Italian government, taking into consideration what has been stated above, and supported by the vote of parliament and the solemn manifestation of the country, came to the decision that any further delay would be inadvisable. Therefore, on this day (May 23d), it was declared at Rome that beginning to-morrow, May 24, it will consider itself in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. Orders to this effect were telegraphed yesterday to the Italian ambassador at Vienna."

MINIMUM DEMANDS IN DETAIL.

It may be added that the minimum demands made upon Austria-Hungary on behalf of Italy were, more specifically, as follows:

1. Cession of the entire province of Trent (part of the Austrian Tyrol), according to the frontier of the kingdom of Italy in 1811.

2. Cession of Eastern Friuli, including Malborgeth, Plezzo, Tolmino, Gradisca, Goritz, Monfalcone and Gomen and as far south as Nabresina.

3. Trieste, Capo d'Istria and Pirano (the last

two in Istria) to form a new state independent from Austria.

4. The islands of Gurezola, Lissa, Lesina, Lagosta, Cazza and Melada (off the coast of lower Dalmatia) to be ceded to Italy.

5. Abandonment by Austria of her interests in Albania, acknowledging Italian sovereignty over Avlona.

CONCESSIONS OFFERED BY AUSTRIA.

Speaking in the German reichstag May 18, Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg made a speech in which he outlined the concessions which Austria-Hungary had offered to make to Italy as follows:

1. Part of the Tyrol inhabited by Italians was to be ceded to Italy.

2. The western bank of the Isonzo, in so far as the population was purely Italian, and the town of Gradisca likewise was to be ceded to Italy.

3. Trieste was to be made an imperial free city, receiving an administration which would insure the Italian character of the city and to have an Italian university.

4. Italian sovereignty over Avlona (a seaport of Albania) and a sphere of interest belonging thereto to be recognized.

5. Austria-Hungary declared her political disinterestedness regarding Albania.

6. The national interests of Italians in Austria to be particularly respected.

7. Austria-Hungary to grant amnesty to political military prisoners belonging to the ceded territory.

8. The further wishes of Italy regarding the general question to be assured every consideration.

9. Austria-Hungary, after the conclusion of the agreement, to give a solemn declaration concerning the concessions.

10. Mixed committees for the regulation of the details of the concessions to be appointed.

11. After the conclusion of the agreement, Austro-Hungarian soldiers, natives of the occupied territories, shall not further participate in the war.

"I can add," said the imperial chancellor, "that Germany, in order further to strengthen the understanding between both her allies, undertook, with the full agreement of the Vienna cabinet, to give a full guaranty for the loyal fulfillment of these offers."

EVENTS BEFORE INTERVENTION.

Italy's intervention in the war on the side of the allies was foreshadowed almost from the time when hostilities began in August, 1914. The alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary had never been popular on account of the antipathy which had existed between Italy and Austria. The situation, which had seemed to make it advisable when it was entered into in 1884, had changed completely, for Italy no longer feared France. The government in Rome had, in fact, assured the republic that in no case could it become either the instrument or the auxiliary of aggression against France. With Britain Italy had always maintained good relations, while the understanding reached as to all Mediterranean and African questions concerning France, Britain and Italy served to make the unwritten alliance between them more effective than the formal alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary. This was well understood in Berlin and Vienna, where the best that was hoped for was that Italy might be induced to preserve an attitude of friendly neutrality toward the central empires. Had the Austrian authorities adopted a less unyielding attitude and refrained from resorting to what Prince von Buelow afterward described as a "policy of pin-pricks," Italy, in the opinion of some observers, might have been content with playing the role of a neutral.

The forces tending to keep Italy neutral were neither many nor strong. There was a sentiment in some quarters that the country should remain "loyal" to its old allies even if the pact between them was a one-sided affair and which, as affirmed in the statement quoted above, had

been broken by Austria-Hungary's attack on Serbia. This was an idea advocated chiefly by the German or pro-German residents of Italy, who had large business interests which would be disastrously affected in case of war. Neutrality was also urged by Sig. Giovanni Giolitti, a former premier and a man of undoubted ability and influence, who had always manifested a strong friendship for Germany. His adherents in and out of parliament were active in their opposition to all warlike moves. The socialists and some of the labor leaders were also averse to war as a matter of principle. There were also some Italians who thought the Germans and Austrians would win in the European war and that if Italy was not with them it should at least not be against them; they believed it to be unwise to take any risk at all if it could be avoided. It was also charged that Germany and Austria had many paid agents in Italy who were constantly at work to counteract the war sentiment by means of bribery and threats of various kinds.

On the other hand, the forces driving Italy into war were many and, as it appeared when the crisis came, irresistible. First, it was felt and frequently expressed in public speeches and the newspapers, that the allies were fighting for a just cause; that in this war they were representing democracy and liberty as opposed to militarism and autocracy, and that a victory for the central European empires would not be for the best interests of civilization as a whole. Italians generally did not believe that Austria was justified in making war on Serbia or that the European conflagration was unavoidable.

ITALY RENOUNCES TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Italy renounced its alliance with Austria-Hungary and Germany May 4 in a note sent by Foreign Minister Sonnino to the duke of Avarna, Italian ambassador in Vienna, and handed by him to Baron Burian, the Austrian foreign minister. The note closed with the following statement:

"All efforts of the Italian government encounter the resistance of the imperial Austrian government, which after several months decided to concede only the special interests of Italy in Avlona and to promise insufficient concession of territory in Trent—a concession which admits of no normal solution of the situation from an ethical, political or military point of view. This concession, moreover, would not be accomplished except at an undetermined period; that is to say, only at the end of the war.

"In view of this condition of affairs the Italian government must renounce the hope of reaching an agreement and sees itself constrained to withdraw all propositions of settlement. It is equally useless to give a formal appearance to an alliance which would be destined only to dissimulate a reality of continued mistrust and daily disagreements. That is why Italy, confident in its right, affirms and proclaims it will resume from now on its entire liberty of action and declares null and hereafter without effect its treaty with Austria-Hungary."

May 23 Italy joined the triple entente on equal terms, thereby making it a quadruple entente.

ACTION BY PARLIAMENT.

The Italian parliament reconvened May 20 and at once proceeded to carry out the policy adopted by the cabinet. Premier Salandra, on rising in the chamber of deputies to present the government's bill granting full powers to the government, was given an ovation. By its ultimatum to Serbia, the premier said, Austria had annulled the equilibrium of the Balkans and prejudiced Italian interests there. Notwithstanding this violation of the triple alliance, Italy had endeavored for months to avoid a conflict, but these efforts were bound to have a limit in time and dignity and that was why, the speaker said, the government was compelled to present its denunciation of the triple alliance May 4, and, lest Italy be left isolated, had provided for the safeguarding of her own interests.

The bill presented by the premier, and passed by a vote of 407 to 74, was as follows:

"The government is authorized in case of war and during the duration of war to make decisions, with due authority of law, in every respect required for the defense of the state, the guaranty of public order and urgent economic national necessities. The provisions contained in articles 243 to 251 of the military code continue in force. The government is authorized also to have recourse until Dec. 31, 1915, to monthly provisional appropriations for balancing the budget. This law shall come into force the day it is passed."

Those who voted against the bill were socialists and some of the adherents of the former premier, Sig. Giolitti. The bill was passed by the senate May 21 by a vote of 262 to 2 and was signed by King Victor Emmanuel on the following day.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

On the afternoon of May 23 the Italian ambassador to Austria, the duke of Avarna, presented to Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, the following formal declaration:

"Vienna, May 23, 1915.—Conformably with the orders of his majesty the king, his august sovereign, the undersigned ambassador of Italy has the honor to deliver to his excellency the foreign minister of Austria-Hungary the following communication:

"Declaration has been made, as from the 4th of this month, to the imperial and royal government of grave motives for which Italy, confident in her good right, proclaimed annulled and henceforth without effect her treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary, which was violated by the imperial and royal government, and resumed her liberty of action in this respect.

"The government of the king, firmly resolved to provide by all means at its disposal for safeguarding Italian rights and interests, cannot fail in its duty to take against every existing and future menace measures which events impose upon it for the fulfillment of national aspirations.

"His majesty the king declares that he considers himself from to-morrow in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

"The undersigned has the honor to make known at the same time to his excellency the foreign minister that passports will be placed this very day at the disposal of the imperial and royal ambassador at Rome and he will be obliged to his excellency if he will kindly have his passports handed to him. AVARNA."

The declaration of war was handed to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in Rome, Baron Macchio, at the same time as it was delivered in Vienna. The ambassador demanded and received his passports.

On the same day (May 23) the following official declaration was made by the German government in Berlin:

"The Italian government to-day caused to be declared, through the ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian government, the duke of Avarna, that Italy considers itself in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

"The Italian government, by this inexcusable attack against the dual monarchy, has also broken, without right or without ground, its alliance with Germany.

"The loyal relationship existing, conformably with the treaty between Austria-Hungary and the German empire, and still more firmly welded by the comradeship in arms, has remained unimpaired by the defection of the third ally and his desertion to the enemies' camp. The German ambassador, therefore, has received instructions to leave Rome conjointly with the Austro-Hungarian ambassador."

ITALY AND ALBANIA.

Italy sent troops to Avlona and took possession of the Albanian seaport Dec. 25, 1914. It justified this action by declaring that in accordance

with the agreement of the London conference it had determined to oppose the slightest attempt to infringe upon the territorial integrity, independence or neutrality of Albania and it would not permit a change of government there nor allow the inhabitants to take part in the war. It was further intimated that some of the signatories to the London agreement had aided in the Albanian revolution for the purpose of making an attack on Serbia. Italy, it was announced, was determined to protect its interests in the Adriatic, and would preserve order in all the towns along the coast. Early in December it was reported that Italy had landed more troops on Albanian soil for the purpose of aiding the Serbians after their decisive defeat by the Austrians, Germans and Bulgarians.

BULGARIA MAKES WAR ON ALLIES.

Bulgaria, which for months had declared that it would maintain strict neutrality toward all the belligerents, declared war on Serbia Oct. 13, 1915, and at once, in co-operation with Germany and Austria-Hungary, proceeded to take revenge upon the nation which after the Balkan-Turkish war had retained for itself that part of Macedonia which the Sofia government had set its heart upon possessing. The result of the one-sided conflict is told elsewhere.

Interpreted in the light of after events the course taken by Bulgaria was planned long months before and King Ferdinand and Premier Radoslavoff only waited the proper moment for taking action. In the first place Bulgaria obtained in 1914 a large loan from Germany to

troops by its neighbors Bulgaria is forced to declare armed neutrality."

It became known and was announced by Sir Edward Grey in London, Oct. 1, that German and Austrian officers had been arriving in Bulgaria with a view to taking an active part in directing the Bulgarian army. "This action," he said, "is precisely similar to that taken in Turkey, where German officers forced Turkey to make an entirely unprovoked attack upon Russia last year." Oct. 4 the Russian minister at Sofia was ordered to present the following ultimatum to M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian premier:

"The events which are taking place in Bulgaria at this moment give evidence of a definite decision of King Ferdinand's government to place the fate of its country in the hands of Germany."

"The presence of German and Austrian officers at the ministry of war and on the staff of the army, the concentration of troops in the zone bordering Serbia and the extensive financial support accepted from our enemies by the Sofia cabinet no longer leave any doubt as to the object of the military preparations of Bulgaria."

"The powers of the entente, who have at heart the realization of the aspirations of the Bulgarian people, have on many occasions warned M. Radoslavoff that any hostile act against Serbia would be considered as directed against themselves. The assurances given by the head of the Bulgarian cabinet in reply to these warnings are contradicted by the facts."

"The Russian minister, therefore, has received orders to leave Bulgaria with all the staffs of the legation and consulates if the Bulgarian gov-



New York Herald.
KING FERDINAND,
Bulgaria.



V. RADOSLAVOFF,
Bulgarian Premier.



American Press Photo.
KING FERDINAND,
Roumania.



ION BRATIANU,
Roumanian Premier.

be paid in installments. Then Turkey, threatened by the Russians and British and influenced by its ally Germany, was found to be in a mood to make certain concessions demanded by Bulgaria. Negotiations began in March, 1915, and in August a treaty was signed by which Turkey ceded to Bulgaria certain lands and rights by which the whole of the railway from Sofia to Dedegatch came into its possession. What Bulgaria was to do in return was not made public. Premier Radoslavoff announced that the treaty carried no political obligations and that Bulgaria would continue its policy of strict neutrality.

In the meantime the diplomats representing the allies attempted to restore the old Balkan league, consisting of Serbia, Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria, but neither Serbia nor Greece would make sufficient territorial concessions to satisfy the Bulgars and the plan failed. In September Bulgaria began calling in its reserves; 40,000 Bulgarians in Macedonia and Thrace were summoned to the colors, and Sept. 21 the authorities in Sofia ordered the mobilization of all the military forces in the kingdom. Simultaneously the premier issued a statement in which he declared that the mobilization was merely for defensive purposes and that it was not a war move. "The entrance of Bulgaria into a state of armed neutrality," he said, "is explained by reason of the changes shortly to be made in the political and military situation. Bulgaria has no hostile intentions, but is firmly resolved to safeguard its interests and independence—if necessary, by force of arms. On account of the movement of

ernment does not within twenty-four hours openly break with the enemies of the Slav cause and of Russia, and does not at once proceed to send away officers belonging to armies of states which are at war with the powers of the entente."

Bulgaria's reply was unsatisfactory, and Oct. 5 the Russian minister in Sofia notified M. Radoslavoff that diplomatic relations between Russia and Bulgaria were ended. The French, British, Serbian and Italian ministers likewise asked for their passports and soon thereafter left Sofia. The Germans and Austrians had by this time massed an army of 400,000 men on the Serbian frontier and were ready for the move that was to crush Serbia. The French and British had landed an expedition at Saloniki. Bulgaria felt that the time to strike had come and on Oct. 13 declared war against Serbia. Then within a few days the allies declared war on Bulgaria, and all doubts as to that country's position in the struggle were at an end. The central powers had, with the assistance of King Ferdinand, outwitted the entente diplomats and had won over Bulgaria to their side. The people of that country, who had long proclaimed their sympathy with the allies, were not pleased, but the army was loyal to the king and individuals could do nothing.

GREECE AND ROUMANIA.

Up to the first part of December, when this record of the war closed, Greece had managed to keep out of the war. As told in the article on diplomatic changes caused by the war, M. Venizelos, the friend of the allies, came back

into power as premier and as such he strongly advocated giving aid to Serbia in accordance with the treaty existing between Greece and that country, and also gave his consent to a landing of allied forces on Greek soil at Saloniki. King Constantine and his followers were nominally in favor of strict neutrality, but as a matter of fact were in sympathy with the central powers. They forced Venizelos to resign the premiership and took things into their own hands. The allies in November and the early part of December made efforts to secure guarantees for the safety of their troops in Serbia in case they should have to retreat back into Greece, but with what success had not been determined when this outline of the situation was written.



New York Herald.
M. VENIZELOS,
Greece.



American Press Photo
KING CONSTANTINE,
Greece.

In Roumania the situation was somewhat the same as in Greece. The people were strongly in favor of the allies, while the king and his friends were with the Germanic powers. Up to Dec. 4 no decision had been taken as to which side should have the support of the Roumanian army, though at that time the allies appeared to have the better chance.

FOUR NOTABLE BATTLES IN FRANCE. SOISSONS.

Four of the greatest battles in the European war were fought on the western front in 1915. The first was fought Jan. 8-13 near Soissons, France. The contest was begun by the French, who bombarded the approaches to a plateau north of the Aisne river. Under cover of the artillery fire they brought up large forces through a number of ravines notching the front of the plateau and carried part of the German positions. Gen. von Kluck gathered his forces for a counterstroke; and after a number of fierce assaults covering five days succeeded in driving the French from their trenches on the plateau and across the Aisne. The losses in the fighting were heavy on both sides. The French lost a number of cannon, including several coast defense guns. The battle, according to report, was witnessed by Emperor William, who gave decorations to the successful generals.

NEUVE CHAPELLE.

The next great encounter, which became known as the battle of Neuve Chapelle, took place between the British and Germans March 10, 11 and 12, 1915. The British took the offensive, captured more than a mile of German trenches in the vicinity of Neuve Chapelle near the line from Lille to La Bassee and advanced a mile beyond their original position. The victory was a costly one, as the following official report of the British losses in the three days' combat will show:

	Officers.	Men.
Killed	190	2,337
Wounded	359	5,174
Missing	23	1,723
Total	572	12,239
Grand total		12,811

"The enemy," said Gen. French in his report, "left several thousand dead on the field and we have positive information that upward of 12,000 wounded were removed by train. Thirty officers

and 1,657 of other ranks were captured." Unofficial British estimates of the German loss placed it at 18,000. The Germans, on the other hand, placed their total casualties at only 6,000. In this battle the plan of beginning with a prolonged and extraordinarily heavy bombardment was tried and it was afterward said by David Lloyd George, the British chancellor of the exchequer, that more ammunition was used in the three days than was used in the entire Boer war, which lasted two years and nine months.

YPRES.

In the battle of the Ypres, lasting from April 23 to April 28, 1915, the Germans drove the British and French back for a distance of about five miles. They forced their way across the Ypres canal at Steenstraete and Het Sas and took some 1,600 prisoners with about thirty cannon. It was in this sanguinary battle that the Germans first used asphyxiating gases on a large scale and their success was due in part to the surprise which this mode of attack caused among the allies. Many Canadians in the British army lost their lives on this occasion. What the total casualties in the battle were was not made known, but losses were heavy on both sides.

THE CHAMPAGNE.

The fourth and greatest battle was that commonly called the battle of Champagne. It was begun by the French and British with what was probably the most tremendous bombardment with heavy guns in the history of the world. It lasted for more than a week and increased in intensity until Sept. 25 when the British attacked the enemy south of La Bassee canal to the east of Grenay and Vermelles and captured his trenches on a front of more than five miles, penetrating his lines in some places to a distance of 4,000 yards. They took the western outskirts of Hulluch, the village of Loos and Hill 70 and also gained some ground near Hooze. The French at the same time in the Champagne district took a network of German trenches from Auberville to Ville-sur-Taube, forcing the enemy to fall back one and a half to two and a half miles. North of Arras the village of Souchez was captured, the last trench of the Germans east of the "labyrinth" was taken and the earthworks near Neuville St. Vaast were occupied. It was claimed by the British, French and Belgians that on the 25th and 26th they took twenty miles of trenches, six towns, 23,000 prisoners and thirty-four guns. The losses in killed and wounded on both sides were extremely heavy, but no reliable figures were made public. The fighting continued with diminishing intensity for nearly a week, the allies retaining most of the ground they had taken.

LEADING NAVAL EVENTS OF THE WAR.

BATTLE AT FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Exact details of what occurred at the naval engagement of the Falkland islands in the south Atlantic Dec. 8, 1914, were given in the official dispatch of Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. Doveton-Sturdee to the British admiralty, made public March 3, 1915. The vice-admiral was in command of a squadron consisting of the following ships: Battle cruisers Invincible (flagship) and Inflexible; armored cruisers Carnarvon, Cornwall and Kent; second class cruisers Glasgow and Bristol and the light cruiser Macedonia. These ships had arrived at Port Stanley Dec. 7 and had begun coaling at once so as to resume the search for the German squadron which had sunk the cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope in the Pacific Nov. 1. An old battle ship, the Canopus, was also at Port Stanley. At 8 a. m. on Tuesday, Dec. 8, it was announced from the signal station on shore that two warships were in sight steering northward. They were coming from the direction of the Straits of Magellan and approaching Port Stanley, which is on the east side of East Falkland island.

Orders were at once issued to the Kent, which was serving as guardship, to weigh anchor

and for the other vessels to get up steam for full speed. At this time the Kent, Invincible, Infexible, Carnarvon and Cornwall were in Port William or just outside the inner harbor of Port Stanley, in which the Glasgow and Bristol were anchored. Reports were received from the signal station of other ships coming up from the south. At 9:20 a. m. the two leading ships of the enemy, the Gneisenau and Nurnberg, with guns trained on the wireless station, came within range of the Canopus, which opened fire at them across the lowland at a range of 11,000 yards. The enemy ships at once hoisted their colors and turned away. At this time the masts and smoke of the enemy were visible from the upper bridge of the Invincible at a range of approximately 17,000 yards across the lowland to the south of Port William. What followed may be told in the words of Vice-Admiral Doveton-Sturdee's dispatch:

"A few moments later the two cruisers altered course to port, as though to close with the Kent at the entrance to the harbor, but about this time it seems that the Invincible and Infexible were seen over the land, as the enemy at once altered course and increased speed to join their consorts. The Glasgow weighed and proceeded at 9:40 a. m. to join the Kent and observe the enemy's movements. At 9:45 a. m. the squadron—less the Bristol—weighed and proceeded out of the harbor in the following order: Carnarvon, Infexible, Invincible and Cornwall. On passing Cape Pembroke light the five ships of the enemy appeared clearly in sight to the southeast, hull down. The visibility was at its maximum, the sea was calm, with a bright sun, a clear sky and a light breeze from the northwest.



Photo Underwood & Underwood.

SIR DAVID BEATTY,
Rear-Admiral, British
Navy.



Photo American Press Association.

SIR F. C. DOVETON-
STURDEE,
Vice-Admiral, British
Navy.

"At 10:20 a. m. the signal for a general chase was made. The battle cruisers quickly passed ahead of the Carnarvon and overtook the Kent. The Glasgow was ordered to keep two miles from the Invincible and the Infexible was stationed on the starboard quarter of the flagship. Speed was eased to twenty knots at 11:15 a. m. to enable the other cruisers to get into station. At this time the enemy's funnels and bridges showed just above the horizon.

"The enemy were still maintaining their distance and I decided, at 12:30 p. m., to attack with the two battle cruisers and the Glasgow. At 12:47 p. m. the signal to 'open fire and engage the enemy' was made. The Infexible opened fire at 12:55 p. m., from her fore turret at the right hand ship of the enemy, a light cruiser; a few minutes later the Invincible opened fire at the same ship.

"The deliberate fire from a range of 16,500 to 15,000 yards at the right hand light cruiser, which was dropping astern, became too threatening and when a shell fell close alongside her at 1:20 p. m. she (the Leipzig) turned away with the Nurnberg and Dresden to the southwest. The light cruisers were at once followed by the Kent, Glasgow and Cornwall in accordance with my instructions. The action finally developed into three separate encounters, besides the subsidiary one dealing with the threatened landing.

ACTION WITH ARMORED CRUISERS.

"The fire of the battle cruisers was directed on

the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. The effect of this was quickly seen, when at 1:25 p. m., with the Scharnhorst leading, they turned about seven points to port in succession into line ahead and opened fire at 1:30 p. m. Shortly afterward speed was eased to twenty-four knots, and the battle cruisers were ordered to turn together, bringing them into line ahead, with the Invincible leading. The range was about 13,500 yards at the final turn, and increased until, at 2 p. m. it had reached 16,450 yards.

"The enemy then (2:10 p. m.) turned away about ten points to starboard and a second chase ensued until, at 2:45 p. m. the battle cruisers again opened fire; this caused the enemy, at 2:53 p. m., to turn into line ahead to port and open fire at 2:55 p. m. The Scharnhorst caught fire forward, but not seriously, and her fire slackened perceptibly; the Gneisenau was badly hit by the Infexible.

"At 3:30 p. m. the Scharnhorst led round about ten points to starboard; just previously her fire had slackened perceptibly and one shell had shot away her third funnel; some guns were not firing and it would appear that the turn was dictated by a desire to bring her starboard guns into action. The effect of the fire on the Scharnhorst became more and more apparent in consequence of smoke from fires, and also escaping steam; at times a shell would cause a large hole to appear in her side, through which could be seen a dull red glow of flame. At 4:04 p. m. the Scharnhorst, whose flag remained flying to the last, suddenly listed heavily to port and within a minute it became clear that she was a doomed ship; for the list increased very rapidly until she lay on her beam ends and at 4:17 p. m. she disappeared.

"The Gneisenau passed on the far side of her late flagship and continued a determined but ineffectual effort to fight the two battle cruisers. At 5:08 p. m. the forward funnel was knocked over and remained resting against the second funnel. She was evidently in very serious straits and her fire slackened very much. At 5:15 p. m. one of the Gneisenau's shells struck the Invincible; this was her last effective effort. At 5:30 p. m. she turned toward the flagship (British) with a heavy list to starboard and appeared stopped, with steam pouring from her escape pipes and smoke from shell and fires rising everywhere. About this time I ordered the signal 'cease fire,' but before it was hoisted the Gneisenau opened fire again and continued to fire from time to time with a single gun. At 5:49 p. m. the three ships closed in on the Gneisenau and at this time, the flag flying at her fore truck was apparently hauled down, but the flag at the peak continued flying. At 5:50 p. m. 'cease fire' was made. At 6 p. m. the Gneisenau heeled over very suddenly, showing the men gathered on her decks and then walking on her side as she lay for a minute on her beam ends before sinking.

"The prisoners of war from the Gneisenau report that by the time the ammunition was expended some 600 men had been killed or wounded. The surviving officers and men were all ordered on deck and told to provide themselves with hammocks and any articles that could support them in the water. When the ship capsize and sank there were probably some 200 wounded survivors in the water, but owing to the shock of the cold water many were drowned within sight of the boats and ship. Every effort was made to save life as quickly as possible, both by boats and from the ships; life buoys were thrown and ropes lowered, but only a proportion could be rescued. The Invincible alone rescued 108 men, fourteen of whom were found to be dead after being brought on board. These men were buried at sea the following day with full military honors.

ACTION WITH LIGHT CRUISERS.

"At about 1 p. m., when the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau turned to port to engage the Invincible and Infexible, the enemy's light cruisers turned to starboard to escape; the Dresden was leading and the Nurnberg and Leipzig followed on each

quarter. In accordance with my instructions the Glasgow, Kent and Cornwall at once went in chase of these ships. The Glasgow drew well ahead of the Cornwall and Kent and at 3 p. m. shots were exchanged with the Leipzig at 12,000 yards. The Glasgow's object was to endeavor to outrange the Leipzig with her six-inch guns and thus cause her to alter course and give the Cornwall and Kent a chance of coming into action.

"At 4:17 p. m. the Cornwall opened fire also on the Leipzig. At 7:17 p. m. the Leipzig was on fire fore and aft and the Cornwall and Glasgow ceased fire. The Leipzig turned over on her port side and disappeared at 9 p. m. Seven officers and eleven men were saved.

"At 3:36 the Cornwall ordered the Kent to engage the Nurnberg, the nearest cruiser to her. Owing to the excellent and strenuous efforts of the engine room department, the Kent was able to get within range of the Nurnberg at 5 p. m. At 6:35 the Nurnberg was on fire forward and ceased firing. The Kent also ceased firing and closed to 3,300 yards; as the colors were still observed to be flying on the Nurnberg, the Kent opened fire again. Fire was finally stopped five minutes later on the colors being hauled down, and every preparation was made to save life. The Nurnberg sank at 7:27 p. m., and as she sank a group of men were waving a German ensign attached to a staff. Twelve men were rescued, but only seven survived. The Kent had four killed and twelve wounded, mostly caused by one shell.

"During the time the three cruisers were engaged with the Nurnberg and Leipzig, the Dresden, which was beyond her consorts, effected her escape owing to her superior speed. The Glasgow was the only cruiser with sufficient speed to have had any chance of success. However, she was fully employed in engaging the Leipzig before either the Cornwall or Kent could come up and get within range. During this time the Dresden was able to increase her distance and get out of sight.

"The weather changed after 4 p. m., and the visibility was much reduced; further, the sky was overcast and cloudy, thus assisting the Dresden to get away unobserved."

TRANSPORTS SUNK.

A report was received at 11:27 a. m. from the Bristol that three ships of the enemy, probably colliers or transports, had appeared off Port Pleasant. The Bristol was ordered to take the Macedonia along and destroy the transports. Only two steamships, the Baden and Santa Isabel, were found and both were sunk after the crews had been taken off.

The total loss of the Germans in the day's battle was about 2,000 men.

BATTLE OF HELGOLAND BIGHT.

The first notable engagement between British and German naval forces in 1915 occurred on Sunday, Jan. 24, 1915, in the North sea about 140 miles northwest of Helgoland. The result was the sinking of the German armored cruiser Bluecher and the disabling of several ships on both sides. The official account of the engagement given out in Berlin on the following day was as follows:

"During the advance of our armored cruisers Seydlitz, Derfflinger, Moltke and Bluecher, which, accompanied by four smaller cruisers and two flotillas of torpedo boats, were steaming in the North sea, these vessels became engaged with a British detachment composed of five battle cruisers, several smaller cruisers and twenty-six torpedo boat destroyers. The enemy discontinued the engagement after three hours at a point seventy miles northwest of Helgoland and retreated. According to the information available, one British battle cruiser and one of our armored cruisers, the Bluecher, were sunk. All the other German ships returned to port."

Later German reports insisted that one British battle cruiser and two British destroyers were sunk. It was asserted that this had been seen not only by observers on the German fleet but

by men on a dirigible, which hovered over the fighting zone. This was denied by the British admiralty, who, on the contrary, announced that in addition to sinking the Bluecher the British squadron seriously damaged two other German battle cruisers, and that according to reports made by prisoners the German third class cruiser Kolberg had been sunk.

Following is the substance of the official dispatch sent by Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commanding the 1st battle cruiser squadron, to the British admiralty Feb. 2, reporting the action:

"I have the honor to report that at daybreak on Jan. 24, 1915, the following vessels were cruising in company: The battle cruisers Lion, flying my flag; Princess Royal, Tiger, New Zealand and Indomitable; the light cruisers Southampton, Nottingham, Birmingham, Lowestoft, Arethusa, Aurora and Undaunted. The Arethusa and the destroyer flotillas were ahead.

"At 7:25 a. m. the flash of guns was observed south by southeast. Shortly afterward a report reached me from the Aurora that she was engaged with one of the enemy's ships. I immediately altered course to south by southeast, increased the speed to twenty-two knots and ordered the light cruisers and flotillas to chase, get in touch and report the movements of the enemy. This order was acted upon with great promptness; indeed, my wishes had already been forestalled by the respective senior officers, and reports followed almost immediately from the Southampton, Arethusa and Aurora as to the position and composition of the enemy, which consisted of three battle cruisers and the Bluecher, six light cruisers and a number of destroyers steering northwest. The enemy had altered his course to the southeast. From now onward the light cruisers maintained touch with the enemy and kept me fully informed as to their movements.

"The battle cruisers worked up to full speed, steering to the southward. The wind at the time was northeasterly, light, with extreme visibility. At 7:30 a. m. the enemy were sighted on the port [left] bow, steering approximately southeast, distant fourteen miles. Owing to the prompt reports we received we had attained our position on the quarter of the enemy and so altered course to southeast parallel to them, and settled down to a long stern chase, gradually increasing our speed until we reached 28.5 knots. Great credit is due to the engineer staffs of the New Zealand and Indomitable; these ships greatly exceeded their normal speed.

"At 8:52 a. m., as we had closed to within 20,000 yards of the rear ship, the battle cruisers maneuvered to keep on a line of bearing so that the guns would bear, and the Lion fired a single shot, which fell short. The enemy at this time were in single line ahead, with light cruisers ahead and a large number of destroyers on their starboard [right] beam. Single shots were fired at intervals to test the range, and at 9:09 a. m. the Lion made her first hit on the Bluecher, No. 4 in the line. The Tiger opened fire at 9:20 a. m. on the rear ship and the Lion shifted to No. 3 in the line at 18,000 yards, this ship being hit by several salvos. The enemy returned our fire at 9:14 a. m. The Princess Royal, on coming into range, opened fire on the Bluecher, the range of the leading ship being 17,500 yards at 9:35 a. m. The New Zealand was in range of the Bluecher, which had dropped somewhat astern, and opened fire on her. The Princess Royal shifted to the third ship in the line, inflicting considerable damage on her.

"Our flotilla cruisers and destroyers had gradually dropped from a position broad on our beam to our port quarter so as not to foul our aim with their smoke, but the enemy's destroyers threatening attack, the Meteor and the M division passed ahead of us, Capt. H. Meade handling this division with conspicuous ability.

"About 9:45 a. m. the situation was as follows: The Bluecher, the fourth in their line, already showed signs of having suffered severely from gunfire; their leading ship and No. 3 were also

on fire, Lion was engaging No. 1, Princess Royal No. 3 and New Zealand No. 4, while the Tiger, which was second in our line, fired first at their No. 1, and when interfered with by smoke at their No. 4.

"The enemy's destroyers emitted vast columns of smoke to screen their battle cruisers and under cover of this the latter now appeared, to have altered course to the northward to increase their distance, and certainly the rear ships hauled out on the port quarter of their leader, thereby increasing their distance from our line. The battle cruisers, therefore, were ordered to form a line bearing north by northwest and proceed at their utmost speed. Their destroyers then showed evident signs of an attempt to attack. The Lion and Tiger opened fire on them, and caused them to retire and resume their original course. The light cruisers maintained an excellent position on the port quarter of the enemy's line, enabling them to observe and keep touch, or attack any vessel that might fall out of the line.

"At 10:48 a. m. the Bluecher, which had dropped considerably astern of the enemy's line, hauled out to port, steering north with a heavy list, on fire, and apparently in a defeated condition. I consequently ordered the Indomitable to attack enemy breaking northward. At 10:54 a. m. submarines were reported on the starboard bow and I personally observed the wash of a periscope two points on our starboard bow. I immediately turned to port.

"At 11:03 a. m., an injury to the Lion being reported as incapable of immediate repair, I directed the Lion to shape a course northwest. I called the Attack [destroyer] alongside, shifting my flag to her at about 11:35 a. m. I proceeded at utmost speed to rejoin the squadron and met it at noon retiring north by northwest. I boarded and hoisted my flag on the Princess Royal at about 12:20 p. m., when Capt. Brock acquainted me of what had occurred since the Lion fell out of the line, namely, that the Bluecher had been sunk and that the enemy battle cruisers had continued their course in a considerably damaged condition. He also informed me that a Zeppelin and a seaplane had endeavored to drop bombs on the vessels which went to the rescue of the survivors of the Bluecher.

"At 2 p. m. I received a report from the Lion that the starboard engine was giving trouble owing to priming, and at 3:35 p. m. I ordered the Indomitable to take her in tow, which was accomplished by 5 p. m."

The casualties on the British ships were few. Admiral Beatty reported that only seventeen men were wounded on the Lion. The total loss was fourteen killed and twenty-nine wounded. The heaviest loss on the German side resulted from the sinking of the Bluecher, only 123 of the complement of 350 officers and men being rescued. These were taken to Scotland as prisoners. Capt. Erdmann of the Bluecher was among those saved, but he was suffering severely from shock and died Feb. 16. The total number of casualties on the German ships was not made public.

ENGLISH COAST BOMBARDED.

Early on the morning of Dec. 16, 1914, a German battle cruiser and two lighter cruisers found their way through a heavy fog to the northeastern coast of England and bombarded Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool, killing 101 and wounding 282 persons. The victims were practically all civilians, a considerable proportion being women and children. Eighty-two were killed in Hartlepool, seventeen in Scarborough and two in Whitby. Much private property was destroyed by the shells. The raiding warships succeeded in making their way back to the German naval base without suffering any damage. As several merchant vessels were blown up off Flamborough head within the next two days, the presumption was that floating mines were dropped by the German cruisers as they retreated. It was claimed on behalf of Germany that all the towns bombarded were defended places, but this was

denied by the English, who declared that there were no forts or guns at Scarborough or Whitby.

NAVAL DISASTERS AT THE DARDANELLES.

Early in the war the attention of the entente powers was directed to the necessity of closing or obtaining possession of the Dardanelles, the narrow strait connecting the Aegean sea with the Sea of Marmora, the Bosphorus and the Black sea. This historic waterway was heavily fortified on both the European and Asiatic sides and was supposed to be impregnable to attack by ships of war. The German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, when pursued by British warships in the Mediterranean, entered the strait Aug. 9, 1915, and were permitted to proceed to Constantinople, where they were turned over to the Turkish government, though the Ottoman empire then was supposed to be neutral. From that time on the British and French fleets were on guard to prevent the two cruisers from returning to the Mediterranean sea and the Atlantic ocean to engage in the work of destroying merchant vessels belonging to the allies.

Turkey cast its lot with Germany and Austria-Hungary when it attacked Russia Oct. 29, and after the allies had formally declared war against Turkey Nov. 5 they were free to act against the Dardanelles as they might see fit. Their ships of war bombarded some of the fortified Turkish positions on the coast of Asia Minor late in December and in January, but no serious work was attempted until Feb. 19, 1915, when a combined fleet of thirty-two British and French warships began to shell the forts at the Aegean sea entrance to the Dardanelles. The bombardment was continued on the 20th and was resumed on the 25th at 8 a. m. After a period of long range firing the squadron of battle ships attacked at close quarters and soon had the forts at the entrance reduced.

Sweeping operations, covered by a division of battle ships and destroyers, were immediately begun and on the 26th, after the waters of the strait had been cleared of mines up to within four miles of the entrance, the Albion and Majestic, supported by the Vengeance, proceeded to the limit of the swept area and began an attack on Fort Dardanus and some new batteries which had been erected on the Asiatic shore. The fire in reply was ineffective. In the afternoon men were landed at Kum Kale and Sidd-el-Bahr from the Vengeance and the Irresistible and the destruction of the defenses there was completed.

Mine sweeping operations and the bombardment of some of the inner forts continued on the 27th and 28th. The strength of the attacking fleet was increased until some forty warships were taking turns in shelling the Turkish positions on both sides of the strait. Monday, March 1, the Triumph, Ocean and Albion entered the waterway and attacked fort No. 8 and the batteries at White cliff. The fire was returned by the forts and also by field guns and howitzers. Monday night a force of mine sweepers, covered by destroyers, swept within a mile and a half of Cape Kephaz.

No action was possible on March 3 until 2 p. m., when, although the weather was still unfavorable, the Irresistible, Albion, Prince George and Triumph resumed the attack on Fort Dardanus and the concealed guns in its neighborhood. A seaplane reconnaissance revealed several encampments of troops and two permanent batteries. March 4 the weather conditions were good and sweeping and bombardment operations within the straits continued steadily. Demolition parties, covered by detachments of marines, were landed at Kum Kale and Sidd-el-Bahr to continue the clearance of the ground at the entrance to the straits. Some skirmishing ensued on both banks, the enemy holding neighboring villages in force. On this day the casualties were nineteen men killed, three missing and twenty-five wounded. Farther down the coast the Sapphire silenced a battery of field guns north of Kikill in the Gulf of Adramyti, while the defenses of Besika were shelled by the Prince George.

On the 5th the attack was begun by indirect fire from the 15-inch guns of the Queen Elizabeth, stationed in the Gulf of Saros, upon the defenses at the narrows, or that part of the strait one and one-half miles wide leading past the town of Gallipoli into the Sea of Marmora. This attack was supported, in dealing with the howitzers, by the Indeflexible and the Prince George. The fire was confined to Forts Mejidieh, Rumidieh, Hamidieh No. 2 and Namazieh. The magazine in one of the forts blew up and other damage was done. The fire of the Indeflexible and Prince George was observed from the inside of the Dardanelles by the Irresistible, Canopus, Cornwallis and Albion. These vessels were much fired at by concealed guns, but were not hit. On the same day Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, commander in chief of the East Indies squadron, arrived with a number of battle ships and cruisers off Smyrna. Fort Yenickale was bombarded and considerably damaged.

On the 6th of March the battle ship Queen Elizabeth, supported by the battle ships Agamemnon and Ocean, began an attack on Forts Hamidieh 1, Tabia and Hamidieh 3, known on the charts as Forts U and V, by indirect fire across the Gallipoli peninsula, firing at 21,000 yards. The forts were armed with four 14-inch guns, eight 9.4 guns and several smaller guns. Three shells from field guns struck the Queen Elizabeth, but did no damage. Inside the straits the Vengeance, Albion, Majestic and Prince George and the French battle ship Suffren fired on the Souain Dere and Mount Dardanus batteries. Most of the ships in the straits were hit by shells, but no serious damage was done.

On March 7, the weather continuing calm, the four French battle ships, the Gaulois, Charlemagne, Bouvet and Suffren, entered the straits to cover the direct bombardment of the defenses at the narrows by the Agamemnon and Lord Nelson. The French ships engaged the Mount Dardanus batteries and various concealed guns, silencing the former. The Agamemnon and Lord Nelson then advanced and engaged the forts at the narrows at from 14,000 down to 12,000 yards by direct fire. Two of the forts were silenced after a heavy bombardment, explosions occurring in both of them. The Gaulois, Agamemnon and Lord Nelson were each struck three times, but the damage was not serious. The Lord Nelson had three men wounded. The British light cruiser Dublin, which was watching the Bulair isthmus, was struck three or four times by shells.

Mine sweeping operations continued for about ten days within the strait, when a general attack was delivered by the British fleets March 18 upon the fortresses at the narrows. The ships engaged the land defenses at a closer range than previously and by 1 p. m. all the forts had ceased firing. As the French squadron, consisting of the Suffren, Gaulois, Charlemagne and Bouvet, was passing out of the strait the Bouvet was either struck by a mine or was torpedoed from the shore and sank in less than three minutes with heavy loss of life. Its end was hastened by a heavy internal explosion. At 2:36 p. m. the British relief battle ships Vengeance, Irresistible, Albion, Ocean, Swiftsure and Majestic advanced to attack the forts, which had renewed their fire. "At 4:09 p. m.," according to the British official report, "the Irresistible quitted the line and at 5:50 o'clock sank, probably having struck a floating mine. At 6:05 o'clock the Ocean, also having struck a mine, sank. Practically the whole of the crews were removed safely under a hot fire. The Gaulois was damaged by gunfire. The Indeflexible had its forward control position hit by a heavy shell and requires repairs."

Though all the ships sunk belonged to an older class, their loss was severely felt. It demonstrated that the Dardanelles could not be forced by attacks from the sea, and thereafter, while there were many long range bombardments, the allied fleets confined themselves chiefly to assisting in covering the landing of infantry at the tip end of the Gallipoli peninsula and at Suvla bay, conveying transports and in protect-

ing the intrenched land forces from attacks by the Turks. Even in this work they met with severe losses, the most serious being the sinking of the Goliath, Triumph and Majestic, all large battle ships. The Goliath, a ship of 12,950 tons, was torpedoed on the evening of May 12, while protecting the French flank just inside the strait. More than 500 men were lost. The Triumph, 11,800 tons, was sunk by a German submarine May 25, while supporting the Australian and New Zealand forces on the shore of the Gallipoli peninsula. The Majestic, a battle ship of 14,900 tons, met the same fate May 27. The loss of life in each case was considerable. It became known later that the Triumph and the Majestic were sunk by the German submarine U-31, commanded by Capt. Otto Hersing.

LOSS OF THE FORMIDABLE.

The British battle ship Formidable was torpedoed by a German submarine off Portsmouth, England, Jan. 1, 1915. The vessel was proceeding slowly in a heavy sea early on the morning of New Year's day when an explosion occurred under the stern. In a few minutes the big ship began to sink and the men were ordered to take to the boats. Owing to the high waves, which were soon breaking over the vessel, it was almost impossible to get the boats safely overboard. Several of them were smashed or capsized and only two got away. One was picked up by a light cruiser the same day and another reached shore on the following day. Several of those in the boats died from exposure and exhaustion. Out of a total of 780 men only 261 were saved. Capt. Arthur N. Loxley went down with his ship. The Formidable was of 15,000 tons displacement and was built in 1898-1901.

SINKING OF THE DRESDEN.

The German cruiser Dresden was sunk March 14, 1915, by British warships near Juan Fernandez island, in the Pacific, about 400 miles west of the Chilean coast. The British admiralty account of the affair was as follows:

"On the 14th of March at 9 a. m. H. M. S. Glasgow, Capt. John Luce, R. N.; H. M. auxiliary cruiser Orama, Capt. John R. Segrave, R. N., and H. M. S. Kent, Capt. John B. Allen, C. B. R. N., caught the Dresden near Juan Fernandez island.

"An action ensued, and after five minutes' fighting the Dresden hauled down her colors and displayed the white flag. She was much damaged and set on fire, and after she had been burning for some time her magazine exploded and she sank.

"The crew was saved, fifteen being badly wounded. The Germans are being landed at Valparaiso.

"There were no British casualties and no damage to the ships."

German officers of the Dresden on arriving in Valparaiso gave a different version of the loss of their ship. They said that the Dresden was sunk by her own commander after being attacked in Cumberland bay, Juan Fernandez island, while at anchor. Because of damaged machinery and lack of coal the cruiser was obliged to take refuge in the bay, the waters of which were neutral. She was anchored about a quarter of a mile off shore on Sunday morning, when the British cruiser Kent entered on one side and the Glasgow and Orama on the other side of the bay. The British warships opened fire at a distance of a little more than 3,000 yards. The Dresden was not prepared for a fight in neutral waters, but replied feebly within a few minutes.

The Dresden hoisted a parliamentary flag, then lowered boats and sent a protest against being attacked in neutral waters, to which the British commander, according to the German statement, replied that he had orders to sink the vessel wherever it was found, and let the diplomats arrange the matter later, and that he would do so unless the Germans themselves sank the vessel. As a consequence the German commander sent the crew ashore and blew up the Dres-

den. The casualties numbered three dead and fifteen wounded.

Notes were exchanged between the Chilean and British governments concerning the destruction of the Dresden and these were made public April 15. The Chilean authorities declared that the Dresden had anchored in Cumberland bay, Juan Fernandez island, March 9, and its commander had asked permission to remain eight days for repairs on the ship's engines. The governor refused, as he considered the request unwarranted, and ordered the captain to leave the bay within twenty-four hours. As the order was not obeyed, the captain was informed that his ship was interned. When the British squadron appeared April 14 the governor was about to inform its officers of the situation when the British ships opened fire on the Dresden and sank it. The Chilean government considered that this hostile act violated the neutrality of the country and bore evidence of contempt for its sovereign rights.

In its reply the British government expressed regret that a misunderstanding had occurred and added that it was prepared to offer a full and ample apology to the Chilean government. It was, however, pointed out that, according to British information, the Dresden had not accepted internment and still had her colors flying and her guns trained. "The captain of the Glasgow probably assumed," added the note, "especially in view of the past action of the Dresden, that she was defying the Chilean authorities and abusing Chilean neutrality."

When the war began the Dresden was stationed in Central American waters. She sank the British steamers Hyades and Holmwood, off the coast of Brazil, Aug. 16 and Aug. 26, and then joined Admiral Count von Spee's fleet in the southern Pacific. She was present at the battle off Coronel Nov. 1, but took little part in it. The vessel then continued with Von Spee's squadron and was in the battle off the Falkland islands on Dec. 8, when the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nürnberg, and Leipzig were destroyed by the British. The Dresden managed to escape and was afterward heard of in the Pacific, where British and Japanese hunted for her in vain until she was cornered in Cumberland bay.

FRENCH CRUISER LEON GAMBETTA TORPEDOED.

The French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta was torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Strait of Otranto leading to the Adriatic sea on the night of April 26-27, 1915. Of the crew of 714 men aboard 552 were drowned. Twenty-six of the survivors were picked up by an Italian destroyer from a raft; the others saved were rescued by ships sent out from the semaphore station of Santa Maria di Leuca, from Brindisi and adjoining places. The Leon Gambetta was operating with other French vessels to prevent the Austrian fleet from leaving the Adriatic sea and interfering with the operations of the allied ships of war in the vicinity of the Dardanelles. It was about midnight and the cruiser was twenty miles from Cape Santa Maria di Leuca when an explosion shook the vessel fore and aft, causing it to list rapidly and sink within ten minutes. Most of the men were asleep at the time and had no chance of escaping. The submarine which sank the cruiser was the U-5, commanded by George Ritter von Trapp. The Leon Gambetta was an armored cruiser of 12,351 tons, built in 1901-1904.

SMALL WAR VESSELS SUNK.

The British lost a destroyer and the Germans two torpedo boats in the North sea May 1, 1915. As told by the British admiralty, the circumstances were as follows: "A series of small affairs took place in the neighborhood of the Galloper and North Hinder lightships on Saturday, May 1. In the forenoon H. M. destroyer Recruit was sunk by a submarine, four officers and twenty-one men being saved by the trawler Daisy. At 3 p. m. the trawler Colom-

bia was attacked by two German torpedo boats, which approached it from the westward and began an action without hoisting their colors. The Colombia was sunk by a torpedo, only one deckhand being saved by the other trawlers. Seventeen lives were lost. A division of British destroyers, comprising the Laforey, Leonidas, Lawford and Lark, chased the two German vessels and after a running fight of about one hour sank them both. The British destroyers sustained no casualties. Two German officers and forty-four men were rescued from the sea and made prisoners of war."

The Galloper lightship is about thirty miles off Harwich on the English side of the North sea and the North Hinder lightship is about the same distance from the Belgian coast.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI TORPEDOED.

The Italian armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi was torpedoed and sunk Sunday morning, July 18, 1915, by an Austrian submarine near Cattaro, Dalmatia. The officers and crew jumped into the sea and most of them were saved. The Giuseppe Garibaldi, Varese, Francesco Ferruccio and Vettor Pisani, forming an Italian cruiser squadron, discovered several Austrian battle ships in Cattaro and were retiring when the submarine made the attack. The Giuseppe Garibaldi was of 7,234 tons displacement and was laid down in 1898.

CRUISER AMALFI SUNK.

The Italian armored cruiser Amalfi, while engaged in a reconnaissance in the upper Adriatic, was torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine at dawn July 7, 1915. About 200 of the crew of 700 were drowned. The Amalfi had a displacement of 9,958 tons. It was completed in 1908.

AUXILIARY CRUISERS SUNK.

Many auxiliary cruisers and a number of transports were sunk, as will be seen from the list given elsewhere, but there is space to mention only a few of them which were attended by heavy loss of life. The armed British merchant cruiser Clan MacNaughton went down with some 280 men Feb. 3, 1915. There were no survivors and the manner in which the ship was lost never became known. The British auxiliary cruiser Bayana was sunk by a submarine March 11 off the Scottish coast and only twenty-six of a crew of 216 were saved. The British auxiliary steamship Princess Irene was blown up as it lay at anchor in Sheerness harbor May 27. The loss of life was reported to be 425. The British transport Royal Edward was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine in the Aegean sea Aug. 14. More than 600 men lost their lives.

NAVAL BATTLES IN BALTIC SEA.

Naval engagements between Russian and German squadrons occurred in July and August in the Baltic sea. Though definite details are lacking, it appears that the Germans sustained the heaviest losses. The Russians were assisted by British submarines and it was claimed that one of these sank the German battle ship Pommern of 13,200 tons July 2. It was also reported by the Russians that in a series of engagements with a German fleet in the Gulf of Riga between Aug. 16 and 21 two German cruisers and no fewer than eight torpedo boats were sunk. It was said that at the same time a British submarine sank a German dreadnought. The Russians lost the destroyer Novik and the gunboats Sivutch and Koriets. The Germans admitted the loss of the mine layer Albatross, which was run ashore and sunk early in July, but nothing was reported as to the other alleged disasters.

WAR IN THE AIR.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

Many Zeppelin dirigible airships raided the eastern counties of England in the course of 1915. Their purpose, as explained by Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, was to disabuse the British of the idea that they still continued to enjoy a "splendid isolation," as well as to

destroy military plants and transit facilities and inspire terror. The first raid occurred Jan. 19, 1915, when Zeppelins bombed Yarmouth and King's Lynn. Other raids occurred on the following places on the dates named: April 14, Blythe and Tyneside; April 16, Lowestoft, Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds; May 10, Southend; May 17, Ramsgate; May 27, Southend; May 31, suburbs of London; June 4, east and south-east coasts; June 6, east coast; June 15, north-east coast; Aug. 9 and 12, east coast; Aug. 17 and 18, eastern counties; Sept. 8, eastern counties and London district; Oct. 13, eastern counties and central part of London. Following were the casualties in the raids:

Date.	In- Killed.	Jured.	Date.	In- Killed.	Jured.
Jan. 19.....	4	9	Aug. 9.....	13	12
April 14.....	—	—	Aug. 12.....	6	23
May 10.....	1	2	Aug. 17.....	10	36
May 17.....	2	8	Sept. 7.....	17	39
May 27.....	3	—	Sept. 8.....	20	86
May 31.....	6	—	Oct. 13.....	56	114
June 6.....	24	40			
June 15.....	15	15	Total	177	384

With a few exceptions the victims of the bombs thrown from the Zeppelins were noncombatants, including women and children. Most of the damage done in these raids was to private property. Several of the dirigibles were lost in storms and a few were destroyed by aviators of the allies. There were one or two Zeppelin raids on Paris, but the casualties were few.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED IN AIR.

One of the most spectacular incidents of the war was the destruction of a large Zeppelin high up in the air by an aviator in a monoplane. The feat was performed by Reginald J. Warneford, a young Canadian sublieutenant in the royal navy, who had but recently learned aviation. On the evening of June 6 he with three other aviators—Lieuts. J. P. Wilson, J. S. Mills and E. T. Votce—set out on an air reconnaissance. About 3:30 o'clock on the morning of the 7th they found themselves north of Brussels, Belgium, and coming lower were able to see a big Zeppelin hangar at Evere. Wilson and Mills threw bombs on the hangar, from which flames immediately shot out.

Warneford reserved his ammunition and proceeded on his journey at an increased speed. Soon he perceived on the horizon, midway between Ghent and Brussels, a Zeppelin flying fast at a height of about 6,000 feet. The Canadian aviator flew toward it, descended to get closer and when almost over it flung six bombs down upon it. The sixth struck the envelope of the dirigible squarely in the middle. Instantly there was a terrific explosion and the big airship fell to the earth in a cloud of flame and smoke. It descended on top of a convent known as the Grand Beguinage de Sainte Elisabeth in the suburb of St. Amand. The twenty-eight men making up the officers and crew of the Zeppelin were dashed to death and several inmates of the convent were killed.

The victorious aviator himself had a narrow escape from death. The displacement of air caused by the explosion was so great that the monoplane was upset and it was with great difficulty that Warneford succeeded in righting it. He was forced to land on hostile ground, but he managed to get a fresh start and make his way to the British lines. He was given the Victoria cross by his own country and the cross of the Legion of Honor by France for his deed.

Lieut. Warneford lost control of a new aeroplane which he was testing near Paris June 17 and falling from a great height he was instantly killed. Henry B. Needham, an American writer, who was a passenger, met the same fate.

AEROPLANE WARFARE.

Aeroplanes continued to be used in increasing numbers as the war progressed, not only for scouting and range finding purposes, but for the destruction of military depots, railroad junctions,

ammunition factories and camps. They even attacked submarines and the smaller war vessels with some success. Raiding by squadrons numbering sometimes as many as forty or fifty machines became a regular feature and the destruction wrought by them was reported to be considerable. As a rule the aeroplanes avoided bombarding large cities, where it was almost certain that civilians would be the chief sufferers, but there were a number of exceptions, the excuse usually being given that they were "reprisals" for something done by the enemy. Among the places that suffered were Calais, Paris, Amiens, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Venice, Brescia and Udine.

Adolphe Pegoud, one of the most noted of the French aviators, was shot and killed while fighting a German aircraft some time in August, 1915. Bruno Langer, a well known German flyer, was reported in October to have been killed while making a trip over the western frontier.

SUBMARINE WARFARE ON MERCHANT SHIPS.

In the American diplomatic correspondence with Germany and Britain, given elsewhere in this volume, is a detailed discussion of the submarine warfare begun on an extensive scale by Germany Feb. 18, 1915, on merchant ships plying in the waters surrounding the British isles and elsewhere. Accounts are also given in a separate chapter of some of the most serious results of that warfare, such as the sinking of great liners and the killing of large numbers of noncombatants. It remains to give some additional details of the losses as a whole sustained by the various countries from week to week, beginning with the date on which the German marine war zone proclamation went into effect. First it may be noted that according to figures given out by the British admiralty July 23 the British losses up to that date from Aug. 1, 1914, had been:

	No.	Tons.
Merchantmen mined	14	—
Sunk by cruisers	56	—
Submarine	112	—

Total merchantmen	182	599,673
Fishing vessels	168	25,695

Grand total	350	625,368
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It was announced by the German admiralty Oct. 16 that since the beginning of the war it had sunk 610 ships, including transports and fishing vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,055,608.

The following table, compiled from the daily reports as sent out by the press association, shows at least approximately the number of vessels sunk and lives lost during the periods named:

Week of—	Ships sunk.	Lives lost.
Feb. 18-27	16	12
Feb. 28-March 6	2	—
March 7-13	12	46
March 14-20	9	8
March 21-27	5	1
March 28-April 3	17	170
April 4-10	15	56
April 10-17	6	38
April 18-24	9	14
April 25-May 1	11	17
May 2-8	27	1,204
May 9-15	2	3
May 16-22	8	15
May 23-29	13	82
May 30-June 5	32	7
June 6-12	34	26
June 13-19	21	43
June 20-26	4	—
June 27-July 3	23	45
July 4-10	11	19
July 11-17	9	6
July 18-24	5	—
July 25-31	36	26
Aug. 1-7	16	19

Week of—	Ships sunk.	Lives lost.
Aug. 8-14	24	19
Aug. 15-21	26	8
Aug. 22-28	10	15
Aug. 29-Sept. 4	5	29
Sept. 5-11	19	8
Sept. 12-18	2	6
Sept. 19-25	10	15
Sept. 26-Oct. 2	4	—
Oct. 3-9	9	—
Oct. 10-16	13	—
Oct. 17-23	14	77
Oct. 24-30	6	19
Oct. 31-Nov. 6	5	73
Nov. 7-13	16	21
Nov. 14-20	9	90
Nov. 21-27	3	49
Nov. 28-Dec. 4	3	—
Total reported	512	2,286

The above list is to be taken as the minimum, especially as to the loss of life. Where the number of killed or missing was left indefinite no estimate was made. In not a few instances, generally in the case of trawlers and small vessels, it was reported that the crew was lost. It is probable, therefore, that the number of deaths caused by the sinking of merchant vessels alone within the period covered was not less than 2,500.

Of the vessels destroyed from Feb. 13 to Dec. 1, 1915, forty-eight were Norwegian, twenty-seven French, twenty-four German, twenty-two Swedish, twelve Danish, eleven Russian, eight Dutch and four American. The remainder were British, except a few flying the Belgian, Greek, Italian, Austrian, Spanish and other flags. Most of the German vessels were sunk by British submarines late in 1915.

SARAJEVO CONSPIRATORS EXECUTED.

Veljko Cubrilo, Miko Jovanovic and Danelo Ilic, convicted Oct. 26, 1914, of conspiring with Gavrillo Princip and others to kill Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, the duchess of Hohenberg, were executed in the prison of the court fortress at Sarajevo, Bosnia, Feb. 3, 1915. Jakov Zilovic and Nedjo Kerovic, who had been found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death in connection with the same crime, had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life and for twenty years, respectively. Princip, who was the actual slayer of the Austrian throne heir and his wife, June 28, 1914, could not on account of his youth be sentenced to death and was given a prison sentence of twenty years, which he is serving.

EGYPT A BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

Great Britain formally declared Egypt a protectorate of the empire Dec. 17, 1914, when the following statement was issued:

"His Britannic majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs gives notice that in view of a state of war arising out of the action of Turkey, Egypt is placed under the protection of his majesty, and will henceforth constitute a British protectorate.

"The suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt is thus terminated, and his majesty's government will adopt all measures necessary for the defense of Egypt and the protection of its inhabitants and interests.

"The king has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon to be his majesty's high commissioner for Egypt."

The protectorate was formally proclaimed in Egypt Dec. 18 and announcement made that Prince Hussein Kamil had been appointed sultan in place of Abbas Hilmi, until then the khedive. It was also announced that all Egyptian subjects would be entitled to British protection, that Turkish restrictions on the number and organization of the army were removed, that the foreign relations of the country would be conducted by

a British resident in Cairo and that the religious convictions of the Egyptians would be respected scrupulously.

The French government recognized the British protectorate over Egypt and in return the British government gave notice that it adhered to the Franco-Moorish treaty of 1912, giving France a protectorate over Morocco.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Numerous encounters between British-Indian troops advancing up the Tigris and Euphrates valleys in Mesopotamia and Turkish troops sent from Bagdad and Constantinople took place early in the spring. In April a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 Turks marched southward toward Sober with the object of driving away the British from Basra, sixty miles northwest of the Gulf of Persia, and cutting off the British at Kurna, forty miles to the north, and forcing their surrender. Informed of the impending attack, the British at Basra marched out and made a night attack on the Turks near Shaiba April 13. The battle continued until the next day and resulted in the defeat of the Ottoman forces, who were compelled to retreat far to the north and northwest. The British took more than 200 prisoners, a number of machine guns and nearly 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The battle was considered important in that it placed the British in possession of the part of Mesopotamia through which the projected German railway from Bagdad to the Gulf of Persia was to run.

The British continued to advance slowly until late in November, when they reached a point within ten miles of Bagdad. Here they met with a serious reverse and were compelled to retire for a distance of about 100 miles.

MASSACRES OF ARMENIANS.

Turkey in 1915 took advantage of the European conflict to begin a war of extermination upon the Armenians within its borders. It was said by Viscount Bryce in the British house of lords Oct. 6 that information had come to him from many quarters that there was reason to believe that about 800,000 people of this race had been destroyed since May. "The customary procedure," he said, "was to round up the whole of the population of a designated town. A part of the male population was thrown into prison and the remainder of the population marched out of town and in the suburbs the men were separated from the women and children. The men were taken to a convenient place and shot or bayoneted. The women and children were put under a convoy of the lower kind of soldiers and dispatched to some distant destination.

"They were driven by the soldiers day after day. Many died of hunger. Others were robbed of all they possessed and in many cases the women were stripped naked and made to continue the march in that condition. Many went mad and threw away their children. The caravan route was marked by a line of corpses."

In an appeal made a little earlier to the United States to use its influence in putting an end to the massacres Viscount Bryce gave many details of the butchery. "In Trebizond city," he wrote, "where the Armenians number over 10,000, orders came from Constantinople to seize all Armenians. Troops hunted them, drove them to the shore, took them out to sea, threw them overboard and drowned them all, men, women and children. This was seen and described by the Italian consul."

Stories similar to this came from American missionaries, from consuls and other persons of authority. In nearly all places where Armenians were numerous hundreds were either killed outright or deported and left to starve in the desert. From Urumiah, in Persia, came reports of the killing by Kurds and Turks of Armenian Christians to the number of 20,000. In a letter made public by the American Armenian Relief

society in New York. N. Y., Oct. 2, it was said that 1,000,000 Armenians had been deported. "It is a verified fact," declared the writer, "that there were no Armenians left in many parts of the vilayets of Erzerum, Sivas, Harput, Bitlis and Trebizond." Henry Morgenthau, the American ambassador in Turkey, raised \$100,000 by private subscriptions for the relief of the Armenians who had been banished to desert towns.

GERMAN COLONIES TAKEN BY ALLIES.

Toward the close of 1915 Germany had but little left of its once extensive colonial possessions. It still retained the greater part of German East Africa and the Kameruns, but both of these were being invaded by British and French forces. At the beginning of the war Germany possessed colonies representing total imports of \$50,000,000 annually and exports of \$40,000,000, of which Germany itself had \$22,000,000 and \$17,000,000, respectively. In the Pacific Germany lost to England New Guinea, the Samoan islands and Bismarck archipelago, with 90,835 square miles and 231,000 population, and to Japan Kiaocheu, 117 square miles and 60,000 inhabitants, and the Caroline, Solomon and Marshall islands, with 51,605 square miles and 101,600 inhabitants.

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

The protectorate of German Southwest Africa, having an area of 322,450 square miles and a population of nearly 100,000, was occupied by the military forces of the Union of South Africa after a campaign lasting from September, 1914, to July, 1915. This, of course, resulted from the war between Great Britain and Germany in Europe, no agreement having been made to exclude the colonies and protectorates of the powers in Africa from the zone of hostilities. The German forces were led by Lieut.-Col. Francke with the assistance of the governor of the protectorate, Dr. Theodor Seitz. The campaign for the Union of South Africa and the British empire was conducted by Gen. Louis Botha, whose chief lieutenants were Brig.-Gen. Brits and Brig.-Gen. Myburgh.

Gen. Botha's strategy consisted in dividing his forces into two main columns. One starting from Luederitzbucht on the west coast, with supporting columns from the south and east, advanced to Keetmanshoop, while the other, starting from Swakopmund, just north of Walvis bay, proceeded to Windhoek. There the divisions joined and followed the retreating Germans to Otavi, in the northern part of the protectorate, where the campaign closed. In this movement the right wing of the Union forces were commanded by Brig.-Gen. Myburgh, the left wing by Brig.-Gen. Brits and the center by Gen. Botha himself. The Germans were continually outflanked and had to abandon many strong positions without a struggle.

While the number of men engaged on each side was not great, the campaign was remarkable for the celerity with which the forces under Gen. Botha moved over a difficult and in places waterless country. The troops lived on small rations and what game they could kill and yet they marched from thirty to fifty miles a day. On one occasion the soldiers under Brig.-Gen. Brits covered 200 miles in six days, taking the enemy completely by surprise. The prisoners at the close of the fighting numbered 204 officers and 3,293 men of other ranks. All the Germans were transported to the Union to be held there as prisoners until the end of the war. The officers were allowed to retain their arms and were released on parole within certain prescribed areas.

DATES OF CHIEF EVENTS.

1914.

Sept. 11—Germans take Walvis bay.
Sept. 19—Luederitzbucht surrendered.
Dec. 25—Walvis bay reoccupied by Union troops.

1915.

Jan. 14—Swakopmund captured.
Feb. 13—Lieut.-Col. Francke warned against poisoning of wells.

Feb. 22—Nonidas and Goanikonles taken by Union troops.

March 20—Battle of Pforberg.

April 3—Warmab captured.

April 5—Kalkfontein occupied.

April 30—Keetmanshoop captured.

April 26—Battle of Trekopjes fought.

April 28—Germans defeated at Gibeon.

May 2—Ottimbingue captured.

May 5—Karibib occupied after forced march of thirty-five miles over waterless waste.

May 12—Windhoek, capital of the protectorate, captured without resistance.

June 21—Omaruru captured.

June 24—Kalked captured.

June 26—Otjilvarongo captured.

July 1—Otavi captured.

July 9—Surrender of all German forces in Southwest Africa offered by Gov. Seitz and accepted by Gen. Botha.

July 10—Gen. Botha congratulated by King George, Lord Kitchener, Premier Asquith and Bonar Law in cable messages.

UPRISING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Early in October, 1914, it became evident that the propaganda of agents sent into the Union of South Africa from the protectorate of German Southwest Africa was bearing fruit and the authorities became increasingly vigilant. One of the first men of any consequence to fall under suspicion was Lieut.-Col. Solomon Gerbardus Maritz, a free lance, who had fought in the South African war and later for the Germans in the Herrero rebellion. He had been placed in charge of the forces in the northwest of the Cape Province, but as something appeared to be wrong Col. Conrad Brits was sent to relieve him.

Oct. 8 Col. Brits sent a message to Maritz to come in and report. Maritz replied defiantly and Maj. Ben Bouwer was sent to take over the command. The major, however, and his companions were taken prisoners by Maritz, who sent an ultimatum to the Union government that unless by 10 o'clock Sunday morning, Oct. 11, Gens. Eertzog, De Wet and Beyers and Cols. Kemp and Muller were permitted to meet him he would attack Col. Brits' forces and invade the Union. Maj. Bouwer found that Maritz had with him some German guns and soldiers in addition to his own rebel commando. His whole force numbered about 500 men. The government of the Union of South Africa declared martial law Oct. 12 and took prompt measures to put an end to the uprising, the center of which appeared to be at Upington, on the Orange river, at which place Lieut.-Col. Maritz was encamped. It appeared that the governor of German Southwest Africa had made an agreement with Maritz guaranteeing the independence of the Union as a republic in return for the cession of Walvis bay and other territory to the Germans.

It became quickly apparent that the uprising had little sympathy even among the Boers who had fought against the British in the war of 1899-1902. Such leaders as Gen. Louis Botha, premier of the Union, and Gen. J. C. Smuts, minister of finance, remained loyal and quickly entered upon the task of subduing the insurrectionists. Among those who joined the rebels were Gen. Christian R. De Wet in the Northern Orange Free State and Gen. Christian F. Beyers in the Western Transvaal. Both of these men induced a number of burghers to join them and take the field.

Under the leadership of Gen. Botha the military forces attacked the rebels wherever they gathered and almost invariably routed them. Actions were fought at Rustenburg, Doornberg, Kroonstad, Zandfontein, Bultfontein, Dewetsdorp, Upington and elsewhere, the campaign continuing throughout November, December and the greater part of January. All the rebel leaders were captured except one—Gen. Beyers, who was drowned in the Vaal river while trying to escape. The results of the uprising were summarized by Finance Minister Smuts when he announced March 4, 1915, that 10,000 rebel prisoners had been

taken and that the total casualties on both sides were approximately 1,000. Additional facts as to the fighting and the fate of the rebel leaders will be found in the appended chronology.

CHRONOLOGY.

1914.

- Oct. 8—Col. S. G. Maritz, supported by Christian R. De Wet and Christian F. Beyers, starts a revolt against the Union of South Africa.
- Oct. 12—Martial law proclaimed.
- Oct. 26—Part of Col. Maritz' force captured at Calvinia.
- Oct. 27—Gen. Beyers' commando defeated by Gen. Botha near Rustenberg.
- Nov. 1—Rebels in Lichtenburg district defeated by Col. Alberts.
- Nov. 7—Gen. De Wet's son Daniel killed in a fight with government troops at Doornberg.
- Nov. 8—Gen. Beyers' commando defeated by Commandant Lemmer on the Vet river; rebel force under Chris Muller defeated; rebels defeated by Col. Manie Botha near Kroonstad; rebels at Zandfontein, near Warmbad, badly defeated by Lieut.-Col. Van de Venter.
- Nov. 12—Gen. De Wet defeated in Mushroom valley.
- Nov. 15—Rebels defeated by Col. Celliers near Bulfontein; Commandant Kirstein and 100 of his men captured.
- Nov. 18—Rebel commando of seventy-two men captured at Dewetsdorp.
- Dec. 1—Gen. Christian R. De Wet captured on a farm at Waterburg with fifty-two of his followers.
- Dec. 7—Gen. Beyers drowned while trying to escape across Vaal river near Bothaville.
- Dec. 8—Wessel Wessels, member of Union defense committee, arrested.
- Dec. 17—Plea for forbearance toward rebels made by Gen. Botha.
- Dec. 22—Ninety loyalists captured by Col. Maritz at Schnitdrift.

1915.

- Jan. 9—Last band of rebels in the Transvaal captured.
- Jan. 24—Rebels under Col. Maritz repulsed at Upington.
- Feb. 26—Col. Maritz captured and sent to Windhoek.
- March 26—Escape of Col. Maritz announced.
- June 21—Gen. De Wet found guilty of treason.
- June 22—Gen. De Wet sentenced to six years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$10,000.
- July 23—Lieut.-Col. Kemp, rebel leader, sentenced to serve seven years in prison and pay a fine of \$5,000.
- Aug. 11—Col. Maritz captured at Angola, West Africa.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN LONDON.

Violent anti-German riots occurred in London May 12 and 13, 1915. The hatred and suspicion of Germans living in England which had been smoldering for a long time was fanned to frenzy by the sinking of the Lusitania and found expression in the wrecking and looting of hundreds of shops owned by Germans and the injuring of many persons. Nearly every district in the metropolis was the scene of disturbances. English as well as German shops suffering in some cases. One of the worst riots occurred in the Camden Town district, where at least 150 stores were damaged. Demonstrations of a serious character also took place in the Poplar, Canning Town and Blackfriars districts. The police and government authorities made every effort to quell the disorders and some days later it was announced that 866 arrests had been made. Those injured in the riots numbered 257. Similar disturbances, though on a smaller scale, occurred in Newcastle, Greenock, Gravesend, the mining district in Yorkshire and elsewhere. The government immediately took steps to quell the disorders by announcing that all male subjects of military age belonging to enemy countries would be segregated and that those over military age would be repatriated. This Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons was to be done for the safety of the aliens themselves

as well as for that of the country. This policy was pursued and the anti-German riots ceased.

RIOTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Simultaneously with the anti-German demonstrations in London riots of the same character took place in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban and Bloemfontein in the Union of South Africa. The total value of the German property destroyed there between May 12 and 16 was estimated at \$5,000,000.

ATROCITIES IN BELGIUM.

REPORT OF BRYCE COMMISSION.

The special commission appointed by the British government to investigate and report on "outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war," through its chairman, Viscount James Bryce, presented its report to Premier Asquith May 12. Associated with Lord Bryce on the committee were Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, H. A. L. Fisher, vice-chancellor of the University of Sheffield; Harold Cox and Kenelm E. Digby. The investigation was made with great care, the testimony of no fewer than 1,200 witnesses being taken and sifted. The conclusions reached by the committee were considered to be of exceptional weight owing to the high standing of Lord Bryce as a historian and statesman. The most important findings are summed up in the report as follows:

"1. That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.

"2. That in the conduct of the war generally, innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated and children murdered.

"3. That looting, house burning and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war and that the burning and destruction were frequently where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorization.

"4. That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the white flag. Murder, lust and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any other war between civilized nations during the last three centuries."

The report cites a large number of specific cases in support of its conclusions and makes the following comment:

"Individual acts of brutality—ill treatment of civilians, attacks on women, plunder and the like—were very widely committed. These are more numerous and more shocking than would be expected in warfare between civilized powers, but they differ rather in extent than in kind from what had happened in previous, though not recent, wars.

"In the present war, however—and this is the gravest charge against the German army—the evidence shows that the killing of noncombatants was carried out to an extent for which no previous war between nations claiming to be civilized (for such cases as the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks on the Bulgarian Christians in 1876, and on the Armenian Christians in 1895 and 1896, do not belong to that category) furnishes any precedent. That this killing was done as part of a deliberate plan is clear from the facts hereinbefore set forth regarding Louvain, Aerschot, Dinant and other towns. The killing was done under orders in each place. Some of the officers who carried out the work did it reluctantly and said they were obeying directions from their chiefs.

"In the minds of Prussian officers war seems to have become a sort of sacred mission, one of the highest functions of the omnipotent state, which is itself as much an army as a state. Ordinary morality and the ordinary sentiment of pity vanish in its presence, superseded by a new standard which justifies to the soldier every means that can conduce to success, however shocking to a natural sense of justice and humanity, however revolting to his own feelings.

"The spirit of war is deified. Obedience to the state and its war lord leaves no room for any other duty or feeling. Cruelty becomes legitimate when it promises victory. Proclaimed by the heads of the army, this doctrine would seem to have permeated the officers and affected even the private soldiers.

"The doctrine is plainly set forth in the German official monograph on 'the usages of war on land,' issued under the direction of the German staff. This book is pervaded throughout by the view that whatever military needs suggest becomes thereby lawful, and upon this principle, as the diaries show, the German officers acted."

GERMAN WHITE BOOK ON BELGIAN ATROCITIES.

In a "white book," issued by the German authorities May 29, 1915, emphatic denial was made of the charges of extreme and unwarranted cruelty to civilians in Belgium contained in the Belgian report made public in Washington, D. C., Sept. 16, 1914, and in the Bryce committee report published May 12, 1915.

The alleged attacks made upon the German troops by the Belgian population are declared to be in violation of articles 1 and 2 of the Geneva convention, in that the assailants were not organized troops. The soldiery, the document sets forth, was actuated only by the instinct of self-preservation.

The charges of atrocities made in the two reports are declared to be libels. So far from admitting the allegations of atrocities against women and children, the white book declares that particular care was taken to protect women, children and old men from danger, whenever possible.

The document charges, on the other hand, that Belgian women frequently participated in the attacks made upon the Germans. Hot tar and scalding water were poured upon the troops from upper windows and many captured soldiers were mutilated cruelly.

At Aerschot, the document states, residents of the city fired upon the troops without provocation and the German commander was treacherously murdered in the mayor's residence. At Dinant the cathedral was used as a point of attack against the Germans.

In Louvain, it is charged, the population turned against the troops after pretending to show friendship. There priests goaded the citizens to the attack, and German hospitals were fired upon. The Germans admit setting the houses of some of the offenders afire, but declare that they themselves checked the conflagration in order that innocent persons might not suffer.

"Immediately after the start of the present war," the book says, "a wild fight of the entire people against the German troops broke out, which forms a flagrant violation of international rights and which had more serious results for the country of Belgium and its people.

"This war, fought by people excited to the highest passion, lasted during the entire advance of the German army through Belgium. As the Belgian army, after stubborn fights, retreated before the German troops, the Belgian civilian population in all parts of the country not yet occupied by Germans endeavored by all means to delay the German advance.

"They did not hesitate, in places which already had been occupied by German troops, to hurt and weaken the German army through cowardly attacks. That the Belgian civilian population of every rank, age and sex, with the

greatest fury and rage, took part in the fights against the German troops is proved by overwhelming material founded on official and in many cases sworn testimony.

"According to material in hand, the Belgian civilian population in numerous places in the provinces of Liege, Luxembourg, Namur, Henegau, Brabant, East and West Flanders fought against German troops, and the fight was particularly terrible in character at Aerschot, Ardenne, Dinant and Liege, of which special reports have been received by the German war department from special military committees appointed to look into violations of the rules of war.

"According to these, men of various professions and trades, workmen, manufacturers, physicians, school teachers, even priests and women and children, were caught with arms in hand in parts of the country from which the Belgian regular troops had retired long ago.

"Shots were fired at the German troops from houses, gardens, roofs, cellars, fields and woods. During these fights means were used which certainly would never have been used by regular troops, and there were, therefore, many wounds from shotguns and scalds from hot tar and boiling water.

"What we principally accuse the Belgian population of is shameless violation of the rules of war in various places. For instance, at Liege, Brussels, Aerschot and Dinant German soldiers have been murdered from behind, which violates the rule against 'assassination or wounding of members of hostile people or army.' [Article 23, paragraph 1B of the treaty of The Hague.]

"The Belgian people have besides paid no attention to the flag of the Red Cross, thus violating article 9 of the Geneva convention especially. They have not hesitated to shoot at German troops protected by this flag, and attack hospitals containing wounded soldiers as well as surgeons and nurses performing their duties.

"Finally, it has been proved beyond a doubt that German wounded soldiers have been robbed and murdered, nay, even mutilated in a most horrible manner, and that even women and young girls have taken part in such horrible crimes. The German wounded soldiers have had their eyes gouged out, ears, noses and fingers cut off, their abdomens cut open, while in other cases the German soldiers have been poisoned, hanged in trees, sprinkled with burning fluids and burned in other manners so they died in a particularly painful manner.

"This beastly behavior on the part of the Belgian population, not only against the express obligation to show respect and look after the sick and wounded of a hostile army [article 1, paragraph 1, Geneva convention], but also a blow in the face of the first principles and rules of war and humanity.

"Under these circumstances the Belgian civilian population who took part in the fight had, of course, no right to claim to be treated as belligerents, but the instinct of self-preservation of the German army distinctly demanded that the sternest of measures be taken against these franc-tireurs. All of these persons who fought against German troops therefore had to be killed, and the prisoners taken could not be treated as prisoners of war, but as common murderers.

"In spite of this we have, whenever it was not against the necessity of war, endeavored to preserve the rules of war, and prisoners were, whenever it was in any way possible, shot only after a regular examination or as sentenced by a court-martial.

"Old men, women and children, even when suspected, were spared as far as it was in any way possible, and, although the patience of the German soldiers was tried to the utmost by those vicious attacks, they often in a most self-sacrificing manner cared for these people in every manner, giving aid to the helpless, sharing their bread with them and nursing the weak and suffering.

"That the Belgian government must take the blame for this violation of international rights by the people of Belgium is beyond any doubt.

"The incontestable fact that from the very beginning the German troops in Belgium were forced in the interest of self-preservation to fight against the population may easily be proved by looking into the matter through a commission from any part of the world.

"In various places it has been proved that explosives and bombs were used, and it also is proved that hot tar was poured on German troops. In single instances part of the population even committed dreadful cruelties against helpless German soldiers.

"A reservist found in the cellar of a house at Louvain the body of a German soldier whose abdomen had been cut open with a sharp knife, so that the bowels protruded. Another German soldier was mutilated by furious and inhuman inhabitants in such an atrocious manner that he died.

"Those inhabitants who had taken part in the attack were shot and the houses from which the shots had been fired were burned. It was not possible to prevent the fire from spreading to other houses and destroying some streets.

"The Belgian government itself has never dared to state that regular troops belonging to the Belgian army took part in the Louvain fighting. It was a cowardly attack by franc-tireurs, who were willingly received and hidden by the people of Louvain.

"Crimes committed by the civil guard were revealed to the entire civilized world. At Louvain unfortunately a number of priests were fanatic enough to abuse their influence upon the people and advise them to receive franc-tireurs, and it was proved that a number of them even took a personal part in the fighting.

"Whoever reads the reports of the German government concerning Louvain—which were not founded on observations of excited and in most cases uneducated people, but on a rational, calmly undertaken examination—must realize how worthless are similar accusations against German troops which have been made by the Belgians.

"How little value the commission itself places upon its imaginary statements which have been reproduced elsewhere, without any attempt of criticism, is proved by the execution of Bishop Coenraet and Pater Schmidt. It speaks itself of an imaginary execution and adds to the story that involuntary witnesses to this imaginary scene were forced to show their approval in clapping of hands.

"It is not possible to produce stronger proof that this material was hurriedly gathered for the purpose of making a sensation regardless of truth and justice than the fact, of which the Belgian commission can hardly pretend to be ignorant, that Bishop Coenraet is even to-day safe and sound, living with Prof. Dr. Toels in Jirlen, Holland."

EXECUTION OF MISS EDITH CAVELL.

Miss Edith Cavell, an English woman, head of a training school for nurses in Brussels, Belgium, was arrested there by the Germans Aug. 5, 1915, sentenced to death and executed Oct. 12.



The charge against her was that she had harbored fugitive British and French soldiers and Belgians of military age and had assisted them to escape from Belgium in order to join the colors. Miss Cavell was the daughter of an English clergyman, the late Rev. Frederick Cavell, vicar of Swardston, near Norwich. She received her training at the London hospital.

Brand Whitlock, American minister at Brussels, made strong efforts to save Miss Cavell from death, but without avail. Late on the night of Oct. 11 he sent by a messenger the fol-

lowing note to the German governor, Baron von der Lancken:

"My dear Baron: I am too sick to present my request myself, but I appeal to your generosity of heart to support it and save from death this unhappy woman. Have pity on her!"

"BRAND WHITLOCK."

Minister Whitlock telegraphed Oct. 12 to Ambassador Page in London:

"Miss Cavell was sentenced yesterday and executed at 2 o'clock this morning despite our best efforts, continued until the last moment."

Hugh S. Gibson, secretary of the American legation in Brussels, in a memorandum which was forwarded with Mr. Whitlock's report to London and was published with other documents in the case Oct. 22, in Britain and generally throughout the world, said that Herr Conrad, an official of the German civil branch, gave positive assurance on the 11th that the American legation would be fully informed of the developments in the case.

"Despite these assurances," said Mr. Gibson, "we made repeated inquiries that day, the last one at 6:30 p. m. Mr. Conrad then stated that sentence had not been pronounced and specifically renewed his previous assurances that he would not fail to inform us as soon as there was any news. At 8:30 it was learned from an outside source that sentence had been passed in the afternoon, before the last conversation with Mr. Conrad, and that the execution would take place during the night."

Mr. Gibson, accompanied by Mr. Delavan, counselor of the American legation, and the Spanish minister to Belgium, went to Baron von der Lancken's headquarters and pleaded earnestly with him for delay in carrying out the sentence. The baron said that the military governor was the supreme authority and that an appeal from his decision could only be carried to the emperor. The military governor in a conference with the baron said he had acted only after mature deliberation and that he considered the death penalty imperative.

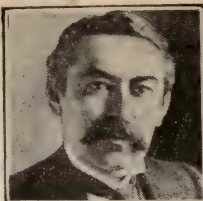
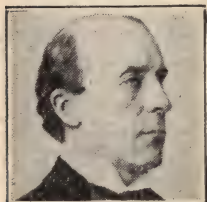
Miss Cavell was tried by a court-martial with others accused of the same offense and was shot in the prison of St. Gilles at 2 o'clock in the morning by a squad of soldiers. Those who saw her before and at the time of her execution said that she met her death bravely. She acknowledged at the trial that she had helped soldiers to escape, but there seems to be nothing on record to show that she had been guilty of spying.

In view of all the circumstances and of the fact, announced in Minister Whitlock's report to Ambassador Page, that she had nursed German officers and soldiers, the execution of Miss Cavell aroused much adverse criticism not only in Great Britain but in neutral countries. Services attended by many distinguished persons were held in St. Paul's cathedral, London, Oct. 29, in memory of the dead nurse and steps were taken to erect a monument in her honor.

Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmerman, German under-secretary for foreign affairs, issued a long statement Oct. 24, justifying the execution of Miss Cavell on the ground that she was at the head of "a well-thought-out, worldwide conspiracy to render the most valuable services to the enemy to the disadvantage of our army." That Emperor William did not approve of the action taken was shown by the fact that he pardoned Countess Johanna de Belleville, Mdle. Louise Thullier and other Belgians condemned to death for the same offense as that of which Miss Cavell was convicted and also by the fact that he ousted from his position Gen. Sauberzweig, the Prussian military governor of Brussels, who signed the death sentence of the English nurse.

CABINET CHANGES CAUSED BY THE WAR.

Many changes in the cabinets of Europe were occasioned by the war, most of them resulting from a desire to consolidate all interests by placing administrative power upon a national

STEPHAN BURIAN,
Austria-Hungary.ARISTIDE BRIAND,
France.WINSTON CHURCHILL,
England.ARTHUR J. BALFOUR,
England.REGINALD M'KENNA,
England.D. LLOYD GEORGE,
England.EDWARD CARSON,
England.BONAR LAW,
England.

rather than a political or party basis. In some instances the ministries in neutral countries were replaced or reorganized to conform with the attitude of the people with respect to the maintenance of neutrality or entrance into the war. In other cases individual ministers were dismissed for special reasons.

The French cabinet was reorganized before the war was a month old. On Aug. 26, 1914, the old cabinet resigned and a new one was formed. Rene Viviani retained the premiership, but such men were brought in as Theophile Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs; Alexandre Millerand, minister of war; Marcel Sembat, minister of public works; Alexandre Ribot, minister of finance, and M. Guesde, minister without portfolio. There was no change of importance in this cabinet until early in October, 1915, when Theophile Delcasse resigned because he was not of the same opinion as his colleagues with respect to continuing the disembarkation of troops at Saloniki after the fall of the Venizelos ministry in Greece. Later the Viviani cabinet was given a vote of confidence, but a certain number of deputies abstained from voting, and toward the close of the month the ministry resigned, to be succeeded by a new cabinet headed by M. Briand as premier and minister of foreign affairs. Gen. J. S. Gallieni was made minister of war, Alexandre Ribot minister of finance and Rene Viviani minister of justice.

COALITION MINISTRY IN ENGLAND.

In England a coalition cabinet was formed May 25, 1915, by the retirement of eight liberal members and the substitution of eight unionists. Some of the twelve remaining liberals were shifted and one was given a new office—that of minister of munitions. A labor party man, Arthur Henderson, was made minister of education, while Lord Lansdowne was made a minister without portfolio. An effort was made to have John E. Redmond represent the Irish nationalist party in the cabinet, but he declined to take office. Mr. Asquith remained as premier and Sir Edward Grey as minister of foreign affairs. Reginald McKenna succeeded David Lloyd George as chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George becoming minister of munitions, a new position created because of the demand for a largely increased output of shells and other war material, the lack of which had caused the old ministry to be criticized. Andrew Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, both prominent union-

ists, became minister for the colonies and attorney-general respectively. Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, upon whom a fight had been made, accepted the position of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Arthur J. Balfour succeeding him in the admiralty. Herbert Samuel became postmaster-general, but the position was taken out of the cabinet. Lord Kitchener remained as minister of war.

Sir Edward Carson resigned his position as attorney-general in the cabinet Oct. 13 because he disagreed with the Balkan policy of his colleagues, and a few days later he was succeeded by Sir Frederick E. Smith. Nov. 11 Mr. Churchill resigned his office of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, as it was found that he could not be included in the war council of five or six members of the cabinet which it had been decided to form in order to carry on the war more effectively. The position vacated by Mr. Churchill was taken by Herbert L. Samuel, the postmaster-general. Mr. Churchill immediately proceeded to the front in France to serve with his regiment.

The war council in the British cabinet in December, 1915, consisted of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George, Reginald McKenna, Andrew Bonar Law and Arthur J. Balfour.

RESIGNATION OF COUNT BERTCHTOLD.

Count Leopold von Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, resigned his office Jan 13, 1915, and was succeeded by Baron Stephan Burian, Hungarian minister to the royal court in Vienna. As the retiring official was the author of the ultimatum of July 23, 1914, to Serbia, which precipitated the great European war, his withdrawal caused a stir in diplomatic and other circles. It was known that his war policy was unsatisfactory to the Hungarians, as it had been criticized severely by Count Tisza, the premier in Budapest, who intimated that his country must be given a better position in the dual empire than had been accorded to it. It was also suggested that the change had the approval of Germany, which desired the establishment of better relations between Austria and Hungary at such a critical time. Baron Burian, it was said, was in royal favor in Vienna on account of his experience as Austro-Hungarian minister of finance and in the larger affairs of the monarchy.

Dec. 1 it was announced that Emperor Francis

Joseph had accepted the resignation of Dr. Karl Baron Heonold, minister of the interior; Dr. Rudolf Schuster von Bonnot, minister of commerce, and Baron Engel, minister of finance. They were succeeded by Prince Hohenlohe Schillingfurst as minister of the interior, Ritter von Leth as minister of finance and Herr von Spitzmiller as minister of commerce. It was reported that the resignations were due to attempts by Germany to force a *zollverein* on Austria-Hungary, a policy to which the retiring members of the ministry objected.

PRUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

Lieut.-Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn was succeeded Jan. 21, 1915, as Prussian minister of war by Maj.-Gen. Wild von Hohenborn. Gen von Falkenhayn had previously been made chief of the German general staff. Germany has no cabinet, properly speaking, the imperial authorities or secretaries of state acting independently of each other.

CHANGES IN RUSSIAN CABINET.

The Russian cabinet was reorganized to a considerable extent in June, 1915. M. Goremynkin remained as premier or president of the council and M. Bark as minister of finance, but Gen Sukhomlinoff was succeeded as minister of war by Gen. Polivanoff, M. Malakoff by Prince Scherbatoff as minister of the interior and M. Casso by Count Ignatieff as minister of instruction. These changes were in the direction of added representation for the liberal element in the empire.

GREEK CABINET CHANGES.

Because of the strenuous efforts of King Constantine and the pro-German party in Greece to carry out their own will without reference to the wishes of the majority of the people, M. Venizelos, a strong friend of the allies, who was returned to power as a result of the elections held in June, 1915, resigned in October, and was succeeded by M. Zaimis, a former premier. M. Zaimis was succeeded early in November by M. Skouloudis. Then in order to prevent any action by the chamber of deputies adverse to his own policy the king dissolved the chamber Nov. 12 and ordered an election for Dec. 19.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY BRYAN.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT.

William J. Bryan, secretary of state, resigned his office June 8, 1915, because of his objection to the second Lusitania note prepared by the president for transmission to Germany. His letter of resignation addressed to Mr. Wilson follows:

"My Dear Mr. President: It is with sincere regret that I have reached the conclusion that I should return to you the commission of secretary of state with which you honored me at the beginning of your administration.

"Obedient to your sense of duty and actuated by the highest motives you have prepared for transmission to the German government a note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country, and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war.

"I, therefore, respectfully tender my resignation, to take effect when the note is sent, unless you prefer an earlier hour. Alike desirous of reaching a peaceful solution of the problems arising out of the use of submarines against merchantmen, we find ourselves differing irreconcilably as to the methods which should be employed.

"It falls to your lot to speak officially for the nation: I consider it to be none the less my duty to endeavor, as a private citizen, to promote the end which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use.

"In severing the intimate and pleasant rela-

tions which have existed between us during the last two years, permit me to acknowledge the profound satisfaction which it has given me to be associated with you in the important work which has come before the state department, and to thank you for the courtesies extended.

"With the heartiest good wishes for your personal welfare and for the success of your administration, I am, my dear president, very truly yours,
W. J. BRYAN."

PRESIDENT WILSON ACCEPTS RESIGNATION.

President Wilson's letter accepting the resignation follows:

"My Dear Mr. Bryan: I accept your resignation only because you insist upon its acceptance, and I accept it with much more than deep regret, with a feeling of personal sorrow. Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me.

"Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purposes of the administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your eagerness to take advantage of every great opportunity for service it offered has been an example to the rest of us; you have earned our affectionate admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it.

"It is for these reasons my feeling about your retirement from the secretaryship of state goes so much deeper than regret. I sincerely deplore it. Our objects are the same and we ought to pursue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must, and wish to bid you good-speed in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same causes, even when we do not work in the same way.

"With affectionate regard, sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."

REASONS FOR RESIGNING.

June 9 Mr. Bryan issued a statement amplifying his reasons for resigning. "Two of the points on which we differ," he said, "are, first, as to the suggestion of investigation by an international commission; second, as to warning Americans against traveling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition. I believe that this nation should frankly state to Germany that we are willing to apply in this case the principle which we are bound by treaty to apply to disputes between the United States and thirty countries with which we have made treaties providing for investigation of all disputes of every character and nature.

"These treaties, negotiated under this administration, make war practically impossible between this country and the thirty governments representing nearly three-fourths of all the people of the world. Among the nations with which we have these treaties are Great Britain, France and Russia. No matter what disputes may arise between us and these treaty nations, we agree that there shall be no declaration and no commencement of hostilities until the matters in dispute have been investigated by an international commission, and a year's time is allowed for investigation and report.

"This plan was offered to all the nations, without any exceptions whatever, and Germany was one of the nations that accepted the principle, being the twelfth, I think, to accept. No treaty was actually entered into with Germany, but I cannot see that that should stand in the way when both nations indorsed the principle. Such an offer, if accepted, would at once relieve the tension and silence all the fingoos who are demanding war.

"The second point of difference is as to the course which should be pursued in regard to Americans traveling on belligerent ships or with cargoes of ammunition. Why should an American citizen be permitted to involve his country in war by traveling upon a belligerent ship when he knows that the ship will pass through a dan-

ger zone? The question is not whether an American citizen has a right under international law to travel on a belligerent ship; the question is whether he ought not, out of consideration for his country, if not for his own safety, avoid danger when avoidance is possible. * * *

"President Taft advised Americans to leave Mexico when insurrection broke out there, and President Wilson has repeated the advice. This advice, in my judgment, was eminently wise, and I think the same course should be followed in regard to warning Americans to keep off vessels subject to attack.

"I think, too, that American passenger ships should be prohibited from carrying ammunition. The lives of passengers ought not to be endangered by cargoes of ammunition whether that danger comes from possible explosions within or from possible attacks from without. Passengers and ammunition should not travel together. The attempt to prevent American citizens from incurring these risks is entirely consistent with the effort which our government is making to prevent attacks from submarines. The use of one remedy does not exclude the use of the other."

June 10 Mr. Bryan issued another statement which appeared simultaneously with President Wilson's second Lusitania note. In this statement the former secretary of state reiterated that both he and the president agreed in purpose, but disagreed as to systems. "Among the influences which governments employ in dealing with each other," he wrote, "there are two which are pre-eminent and antagonistic—force and persuasion. Force speaks with firmness and acts through the ultimatum; persuasion employs argument, courts investigation and depends upon negotiation. Force represents the old system—the system that must pass away. Persuasion represents the new system—the system that has been growing, all too slowly, it is true, but growing for 1,900 years.

"In the old system war is the chief corner stone-war, which at its best is little better than war at its worst; the new system contemplates a universal brotherhood established through the uplifting power of example. If I correctly interpret the note to Germany it conforms to the standards of the old system rather than to the rules of the new, and I cheerfully admit that it is abundantly supported by precedents—precedents written in characters of blood upon almost every page of human history."

ROBERT LANSING SUCCEEDS BRYAN.

Robert Lansing of New York was appointed secretary of state to succeed William J. Bryan June 23, 1915. He had been counselor of the department since March 20, 1914, when he took the place of John Bassett Moore, resigned. Mr. Lansing was born in Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1864; was graduated from Amherst in 1886, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. He represented the United States as counsel for the Berling sea claims commission, the Alaskan boundary and for the north Atlantic coast fisheries arbitration at The Hague. As counselor for the state department he in collaboration with President Wilson wrote some of the most important state papers dealing with situations arising from the war in Europe. Mr. Bryan signing them as head of the department. Though a democrat in politics, it was Mr. Lansing's ability as an international lawyer which brought him the appointment as counselor and finally led to his becoming a member of the cabinet.

WOMEN'S PEACE CONGRESS AT THE HAGUE.

Women from various European countries, including Holland, Belgium, Germany, England, Austria and Hungary, and from the United States and Canada, attended an international conference at The Hague, Holland, April 27-May 1, to protest against war and consider means for bringing about permanent peace throughout the world. The attendance was good, though

many delegates and intending visitors were prevented from coming by military and naval obstacles. The United States was represented by nearly eighty women, one of whom, Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, was chosen to preside over the meetings. The women of France declined to send any delegates to the conference, which was not officially recognized by the Dutch queen or government. The dominant sentiments of the delegates were expressed in the two following resolutions, which were adopted:

"The international congress of women of different nations, creeds, classes and parties is united in expressing sympathy with the suffering of all, whatever their nationality, who are fighting for their country or who are laboring under the burden of war. Since the mass of the people of each of the countries now warring believe themselves to be fighting, not aggressively but in self-defense and for their national existence, it urges the governments of the world to put an end to this bloodshed and to begin peace negotiations, and it emphatically demands that the peace which follows shall be permanent, and therefore based upon justice and principles which include those adopted by this congress.

"The international congress of women resolves immediately to ask neutral countries to take steps to create a conference of neutrals, which, without delay, shall offer continuous mediation by inviting suggestions for a settlement from each of the belligerents and by submitting to all of them simultaneously reasonable proposals as a basis for peace."

Several of the delegates made speeches in which they declared themselves to be opposed to a peace at any price policy and a Belgian woman said that there could be no peace without justice. "The war," she said, "must be continued until the Belgians' wrongs have been righted." Miss Jane Addams, Signora Genoni of Italy and Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Holland were appointed delegates to visit the belligerent nations in the interests of peace.

SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA.

Date—May 7, 1915.

Place—Atlantic ocean, near Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland.

Persons aboard—1,906.

Lives lost—1,193.

Persons saved—708.

Cause of sinking—Torpedoes fired from a German submarine.

The Cunard line steamship Lusitania, having a tonnage of 32,500, a length of 735 feet and a speed of nearly twenty-five knots an hour, making it one of the largest and swiftest passenger vessels ever launched, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the southeastern coast of Ireland May 7, 1915, with a loss of 1,193 lives. Of the victims 102 were Americans; the remainder were British or other foreign subjects.

With Capt. William T. Turner in command, the Lusitania left New York harbor May 1 for Liverpool with a passenger list of 1,255, a crew of 651 and a cargo of miscellaneous merchandise, including 1,271 cases of ammunition, 260,000 pounds of brass, 111,762 pounds of copper and some other military stores. It was not armed, this fact having been ascertained by the port authorities of New York, who made the customary examination. It was estimated that the vessel was worth \$10,000,000 and the cargo \$735,000. The liner carried an insurance of \$7,500,000 and an additional war risk at 1 1/4 per cent. Among the better known passengers were:

Lindon Bates, Jr., engineer.

Mme. Marie Depage, Belgian Red Cross agent.

Justus Miles Foreman, author.

Charles Frohman, theatrical manager.

William S. Hodges, manufacturer.

Albert L. Hopkins, shipbuilder.

Elbert Hubbard, author.

Mrs. Elbert Hubbard, author.

Harry J. Kesser, banker.

Charles Klein, playwright.



CUNARD LINE STEAMSHIP LUSITANIA.

Basil W. Maturin, scholar.
 Fred S. Pearson, engineer.
 Charles A. Plamondon, manufacturer.
 Harry B. Sonnenborn, merchant.
 J. F. Stackhouse, commander U. S. N., retired.
 Herbert Stuart Stone, publisher.
 Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, capitalist.

On the day that the Lusitania sailed the following advertisement appeared in leading New York and other American morning newspapers:

"NOTICE!

"Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain or of any of her allies are liable to destruction in those waters and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

"IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY.

"Washington, D. C., April 22, 1915."

In spite of this advertisement or "warning," as it was afterward called, there were only the usual number of cancellations by intending passengers. Most of those who failed to appear were detained at home by illness or for other reasons. Those who sailed talked about the notice during the voyage, but apparently no one thought that the great liner with its human freight could actually be destroyed. The voyage was uneventful until the coast of Ireland was sighted on Friday, May 7. The air was clear, though slightly hazy, and the sea calm. While the ordinary speed of the vessel was from twenty-one to twenty-five knots an hour, this had been reduced to eighteen, as the captain did not wish to stop in submarine-infested waters before arriving at Liverpool at high tide Saturday morning. After passing Fastnet and upon entering the danger zone the lifeboats were swung, but no other precautions were taken. No patrol boats or warships convoyed the liner as it proceeded on its voyage in the direction of St. George's channel, though the captain had been instructed by the British admiralty as to what course to steer.

When the vessel at 2 o'clock in the afternoon was passing Old Head of Kinsale and many of the passengers were still at luncheon in the dining saloons some of those who were out on deck saw the periscope of a submarine about half a mile away on the starboard or seaward side of the liner. An instant later they saw the trail of a torpedo approaching at high speed and heard it strike the side of the ship with a terrific crash. Survivors said that a second torpedo struck the liner within a few seconds and that it penetrated the engine room and exploded. The captain heard only one torpedo and later at the inquest held at Kinsale suggested that the second explosion heard by some was caused by the same torpedo after it had pierced the ship's

side. All accounts agreed that no warning of any kind was given.

Capt. Turner, who was on the bridge at the time the ship was torpedoed, ordered the course to be changed directly for the shore and that the bulkheads be closed. The lifeboats were not lowered immediately for the reason that while the ship was under headway they would have been swamped if let down to the water. The vessel began to list heavily to starboard and the captain gave orders to stop, but the engines had been put out of commission and nothing could be done with them. The officers did all they could to prevent confusion and panic and to assist in getting boats and rafts clear. The listing of the deck made it difficult to do anything with the boats on the port or upper side and less than a dozen all told reached the surface. Women and children were given the first chance and many acts of heroism on the part of passengers and crew were witnessed. Some of those on board secured life preservers and jumped overboard when they saw that there was no other chance of rescue, while not a few remained in their rooms and went down with the ship.

In less than half an hour from the time it had been torpedoed by the submarine the Lusitania sank beneath the waters, going down bow first. The watches of nearly all the survivors rescued from the wreckage to which they were clinging, including that of Capt. Turner, who was picked up as he was about to sink for the last time, stopped within a few minutes of 2:30 o'clock, the slight variance being due to the intervals between the times when the owners of the watches were plunged into the sea. The captain's watch stopped at 2:36 p. m., but he was practically the last man on the vessel when it disappeared beneath the surface.

The approach and the sinking of the Lusitania were observed by members of the coast guard at the signal station on the cliffs of Old Head of Kinsale, who immediately sent messages to Queenstown and the admiralty announcing the disaster. The wireless signals for help were also heard, though no ship was near enough to give help at once. Tugs were hurriedly sent out from Queenstown and these with the help of trawlers and motor boats picked up the passengers and sailors in the lifeboats and such of the victims as were found alive clinging to bits of wreckage or sustained by life belts. The tug Storm Cock brought the first load of survivors to land and some of these were suffering so severely from shock and exhaustion that they died soon after being taken ashore. All of those able to talk had stories to tell of the heartbreaking scenes they had just witnessed.

Of the better known passengers, whose names have already been given, none was rescued. Some had been seen helping others with life belts and doing all in their power to aid women and children to escape. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Herbert S. Stone were of this number, according to the testimony of those who had seen them just before the liner sank. The Hubbards probably died

in their cabin, as none of the saved remembered seeing them after the torpedoing of the ship.

In Queenstown and Cork everything possible was done for the comfort of the living and for the identification, embalming or decent burial of the dead. In this work the American consul in Cork, Wesley Frost, and the American embassy in London were of great help to such of their countrymen as were involved directly or indirectly in the disaster. Most of the dead were buried in the cemetery at Queenstown.

Several bodies were brought to Kinsale by small boats and on Monday, May 10, an inquest was held by the coroner at this point. Capt. Turner and others were briefly examined, after which the jury returned the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased met death from prolonged immersion and exhaustion in the sea eight miles south-southwest of Old Head of Kinsale Friday, May 7, 1915, owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by torpedoes fired by a German submarine.

"We find that this appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations.

"We also charge the officers of said submarine and the emperor and government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world.

"We desire to express sincere condolences and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, the Cunard company and the United States, many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack on an unarmed liner."

BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY.

In accordance with the British law a court of inquiry was instituted by the board of trade to take testimony as to the sinking of the Lusitania. This court, over which Baron Mersey presided, examined witnesses and heard arguments from June 15 to July 17, when it returned a report that the loss of the ship and lives was due to damage caused to the vessel by torpedoes fired by a submarine of German nationality. "In the opinion of the court the act was done not merely with the intention of sinking the ship but also with the intention of destroying the lives of the people on board. * * * The whole blame for the cruel destruction of life in this catastrophe must rest solely with those who plotted and with those who committed the crime."

The court found that statements of the German government that the Lusitania was equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and with special ammunition, that she was transporting Canadian soldiers and that she was violating the laws of the United States were "baseless inventions." Another conclusion reached by the court was that two torpedoes struck the ship on the starboard side and that they were fired without warning of any kind. There was also evidence that shortly afterward another torpedo was fired on the port side, indicating that perhaps more than one submarine took part in the attack. The court found that there was no incompetence or neglect in handling the ship after it was torpedoed and that the reduced speed at which the vessel was running during the voyage was justified by the condition of the transatlantic traffic.

GERMAN STATEMENT.

The following message issued by the German foreign office in Berlin May 10 was delivered by the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, to William J. Bryan, secretary of state, in Washington, May 11:

"Please communicate the following to the state department:

"The German government desires to express its deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania. The responsibility rests, however, with the British government, which through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures.

"In spite of the German offer to stop the

submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels are being generally armed with guns and have repeatedly tried to ram submarines, so that a previous search was impossible.

"They cannot, therefore, be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. A recent declaration made to the British parliament by the parliamentary secretary in answer to a question by Lord Charles Beresford said that at the present practically all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades.

"Besides, it has been openly admitted by the English press that the Lusitania on previous voyages repeatedly carried large quantities of war material. On the present voyage the Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of the cargo also consisted chiefly of contraband.

"If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that that boat ran no risk and thus lightheartedly assumed responsibility for the human life on board a steamer which, owing to its armament and cargo, was liable to destruction, the German government, in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust to English promises rather than to pay attention to the warnings from the German side.

FOREIGN OFFICE."

BRITAIN'S REPLY.

In reply to the German defense of the torpedoing of the Lusitania the following official British statement was transmitted to the American state department May 11:

"The German government states that responsibility for the loss of the Lusitania rests with the British government, which, through its plan of starving the civil population of Germany, has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures. The reply to this is as follows:

"The German government on Feb. 4 declared their intention of instituting a general submarine blockade of Great Britain and Ireland, with the avowed purpose of cutting off supplies for these islands. This blockade was put into effect Feb. 18.

"As already stated, merchant vessels had, as a matter of fact, been sunk by a German submarine at the end of January. Before Feb. 4 no vessel carrying food supplies for Germany had been held up by his majesty's government, except on the ground that there was reason to believe the foodstuffs were intended for use of the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy government.

"The decision of his majesty's government to carry out the measures laid down by the order in council was due to the action of the German government in insisting on their submarine blockade.

"This, added to other infractions of international law by Germany, led to British reprisals.

"The Germans state that, in spite of their offer to stop their submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, Great Britain has taken even more stringent blockade measures. The answer to this is as follows:

"It was not understood from the reply of the German government that they were prepared to abandon the principle of sinking British vessels by submarine. They have refused to abandon the use of mines for offensive purposes on the high seas on any condition. They have committed various other infractions of international law, such as strewing the high seas and trade routes with mines, and British and neutral vessels will continue to run danger from this course whether Germany abandons her submarine blockade or not.

"The Germans represent British merchant vessels generally as armed with guns and say that they repeatedly ram submarines. The answer to this is as follows:

"It is not to be wondered at that merchant vessels, knowing they are liable to be sunk without warning and without any chance being given those on board to save their lives, should take measures for self-defense. With regard to

the Lusitania, the vessel was not armed on her last voyage and had not been armed during the whole war.

"The Germans attempt to justify the sinking of the Lusitania by the fact that she had arms and ammunition on board. The presence of contraband on board a neutral vessel does render her liable to capture, but certainly not to destruction with the loss of a large portion of her crew and passengers.

"The Germans maintain that after repeated official and unofficial warnings his majesty's government were responsible for the loss of life, as they considered themselves able to declare that the boat ran no risk and thus 'lightheartedly assume the responsibility for the human lives on board a steamer which, owing to its armament and cargo, is liable to destruction.' The reply thereto is:

"First. His majesty's government never declared the boat ran no risk.

"Second. The fact that the Germans issued their warning shows that the crime was premeditated. They had no more right to murder passengers after warning them than before.

"Third. In spite of their attempts to put the blame on Great Britain, it will tax the ingenuity even of the Germans to explain away the fact that it was a German torpedo, fired by a German seaman from a German submarine that sank the vessel and caused over 1,000 deaths."

GERMAN VERSION OF TORPEDOING.

In Berlin on May 14 this statement was given out:

"From the report received from the submarine which sank the Cunard line steamer Lusitania last Friday the following official version of the incident is published by the admiralty staff under the signature of Admiral Behncke:

"The submarine sighted the steamer, which showed no flag, May 7, at 2:20 o'clock central European time, afternoon, on the southeast coast of Ireland in fine, clear weather.

"At 3:10 o'clock one torpedo was fired at the Lusitania, which hit the starboard side below the captain's bridge. The detonation of the torpedo was followed immediately by a further explosion of extremely strong effect. The ship quickly listed to starboard and began to sink.

"The second explosion must be traced back to the ignition of quantities of ammunition inside the ship."

UNITED STATES AROUSED.

President Wilson, realizing the grave situation created in the relations between the United States and Germany by the sinking of the Lusitania, immediately devoted his whole time to studying all the phases of the problem. Messages began to pour in upon him from every part of the country assuring him that he would have the support of the people in any action he might take. These messages were from individuals, from organizations such as ministers' associations, municipal councils and fraternities, from legislatures and from United States senators and congressmen. May 11 the president and members of the cabinet discussed the Lusitania case and the action to be taken. It was generally agreed that a plan suggested by the president and worked out by him with the assistance of Robert Lansing, counselor of the state department, should be followed. What this plan was will be seen from the official documents on the Lusitania case which are included in the diplomatic correspondence relating to restraints on American commerce. The various American "notes" and the German replies thereto are given in full on another page of this volume.

OTHER LINERS SUNK OR ATTACKED.

The sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of more than 1,000 lives naturally occupies the leading place in the history of the submarine warfare waged by the central powers of Europe against the allies. The destruction of naval vessels without warning was accepted as a matter of course, but sending or attempting to send

great ocean liners carrying noncombatant passengers and crews to the bottom without giving those on board a chance to escape aroused a storm of protest and led to a situation which came perilously near involving the United States in the European struggle. Following are brief accounts of the sinking or attempts to sink other ocean liners made by German and Austro-Hungarian submarines:

SINKING OF LINER FALABA.

The Falaba of the Elder line, a steamship of 3,011 tons, left Liverpool for the west coast of Africa Saturday, March 27, and Sunday afternoon, as it was proceeding through St. George's channel, it was chased by a German submarine and was finally overtaken. The captain, according to stories told by survivors, was given five minutes in which to get his passengers, numbering 160, and crew of ninety persons into the boats. Most of the boats had been launched when the submarine fired a torpedo at the Falaba, sinking the liner almost at once. Some of those on board were killed by the explosion and many were carried down with the ship. Several of the boats which had been launched were swamped and the occupants drowned. The fishing boat Eileen Emma rescued 139 of the persons struggling in the water and brought them to Milford Haven. The captain of the Eileen Emma and survivors from the Falaba reported that the German submarine, which was close at hand, made no attempt to save the lives of the passengers and sailors struggling in the water. The total cost of life was 111. One of the victims was Leon C. Thresher, an American citizen.

The accusations made by the survivors were vigorously resented by the Germans in a semi-official statement issued in Berlin April 13. It was claimed that the Falaba attempted to escape and signaled for help while being pursued; that ten minutes were given in which to abandon the ship; that the Falaba was torpedoed only upon the approach of other vessels from which attacks might be expected; that twenty-three minutes elapsed before the vessel sank; that the crew on the Falaba behaved awkwardly in launching the boats, and, finally, that the submarine had no place for passengers and hence could not save lives.

An official inquiry into the Falaba case was begun May 29 before Lord Mersey, president of the board of marine arbitration in London. Solicitor-General Buckmaster, speaking for the board of trade, said in part: "A defenseless, unarmed, undefending vessel, carrying passengers, the Falaba was torpedoed in broad daylight by a German submarine at a distance of not more than 100 yards. * * * The submarine sent a torpedo through the struggling people already in the sea and its crew stood jeering at the dying."

DESTRUCTION OF THE AGUILA.

The Aguilá, a British steamer, was shelled and torpedoed by a German submarine on the morning of March 28, while off the coast of Pembrokeshire at the entrance to St. George's channel. It was reported that the captain was given four minutes to disembark his passengers and crew, but before the time was up the Germans opened fire, killing a woman passenger, the chief engineer and two of the crew. The total loss of life was twenty-six, three of the victims being passengers and the others members of the crew.

ATTEMPT TO SINK THE ORDUNA.

The Cunard liner Orduna, bound from Liverpool to New York with 227 passengers, including twenty-two Americans, was attacked July 9 by a German submarine on the Irish coast some twenty miles from the place where the Lusitania was sunk. One torpedo was fired, but missed the steamship, passing ten feet behind the rudder. The submarine then rose to the surface and fired seven shells, most of which came very close to the Orduna, but without doing any damage. The attack occurred a little before 6 a. m., while the passengers were still

in their berths. They were aroused by stewards, provided with life belts and assigned to places in the lifeboats. The officers of the *Orduna* declared that the attack came without any warning. It was subsequently admitted by the German authorities that one of their submarines had attempted to torpedo the *Orduna*, but it was claimed that the vessel was trying to escape. They said that the commander of the underwater craft had violated his instructions, which were not to attack any liner, his excuse, being that on account of the weather he was unable to make out the character or nationality of the *Orduna*.

SINKING OF THE IBERIAN.

The Leyland line steamship *Iberian*, a vessel of 5,223 tons, was shelled and then torpedoed by a German submarine while off the south coast of Ireland July 31. Six men, three Americans and three Englishmen, were killed by the shell fire, and three Americans and three Englishmen were wounded. The *Iberian* was bound from Liverpool to Boston, and when hailed by the submarine failed to heed the signals, whereupon it was shelled. After the crew had been given time to disembark the vessel was torpedoed and sunk.

SINKING OF THE ARABIC.

The White Star steamship *Arabic*, 15,801 registered tonnage, bound from Liverpool to New York, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine at 9:30 a. m. Aug. 19, 1915, at a point forty-seven miles south from Galley Head on the coast of Ireland, or only about forty miles from the place where the *Lusitania* was sunk May 7. There were on board 423 persons, of whom 181 were passengers and 242 members of the crew. Through the prompt launching of lifeboats and distribution of life belts all except forty-four were rescued. The dead included eighteen passengers and twenty-five members of the crew.

Capt. William Finch of the *Arabic* gave the following account of the sinking of his ship:

"We were forty-seven miles south of Galley Head at 9:30 in the morning when I perceived the steamer *Dunsley* in difficulty. Going toward her, I observed a torpedo coming for my ship, but could not discern a submarine. The torpedo struck 100 feet from the stern, making terrible havoc of the hull. The vessel began to settle immediately and sank in about eight minutes. My order from the bridge about getting the boats launched was obeyed promptly. Two of the boats capsized. We had taken every precaution while in the danger zone. There were plenty of life belts on deck and the boats were ready for immediate launching."

All of the survivors agreed in saying that no warning of any kind was given. The assistant purser of the *Arabic* said that the torpedo hit near the engine room and the boilers of the steamer exploded, that accounting for the rapidity with which the vessel went down. The survivors, who were in the boats, were picked up by the steamers *Primrose* and *Mongolian*, which brought them to Queenstown. Many of them were scantily clad and some were suffering from injuries. Fine weather and a calm sea contributed to the efforts to save life. The officers and crew remained calm throughout.

There were twenty-one American passengers aboard the *Arabic*, but only two were drowned. These were Mrs. Josephine L. Brugliere, who had been living in Europe for some time, and Dr. Edmund F. Woods of Janesville, Wis.

No formal notes were sent by the American government to Germany regarding the sinking of the *Arabic*, but that the matter was regarded as one seriously endangering the good relations of the United States and Germany was impressed upon the Berlin authorities by Ambassador von Bernstorff. After an investigation of the facts Germany disavowed the act of the submarine commander and offered to pay an indemnity for the American lives lost. (See "The *Arabic* Case" under the caption "American Diplomatic Correspondence.")

SINKING OF THE HESPERIAN.

The Allan line steamer *Hesperian*, bound from Liverpool to Montreal, was disabled by an external explosion when seventy miles southwest of Fastnet off the coast of Ireland about 8:30 p. m. Sept. 4. Capt. Main ordered the passengers and crew into the boats and wireless calls for assistance were sent out. Several vessels responded and those in the lifeboats were picked up and taken to Queenstown, where they arrived the next morning. These declared that the *Hesperian* had been torpedoed without warning. Twenty-two members of the crew and ten passengers were lost, either through the explosion or by drowning when one of the lifeboats spilled its occupants into the sea as it was being lowered. The ship remained afloat until the next morning, when it sank. The Germans maintained that they had no submarines in the vicinity and considered it most probable that the *Hesperian* had struck a mine. Fragments of steel picked up on the deck of the vessel were brought to America and submitted to experts in the navy department, who said that they belonged to a torpedo and not to a mine.

The *Hesperian* was a vessel of 6,124 tons net. It was 485 feet long, with a beam of sixty feet and a depth of hold of thirty feet.

SINKING OF THE ANCONA.

The Italian line steamship *Ancona* was shelled, torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine flying the Austrian flag about noon on Sunday, Nov. 7, 1915, with the loss of 206 lives. The vessel was steaming westward between the coasts of Sardinia and Tunis, bound from Naples to New York with 507 passengers and crew aboard, when an attack was made. The captain and many of the passengers said that the *Ancona* was fired at from a considerable distance by a submarine and that the vessel stopped at once. The shelling continued, disabling the ship and killing some of those on board. There was a panic among the passengers on account of the firing which made the work of rescue difficult, particularly as shots continued to fly about after the lifeboats had been launched. It was even charged that shells were directed at the small boats. The result was that only 239 out of the 507 persons on board were rescued. These were taken by vessels, which came up in response to a wireless call, to Bizerta and other points on the coast of Tunis. Most of the victims, as well as the rescued, were intending emigrants from the south of Europe, but there were also a number of well-to-do persons, including several American citizens, among whom was Dr. Cecile L. Griel of New York city. She was rescued, but some twenty-four others claiming American citizenship were lost.

It was claimed by the Austro-Hungarian government that the *Ancona* was trying to escape when it was fired upon, that no shots were fired when it had come to a stop and that there was no truth in the charge that people in the lifeboats were fired upon. The commander of the Austrian submarine attributed the heavy loss of life to the panic among the *Ancona*'s crew and passengers, who had been given nearly an hour in which to escape.

The *Ancons* was a ship of 8,210 tons. It was built in Belfast in 1908.

AMERICAN ANCONA NOTE.

(Note made public Dec. 13.)

Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Penfield in Vienna:

Department of State, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1915.—Please deliver a note to the minister of foreign affairs, textually as follows:

Reliable information obtained from American and other survivors who were passengers on the steamship *Ancona* shows that on Nov. 7 a submarine flying the Austro-Hungarian flag fired a solid shot toward the steamship; that thereupon the *Ancona* attempted to escape, but, being

overhauled by the submarine, she stopped; that after a brief period and before the crew and passengers were all able to take to the boats the submarine fired a number of shells at the vessel and finally torpedoed and sank her while there were yet many persons on board, and that by gunfire and foundering of the vessel a large number of persons lost their lives or were seriously injured, among whom were citizens of the United States.

The public statement of the Austro-Hungarian admiralty has been brought to the attention of the government of the United States and received careful consideration. This statement substantially confirms the principal declaration of the survivors, as it admits that the Ancona, after being shelled, was torpedoed and sunk while persons were still on board.

The Austro-Hungarian government has been advised, through the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Germany, of the attitude of the government of the United States as to the use of submarines in attacking vessels of commerce and the acquiescence of Germany in that attitude, yet with full knowledge on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government of the views of the government of the United States as expressed in no uncertain terms to the ally of Austria-Hungary, the commander of the submarine which attacked the Ancona failed to put in a place of safety the crew and passengers of the vessel, which they purposed to destroy because, it is presumed, of the impossibility of taking it into port as a prize of war.

The government of the United States considers that the commander violated the principles of international law and of humanity by shelling and torpedoing the Ancona before the persons on board had been put in a place of safety or even given sufficient time to leave the vessel. The conduct of the commander can only be characterized as wanton slaughter of defenseless noncombatants, since, at the time when the vessel was shelled and torpedoed, she was not, it appears, resisting or attempting to escape; and no other reason is sufficient to excuse such an attack, not even the possibility of rescue.

The government of the United States is forced, therefore, to conclude either that the commander of the submarine acted in violation of his instructions, or that the imperial and royal government failed to issue instructions to the commanders of its submarines in accordance with the law of nations and the principles of humanity. The government of the United States is unwilling to believe the latter alternative and to credit the Austro-Hungarian government with an intention to permit its submarines to destroy the lives of helpless men, women and children. It prefers to believe that the commander of the submarine committed this outrage without authority and contrary to the general or special instructions which he had received.

As the good relations of the two countries must rest upon a common regard for law and humanity, the government of the United States cannot be expected to do otherwise than to demand that the imperial and royal government denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act; that the officer who perpetrated the deed be punished; and that reparation be paid by the payment of an indemnity be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel.

The government of the United States expects that the Austro-Hungarian government, appreciating the gravity of the case, will accede to its demand promptly, and it rests this expectation on the belief that the Austro-Hungarian government will not sanction or defend an act which is condemned by the world as inhumane and barbarous, which is abhorrent to all civilized nations, and which has caused the death of innocent American citizens.

LANSING.

AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK OR ATTACKED.

The first American ship to be sunk in the war between the European powers was the Wil-

lam P. Frye, which fell a prey to the German armed cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich on the high seas Jan. 28, 1915. Full details of that affair will be found in the account of the internment of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and in the diplomatic correspondence given elsewhere in this issue of The Almanac and Year-Book.

The second American ship to be destroyed was the steamer Evelyn, cotton laden and bound from New York for Bremen. It struck a mine in the North sea off Borkum island Feb. 19 and sank with the loss of one life, that of a fireman named A. Garcia.

The American steamer Carib was sunk by a mine off Borkum island at the mouth of the Ems river Feb. 22. Three lives were lost. It was claimed by the German government that both the Evelyn and Carib were outside the zone of safety prescribed by the admiralty. No action was taken by the American government.

April 2, a few hours after it had left Bremen, Germany, the American steamer Greenbrier, bound for New York, was sunk by a mine. There was no loss of life.

AEROPLANE ATTACK ON CUSHING.

The American oil tank steamer Cushing, Capt. Lars L. Herland, bound from Philadelphia for Rotterdam, was attacked April 28 by a German aeroplane which aimed three bombs at it, one striking the rail of the vessel. The Cushing was about twenty-five miles from Antwerp and eight miles from the North Hinder lightship in the North sea when the attack occurred. According to the story told by Capt. Herland on his return to Philadelphia May 19, the German airman swept in narrowing circles over the tanker, apparently trying to get over the funnel. The first and second bombs fell in the water, while the third hit the starboard rail. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening, but it was light and the airman could have had no difficulty in seeing the words "Cushing, New York, U. S. A." painted on each side of the vessel in letters eight feet high and the American flags flying at the masthead and the taffrail.

Minister van Dyke at The Hague reported the matter to the state department in Washington and it was made the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Germany. It was mentioned in the American note on the sinking of the Lusitania.

AMERICAN SHIP GULFIGHT TORPEDOED.

The American oil tank steamer Gulfight, which sailed from Port Arthur, Tex., April 10, for Rouen, France, was torpedoed May 1 at noon when off the Scilly islands by a German submarine. Capt. Alfred Gunther died of heart failure as a result of the shock, while Charles C. Short, wireless operator, and Chapanta, a seaman, jumped overboard and were drowned. The remainder of the crew were saved by British patrol boats, which towed the Gulfight to Crow sound, Scilly, where it anchored, though partly submerged. Second Officer Paul Bower said that the ship was torpedoed without warning and in daylight, though it was flying the American flag.

ATTACK ON THE NEBRASKAN.

The American steamship Nebraskan had been chartered to the White Star line and when the charter had expired was returning to the United States to carry coal from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts for the United States navy. When off the coast of Ireland on the evening of May 25 the vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine. The attack occurred after sundown, when the American flag had been hauled down, as is the custom. The ship was able to return to Liverpool under the convoy of an English ship. No one was seriously hurt by the torpedo explosion. The German foreign office, after an investigation of the affair, sent a note to Ambassador Gerard expressing regret for the occurrence and offering to make compensation. (See "American Diplomatic Correspondence.")

LEELANAW TORPEDOED.

The American steamer *Leelanaw*, bound from Archangel, Russia, to Belfast with a cargo of flax, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near the Orkney islands July 25. The crew was given due warning to leave the vessel, which was sunk for having contraband on board. The officers and sailors were carried by the submarine to within a short distance of the Orkney islands, to which they proceeded safely in their own boats. No official action was taken in this case.

SEIZURE AND DETENTION OF AMERICAN SHIPS.

Many vessels flying the American flag were seized and brought before the prize courts, while others were merely detained and after investigation permitted to depart. The British were trying to exclude foodstuffs and munitions of war from Germany and most of the vessels interrupted in their voyages were taken into English ports. Only a few were detained by the French and Germans. The diplomatic correspondence given elsewhere in this volume deals very largely with seizures and detentions of this kind, but some details of two cases which attracted particular attention are given herewith.

THE DACIA.

Early in January, 1915, Edward N. Breitung of Chicago, who had bought the Hamburg-American steamer *Dacia* and had it transferred from German to American registry, loaded the vessel with cotton and then asked the state department if the ship would be stopped by the British in case the cargo was taken to Rotterdam instead of to Bremen, as originally intended. The Washington officials brought the matter to the attention of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, who referred the question to the home government. Jan. 19 the state department was notified that Britain would not consent to allow the *Dacia* to proceed to Rotterdam under safe conduct, as it was felt that it would establish a precedent, the result of which would be many similar purchases of German ships by American citizens and the reopening of the German trade routes. Doubt was expressed as to the genuineness of the transfer to American registry of the *Dacia*, the belief being that the nominal buyer was acting for German principals.

The *Dacia* sailed from Galveston, Tex., Jan. 20 for Rotterdam. It arrived at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 7 and departed Feb. 11. When the *Dacia* was approaching the English channel Feb. 27 it was intercepted by a French cruiser and taken to Brest, France, where it was held to await action by a prize court. It was explained by the French authorities that international law did not recognize the purchase by neutrals of ships belonging to the belligerents with the object of evading the consequences of a state of war. The cotton was subsequently taken over by the French government and the *Dacia* sailed from Brest May 24 to discharge its cargo at Havre.

THE WILHELMINA.

The American steamship *Wilhelmina*, loaded with a cargo of foodstuffs valued at \$200,000, shipped by the W. L. Green Commission company of St. Louis to a representative of the firm in Hamburg, and destined for the civil population of Germany, left New York harbor Jan. 22, 1915, for the North sea port. The vessel encountered heavy gales and on account of the damages sustained was compelled to put into Falmouth, England, for repairs. After the *Wilhelmina* had begun its voyage Germany issued a decree taking over grain and flour so as to conserve the nation's food supply. This caused Britain to place all foodstuffs destined for Germany on the contraband list, thus making cargoes of grain and other food products liable to seizure and confiscation. The English authorities, therefore, detained the *Wilhelmina* at Falmouth until it could be determined what disposition should be made of the cargo. Owing to

the representations of the American government and to the fact that the ship had sailed before the German decree was issued. It was finally decided, April 12, to make an exception of the case and not to throw the cargo into a prize court. It was announced that Britain would pay for the foodstuffs and for damages occasioned by the delay. The sum finally awarded was \$430,000, which the owners considered satisfactory. The original value of the cargo was estimated at \$180,000.

PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS SEIZED.

Cargoes of meat products valued at more than \$15,000,000, belonging to Chicago packers, were condemned Sept. 15, 1915, by the British prize court in London as contraband and declared forfeited to the crown. The cargoes, which consisted largely of canned meats and lard, were in four Norwegian ships seized by the British in November, 1914, and were consigned to ports in Norway and Denmark. It was held by the prize court that the goods were intended to find their way to Germany for the eventual use of German naval and military forces. The finding of the court was declared by counsel for the packers to be in violation of international law and the case was appealed. It was reported Nov. 30 that the British government might reopen the "packers' cases," as there had been a conflict of opinion and the authorities were anxious that the rights of all American shippers should be safeguarded while the blockade continued. Strong efforts were made by interested persons on both sides of the Atlantic to settle the matter by private negotiations and the American state department in Washington did not intervene specifically in the packers' cases, though it was very active in maintaining the general rights of American shippers, as will be seen from the diplomatic correspondence relating to restraints of trade.

GERMAN WAR VESSELS INTERNED IN THE UNITED STATES.**PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.**

The German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, after a career of about six months as a commerce destroyer, arrived at Newport News, Va., March 10, 1915, seeking repairs and supplies. It had on board the officers, crews and passengers, numbering all told 342, of the vessels it had recently destroyed. Its master commander, Max Thierichsen, admitted that he had sunk eight merchant ships in the Atlantic, of which three were British, three French, one Russian and one American. The British vessels were the sailing ship *Invercoe*, sunk Feb. 12, 1915; the steamship *Mary Ada Short*, sunk Feb. 18, and the steamship *Willerby*, sunk Feb. 20. The French vessels were the steamship *Florida*, sunk Feb. 19, and the sailing ship *Pierre Loti*, sunk Jan. 27. The Russian vessel was the sailing ship *Isabel Browne*, sunk Jan. 27.

The American victim of the converted cruiser's activity was the large, square rigged sailing ship *William P. Frye*, owned by Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Me., and having as master Capt. H. H. Kiehne. It sailed from Seattle, Wash., Nov. 6, 1914, with a cargo of 5,200 long tons of wheat, clearing for Queenstown, Ireland, for orders. When becalmed on the south Atlantic Feb. 27, 1915, it was overhauled by the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, the commander of which declared the wheat to be contraband of war and ordered it to be thrown overboard. He sent some of his own crew to assist in the work. This proved to be a slow affair and on the 28th the vessel, after Capt. Kiehne and his crew of thirty-one men had left it, was sunk. The ship with its supplies was valued at \$200,000 and the cargo at \$600,000. The hull was insured for \$11,550 by the government risk bureau. The *Frye* had been described as the "finest vessel sailing under the American flag," and its destruction under the circumstances caused much concern to the authorities in Washington. [The notes exchanged between

the American and German governments concerning the William P. Frye case will be found under American Diplomatic Correspondence, this volume. See index.]

Formal notification was given Commander Thierichsen by Norman R. Hamilton, collector of customs at Newport News, that in accordance with article 12, convention 13, The Hague, 1907, he would be expected to take his ship beyond United States jurisdiction unless a further period of time was proved to be necessary to put on board fuel or stores or to make repairs. He was given permission to land the captured passengers, officers and seamen, after they had been passed by the immigration authorities as eligible for entrance into the United States. In addition he was requested to furnish a signed statement of the circumstances of the sinking of the ship William P. Frye or of any other American ship destroyed by him. March 11 the German commander took his ship into dry dock at Newport News, after having released the prisoners with the exception of those rejected by the immigration officials. He announced that as soon as his vessel had been placed in seaworthy condition he would leave. At the executive mansion in Washington it was announced that a most searching investigation of the sinking of the Frye would be made.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, gave formal notice to the state department March 15 that the Prinz Eitel Friedrich was a German war vessel and asked that it be permitted to make necessary repairs at Newport News, Va. Permission was given, repairs were made, coal and provisions taken aboard and the ship was ready to proceed to sea. On the evening of April 7 the collector of the port notified Commander Thierichsen that the time limit for his stay would expire at midnight and that he must leave American water by 4 a. m. April 8. The commander then said that he had decided to allow his ship to be interned, as the relief which he had expected had not come and with enemy cruisers watching the entrance to the bay it would be impossible to make a dash for the open sea with any hope of success. April 8 the vessel was duly interned in the Norfolk navy yard.

Inspection of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich by naval officers, who filed their report March 20, resulted in the notice to the ship's commander that his vessel would be given fourteen working days for repairs. This brought the date to midnight of April 6. An additional twenty-four hours was given Commander Thierichsen to depart from United States waters or as an alternative to have his ship interned.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM.

The German converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, after a career of eight months at sea, in the course of which it sank fourteen merchant vessels, entered the harbor at Newport News, Va., April 11. Its commander, Lieut. Capt. Thierfelder, applied for 300 tons of coal and supplies for three days, as his ship was nearly out of both. He also asked for time to survey his vessel to see if repairs were needed. Collector N. R. Hamilton gave him permission to take on 150 tons of coal and the supplies asked for, but notified him that unless the vessel was in need of repairs it must leave the port within twenty-four hours. The Kronprinz Wilhelm had on board sixty-one sailors taken from British merchant ships and these men were set at liberty the following day. Sixty-six members of the crew and prisoners, ill with beri-beri from lack of fresh vegetables, were taken ashore to a hospital.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm, a North German Lloyd liner of 14,908 tons, left New York harbor Aug. 3, 1914, and when off the Bermudas met the cruiser Karlsruhe, from which it received two three inch guns, which were mounted in the bow of the ship. Later it took two four inch guns from a British steamer. The Karlsruhe also gave the liner as its commander Lieut.-Capt. Thierfelder and seventeen junior officers

and men. Then the Kronprinz Wilhelm began its career as a commerce raider, its first victim being the British ship Indian Prince, which it sank in the south Atlantic Sept. 4, 1914. Of the other thirteen ships destroyed by it eight were British, four French and one Norwegian. Their names and the dates on which they were sunk were: La Correntina—Oct. 7, 1914. Union (bark)—Nov. 11, 1914. Anne de Bretagne (bark)—Nov. 21, 1914. Bellevue—Dec. 12, 1914. Mont Agel—Dec. 14, 1914. Hemisphere—Dec. 28, 1914. Potaro—Jan. 10, 1915. Highland Brae—Jan. 14, 1915. Wilfred M. (schooner)—Jan. 14, 1915. Samantha (Norwegian bark)—Feb. 3, 1915. Guadeloupe—Feb. 23, 1915. Tamar—March 24, 1915. Coleby—March 28, 1915.

Capt. Thierfelder, after an examination of his ship, asked formally for three weeks' time in which to make the necessary repairs. April 26 he formally notified Collector Hamilton that he had decided to intern the vessel until the end of the war. It was understood that he took this action because some sixty of his sailors were laid up with beri-beri.

Six officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm bought a yacht called the Eclipse in October, 1915, and sailed away in violation of their parole. They were Heinrich Rudebusch, Heinrich Hoffman, Walter Fischer, Wilhelm Forstreuter, Julius Lustfeld and Erich Bierman. Three officers, Lieut. Zur See Koch, Dr. Krueger Kroneck and Dr. Nulte, were also found to be missing from the interned cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

OTHER GERMAN WARSHIPS INTERNED.

The German gunboat Geier was interned at Honolulu Nov. 8, 1914, with the German steamship Locksun, which had been furnishing the German sea raiders with coal.

The British ship Farn, which had been captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe and placed under command of German officers to act as a collier or fleet tender, was interned at San Juan, P. R., Jan. 25, 1915.

The German ship Odenwald attempted to leave San Juan, P. R., March 21, 1915, but was stopped by warning shots from the harbor forts and compelled to return.

MERCHANT VESSELS INTERNED IN THE UNITED STATES.

GERMAN STEAMSHIPS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Name of vessel.	Gross Tons.	At—
Vaterland.....	54,282	New York.
Amerika.....	22,622	Boston.
President Lincoln.....	13,168	New York.
President Grant.....	13,072	New York.
Cincinnati.....	16,339	Boston.
Pennsylvania.....	13,333	New York.
Bulgaria.....	11,440	Baltimore.
König Wilhelm II.....	9,410	New York.
Hamburg.....	10,531	New York.
Bohemia.....	8,414	New York.
Rhaetia.....	6,600	Philadelphia.
Prinz Oskar.....	6,026	Philadelphia.
Armenia.....	5,464	New York.
Arcadia.....	5,454	Norfolk.
Pisa.....	4,967	New York.
Prinz Joachim.....	4,760	New York.
Prinz August Wilhelm.....	4,733	New York.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich.....	4,650	New York.
Allemania.....	4,630	New York.
Saxonia.....	4,424	Seattle.
Nassovia.....	3,902	New York.
Sibiria.....	3,535	Baltimore.
Sarnia.....	3,402	New York.
Georgia.....	3,143	New Orleans.
Holsatia.....	5,649	Honolulu.
Long Moon.....	1,971	Honolulu.
Staats Kroatie.....	2,049	Honolulu.
Gov. Jaeschke.....	1,738	Honolulu.
Total.....	259,965	

HANSA.

Name of vessel.	Gross tons.	At—
Ockenfels.....	5,621	Boston.
Adamsturm.....	5,000	New York.
O. J. D. Ahlers.....	7,490	Hilo.

JOLIET COMPANY.

Neptun.....	197	San Francisco.
DAMPSCHEIFFS REED HORN AKTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.		
Portonia.....	2,778	New York.

OTTO ZELCH.

Clara Mennig.....	1,685	New York.
DEUTSCH-AUSTRALISCHE DAMPSCHIFFS GESELLSCHAFT.		
Harburg.....	4,472	New York.

HOLM AND MOLZEN.

Maia.....	2,555	New York.
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D. FUHRMAN NISSELE AND GUNTHER NFLG.		
Hohenfelds.....	2,974	Savannah.

KOSMOS.

Serapis.....	4,756	San Francisco.
Setos.....	4,730	Honolulu.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

George Washington.....	25,570	New York.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie.....	19,503	Boston.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	19,361	New York.
Grosser Kurfurst.....	13,102	New York.
Barbarossa.....	16,984	New York.
Prinzessin Irene.....	10,893	New York.
Friedrich der Grosse.....	10,771	New York.
Rhein.....	10,058	Baltimore.
Neckar.....	9,835	Baltimore.
Kohn.....	7,409	Boston.
Wittekind.....	5,640	Boston.
Willihad.....	4,761	Boston.
Pommern.....	6,557	Honolulu.
Prinz Waldemar.....	4,653	Honolulu.
Locksun.....	1,657	Honolulu.

Total.....160,759

DEUTSCH-AMERIKAN PETROLEUM CO. (TANK).

Jupiter.....	10,073	Norfolk.
Delphin.....	7,129	Norfolk.
Buffalo.....	6,651	San Francisco.
Phobus.....	6,268	San Francisco.
Klowa.....	5,076	New York.
Hagen.....	5,460	New York.
Emas.....	4,046	Philadelphia.
Meppen.....	4,045	New York.

Total.....48,728

AUSTRIAN STEAMSHIPS.

UNIONE AUSTRIACA.

Martha Washington.....	8,332	New York.
Dora.....	7,037	New York.
Eryu.....	6,515	Boston.
Ida.....	4,730	New York.
Clara.....	3,932	New Orleans.
Teresa.....	3,769	New Orleans.
Anna.....	1,575	New Orleans.

Total.....35,870

D. TRIPOVICH STEAMSHIP CO.

Himalala.....	4,948	New York.
Campania.....	3,551	Galveston.
Franconia.....	4,637	Philadelphia.

ATLANTICA SEA NAVIGATION CO. (LTD.)

Morowitz.....	4,795	Galveston.
Budapest.....	3,651	Norfolk.

PLOTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the course of 1915 many attempts were made in the United States to interfere with the manufacture of munitions of war by American firms, to destroy ships carrying such munitions and other supplies to belligerent countries, and in various ways to assist by illegal acts, the belligerents in Europe. This work was done in some cases by the official representatives of foreign powers and in others by fanatics or self-appointed agents. In certain instances the men arrested claimed to be in the secret service of one of the nations at war and that what they did or attempted to do was with the sanction of their respective governments. Some of

the agents confined themselves to mere encouragement of strikes in munition plants or to efforts to influence public sentiment against the sale of ammunition, rifles and cannon to the nations at war, but others worked in secret, and by means of incendiarism and bombs caused fires and explosions resulting not only in the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property but in the loss of a considerable number of lives. In most of these cases the perpetrators of the outrages escaped detection and arrest. Possibly in a few instances the fires and explosions were accidental, but the frequency with which such affairs occurred proved that they were the result of criminal plotting. A list of some of the more serious of these fires and explosions follows:

Jan. 15—Buckthorne plant of John A. Roebling at Trenton, N. J., burned; loss, \$1,500,000.

March 6—Two explosions in Du Pont plant at Haskell, N. J.; five men killed.

April 1—Five persons killed by explosion in plant of Equitable Powder company at Alton, Ill.

May 12—Guncoiton storehouse of Anderson Chemical plant at Wallington, N. J., wrecked; three killed.

July 13—Mixing building of United Safety Powder company at Jeffersontown, Ky., wrecked by explosion; three killed.

Aug. 16—Simanahoning (Pa.) plant of Aetna Explosives company scene of explosion; five employees killed.

Aug. 23—Two Du Pont powder mills near Wilmington, Del., destroyed; two killed.

Aug. 30—Shrapnel plant of E. J. Dodd company, Baltimore, Md., burned.

Nov. 10—No. 4 machine shop of Bethlehem Steel company at South Bethlehem, Pa., burned; loss about \$5,000,000.

The foregoing are only a few of the many occurrences of this kind reported. There were instances in which unsuccessful attempts were made to wreck trains carrying explosives or munitions of war and in many cases efforts to burn manufacturing plants were frustrated by the vigilance of watchmen or the bungling of the plotters.

BRIDGE DYNAMITING CASE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 2, 1915, an attempt was made to destroy the international railroad bridge over the St. Croix river between Vanceboro, Me., and New Brunswick, Canada. But little damage was done by the dynamite or nitroglycerin charge used and traffic was not seriously interrupted. Within a few hours after the explosion a man named Werner Horn, claiming to be a German reservist with the rank of captain, was arrested in Vanceboro. He admitted that he had tried to blow up the bridge on the ground that his country was at war with Canada and claimed that as a political offender he could not be extradited and taken back to New Brunswick for trial. His story was that the arrangement was made in New York by persons he refused to name and that he had an accomplice in the person of an Irishman who had furnished him with the explosive. The bridge which he tried to destroy is a three-span structure, a connecting link between the Maine Central and the Canadian Pacific tracks and is on the through route connecting Montreal with the ports of St. John and Halifax. The prisoner claimed that by interfering with the carrying of supplies and munitions over this line he would be helping the German cause.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, made application Feb. 3 at the state department in Washington for the extradition to Canada of Horn on the charge of "attempted destruction of human life." While the international proceedings were pending Horn was held in Vanceboro on a warrant issued by a local justice charging him with defacing and injuring buildings. The damage, it was claimed, was caused by the shock of the explosion at the bridge. Feb. 4 Horn was sentenced to thirty days in jail at Machias, Me., and March 7 he became

a federal prisoner on the charge of illegally transporting explosives from New York to Vanceboro. March 18 he was arraigned before United States Commissioner Charles H. Reid in Banzer, Me., and on the following day the commissioner announced that the indictment warrant was sufficient basis for holding the prisoner to the United States court in Boston for trial. The motion of the defendant's counsel, Joseph H. O'Donnell, for the release of Horn on the ground that he was a belligerent engaged in an act of war and not amenable to the courts of the United States was denied.

FRANK HOLT'S EXPLOITS.

Frank Holt, also known as Erich Muentner, a scholar and teacher, attempted to blow up the capitol building in Washington, D. C., July 2, 1915, and on the following day tried to kill J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier, at his home in Glencove, L. I. Both attempts were failures; the damage to the capitol was slight, and though Mr. Morgan was shot twice the wounds proved not to be serious. The motive alleged in each case was to put an end to the war in Europe. Holt, who was arrested at the Morgan residence and taken to the Mineola (L. I.) jail, pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault with intent at malicious killing. Further proceedings were continued to July 7, but on the night of July 6 Holt committed suicide by throwing himself to the ground floor of the jail twenty feet below his cell. Some hours previously he had tried to take his life by opening the artery in one of his wrists with the metal on the head of a lead pencil.

EXPLOSION IN CAPITOL.

The explosion in the capitol building in Washington occurred at 11:40 p. m. in the reception room adjoining the office of the vice-president of the United States and the senate chamber. The damage done consisted chiefly of broken doors, windows and glass, the total loss not exceeding \$600. No one was injured, though a guard was thrown from his chair by the force of the explosion. Holt after his arrest said the bomb he used consisted of three sticks of dynamite, several matches and some sulphuric acid. "I did not want to hurt anybody," he said. "I just wanted to call the attention of the country to the terrible murders committed in Europe." In a letter which he mailed to the Washington newspapers and signed "R. Pearce," Holt declared: "This is the exclamation point to my appeal for peace." Explaining his motive, he wrote: "We get rich by the exportation of explosives. But ought we to enrich ourselves when it means the untold suffering and death of millions of our brethren?" Another paragraph read: "By the way, don't put this on the Germans or on Bryan. I am an old fashioned American with a conscience."

TRIES TO KILL J. P. MORGAN.

Holt immediately after the explosion took a train for New York city and the next morning proceeded to Glencove, L. I., where he hired an automobile to drive him to the Morgan residence. Forcing an entrance by pointing two revolvers at the butler, he encountered Mr. Morgan on the second floor and fired two shots at him, both bullets taking effect in his hip. Holt was immediately overpowered by employees in the house and was turned over to the police. Mr. Morgan was confined to his bed for a few days, but recovered quickly from his wounds. In a statement made soon after his arrest Holt said:

"My motive in coming here was to try to force Mr. Morgan to use his influence with the manufacturers of munitions in the United States and with the millionaires who are financing the war loans to have an embargo put on shipments of war munitions so as to relieve the American people from complicity in the death of thousands of our European brothers. I could not go from manufacturer to manufacturer myself, but I thought that Mr. Morgan's banking connections would make it more easy for him to accomplish this. I have not been influenced to do this by anybody else."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador,

who was breakfasting with Mr. Morgan at the time of the attempted assassination, suspected that Holt was incited to his acts by German agents in the United States who had perfected a gigantic plot to blow up ammunition factories and trains and ships carrying war supplies. No direct proof of such a conspiracy was forthcoming, but from the fact that explosions did occur in some of the ammunition factories and on vessels carrying war supplies it was held in certain quarters that there was at least a basis for suspicion. Holt, it was found, had bought 200 sticks of 40 per cent dynamite from a company manufacturing explosives, while 134 sticks of 60 per cent dynamite were recovered in a room in New York city where he had hidden them. It was inferred that the explosives not accounted for had been used in the manufacture of bombs which had been placed where they would do the most damage. Then came the revelation by Holt's wife in Dallas, Tex., that she had received a letter from him telling of his plans to sink certain vessels. "A steamer leaving New York for Liverpool should sink, God willing, on 7th (of July). It is the Philadelphia or the Savony (Savonia), but I am not sure, as these left on the 2d or 3d." These vessels were reached by wireless and were searched for bombs, but nothing was found. An explosion, however, occurred on the steamer Minnehaha on the date named as the vessel was on its way from New York to Liverpool with 45,000 tons of munitions and foodstuffs. A fire was caused in the hold, but it was in a compartment distant from the ammunition and was extinguished without doing much damage after the ship had put into Halifax harbor. The fact was made public July 13 that in April and May ineffectual attempts had been made to destroy by means of fire bombs the following vessels: Touraine, Devon City, Lord Erne, Cressington, Samland, Lord Downshire, Kirkoswald, Strath-tay and Bankdale. All arrived safely at their destinations.

Inquiry into the life of Frank Holt showed that he was a man of about 44 years of age and that he had been a teacher of French and German. He was graduated from the University of Chicago under the name of Erich Muentner in 1889, and for several years taught German in the Harvard school, Chicago. In 1902 he married Leona Krembs of Chicago. After a year as instructor in the University of Kansas Muentner entered Harvard university as a student of philology and as an instructor. Mrs. Muentner died in 1904 under circumstances strongly pointing to poisoning from arsenic and a coroner's verdict charged the husband with murder. Search was made for him, but he could not be found and it was not learned until after his death that he had successively been a teacher or professor, under the name of Frank Holt, in the Polytechnic college, Fort Worth, Tex., the University of Oklahoma, the Vanderbilt university, Emory and Henry college, Cornell university and the Southern Methodist university in Dallas, Tex. In Fort Worth Holt or Muentner met and married Leonora Sensabaugh and in 1915 was appointed professor of languages in the Southern Methodist university in Dallas, Tex. At the University of Chicago it was understood that he was of German birth, but after his arrest he claimed to be American born and that his ancestors were French and German.

The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York city was appointed fiscal agent for the allies early in the war.

ALLEGED BOMB PLOTTERS ARRESTED.

Federal secret service officers, assisted by the "bomb squad" of the New York police department, arrested on Oct. 24, near Weehawken, N. J., two Germans who were testing explosives in a secluded wood on the western slope of the Palisades. One of them gave the name of Robert Fay and said that he was a lieutenant in the German army. He confessed that he came to New York at the instance of the German secret service to develop means of blowing up munition ships leaving New York for Europe.

The other man was his brother-in-law, Walter Scholz. Four other men were arrested a little later on evidence which was laid before the federal grand jury in New York city. Nov. 8 that body found indictments against Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Max Breitung, nephew of a Michigan capitalist; Edward Bronkhorst, a mining engineer who was alleged to have provided Fay with explosives; Paul Daeché and Dr. Herbert Kienzie, alleged accomplices.

The indictments contained two counts each, charging conspiracy to blow up vessels to the detriment of the owners of the vessels and of the cargoes, and, secondly, to the detriment of the underwriter of insurance on the vessels and cargoes. The case had not come to trial when this record closed. The German government, it may be added, denied that there was such a man as Robert Fay in the German army and said that nothing was known of him or his doings.

CHARGES AGAINST CONSULS.

It was charged by Dr. Joseph Gorica, formerly connected with the Austro-Hungarian consular service, that every Austro-Hungarian consul in the United States was the center of a hotbed of propaganda for the destruction of munitions, factories and ships. This the men implicated denied with much emphasis.

Charles C. Crowley, a private detective, was arrested in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 26, charged with plotting to dynamite ships carrying munitions to the allies. His attorney said he was an investigator in the employ of the German consulate, but denied that he had anything to do with dynamiting plots.

STEAMSHIP MEN ON TRIAL.

Karl Buezn, Adolph Hochmeister, Joseph Poppinghaus and George Koetter, officials of the Hamburg-American line, were placed on trial in New York in November on the charge of conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States by dispatching ships with supplies to German cruisers at the beginning of the war. In this work, it was alleged by several witnesses, Capt. K. Boy-Ed, German naval attaché, with headquarters at the German embassy in Washington, D. C., played a leading part. Roger B. Wood, assistant United States district attorney, said the government would show that the "defendants rode roughshod over the laws and treaties of the United States as contemptuously as if those laws and treaties had been mere scraps of paper."

William Rand, counsel for the defendants, said that his clients in sending certain vessels to meet German cruisers in the Atlantic and furnishing them with supplies were acting on legitimate orders which came to them from Germany.

"We are willing to admit that \$2,000,000 of German money was spent in chartering and supplying vessels for relief of German warships," Mr. Rand said. "But, admitting the facts, we do not admit the intent to deceive or defraud, as charged in the indictment."

DR. DERNBURG'S AMERICAN MISSION.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former colonial secretary in the German foreign office, was among a number of Germans who through the winter of 1914-1915 and the spring of 1915 were actively engaged in presenting the German side of the European war to their fellow countrymen and others in the United States. He carried on his campaign by means of speeches at banquets and other social gatherings, interviews and letters in the newspapers. He was given a respectful hearing, as it was generally understood that he represented the views of Emperor William, though it was denied that he had any official status, and no objection was made to his presence in the country until after the Lusitania affair caused American public opinion to crystallize in opposition to the sinking of unarmed merchantmen, neutral or belligerent, by German submarines without giving passengers and crews a chance to escape with their lives.

In a formal statement issued in Cleveland, O., May 8, the day after the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk, Dr. Dernburg justified the

action on the ground that the vessel was a warship of the British government engaged in carrying ammunition and that persons taking passage on her, in the face of the warnings given in the German note to England in February and the advertisements inserted in the newspapers by the German embassy in Washington, did so at their own peril. This statement attracted wide public attention and was noted with displeasure by government officials in Washington. Suggestions were made that he be excluded from America on the ground that he was making assertions likely to create dissensions among citizens of the United States. It was also made manifest in other ways that his departure from the country was desired.

May 15 it was announced that he had made plans to leave the country of his own initiative. He sailed June 12 for Norway on his way to Berlin. After a brief detention at Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, he proceeded to the German capital, which he reached June 27.

RECALL OF AMBASSADOR DUMBA.

James J. F. Archibald, an American war correspondent, traveling on an American passport, was detained by the British naval authorities at Falmouth, England, when he arrived there as a passenger on the steamship Rotterdam, Aug. 30, 1915. He was known as a man of strong pro-German sympathies and for that reason his baggage was searched with the result that a number of important official and unofficial documents came to light which caused much embarrassment and trouble, not only to Mr. Archibald, but to the persons who had placed the documents in his care. Among the papers was the following letter written by Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba and addressed to Baron Stephen Burian, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. Translated it read:

"New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

"My Lord: Yesterday evening Consul-General von Nuber received the inclosed aide memoire from the chief editor of the locally-known paper, Szabadsag, after a previous conference with him and in pursuance of his proposals to arrange for strikes in the Bethlehem Schwab steel and munitions war factory, and also in the middle west.



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"Dr. Archibald, who is well known to your lordship, leaves to-day at 12 o'clock on board the Rotterdam for Berlin and Vienna. I take this rare and safe opportunity to warmly recommend the proposal to your lordship's favorable consideration.

"It is my impression that we can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the middle west, which, in the opinion of the German military attaché, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved.

"But even if strikes do not come off, it is probable that we should extort under the pressure of the crisis more favorable conditions of labor for our poor, downtrodden fellow countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves are now working for twelve hours a day and seven days a week. All weak persons succumb and become consumptives.

"So far as German workmen are found among the skilled hands, a means of leaving will be provided for them.

"Besides this, a private German registry office has been established, which provides employment for persons who have voluntarily given up their places, and is already working well. They will also join and the widest support is assured me.

"I beg your excellency to be so good as to inform me with reference to this letter by wireless telegraphy, replying whether you agree."

"DUMBA.
"His excellency, Count Burian, minister for foreign affairs, Vienna."

RECALL ASKED BY CABLE.

The letter was brought to the attention of the state department in Washington and was laid before President Wilson for his attention. It was made public Sept. 4 through cable dispatches from London to American newspapers. The Austro-Hungarian ambassador called on Secretary Lansing and explained that in advising Austro-Hungarian subjects that if they worked in factories turning out war supplies to be delivered to the allies they would be guilty of treason, and if they returned to their country they would be tried and punished, he was merely carrying out the instructions of his government. His explanation was not satisfactory and Frederic Courtland Penfield, the American ambassador in Vienna, was instructed by cable Sept. 8 to deliver the following note to the Austro-Hungarian foreign office:

"Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. The information reached this government through a copy of a letter of the ambassador to his government. The bearer was an American citizen named Archibald, who was traveling under an American passport. The ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official dispatches from him to his government."

"By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade and, by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the president directs me to inform your excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the ambassador of his imperial majesty at Washington."

"Believing that the imperial and royal government will realize that the government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the government of the United States expresses its deep regret that this course has become necessary and assures the imperial and royal government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

LANSING."

Dr. Dumba announced through The Associated Press Sept. 14 that he had requested his government to recall him on leave of absence in order that he might make a personal report on the situation in the United States, which had resulted in the request by the United States government for his recall. Sept. 18 he made public a long letter which he had sent to Secretary Lansing complaining of the restrictions placed upon him through the American wireless censorship.

"As the Austro-Hungarian ambassador is and has been for many months past," the letter read, "in the phenomenal position of being unable to communicate privately with his government, although our enemies are and have been permitted freely to use the cables for their secret code dispatches without censorship, I have, by the grace of your department, now been permitted to communicate with my government through the German embassy, but to the extent only of asking for leave of absence to the end that I may in person explain my position and meantime to suspend judgment upon the charges contained in your excellency's message, and am now awaiting a reply."

"I have not even been allowed to advise my

government that I do not admit having conspired to do any act of violation of the laws of the country to which I am accredited and whose hospitality I have enjoyed and have in no way abused. The message that I sought to have transmitted to that effect was rejected by your censor, as hereafter explained. In some unacceptable way this confidential message was communicated to the press and has been published."

"I, of course, do not and cannot question the power of the government of the United States to dismiss me by handing me my passports and assuring me safe conduct home without assigning any reason therefor or on such grounds as it may deem sufficient without regard to my opinion as to its justice."

"When, however, your government sees fit to resort to the extraordinary and to me humiliating course of preferring charges against me to my government without advising me of the intended action or even intimating that such action is contemplated and to request my recall upon those charges as confessed, whilst at the same time refusing me permission even to communicate privately with my government, I respectfully protest against such action as unjust to me and contrary to diplomatic usage."

"I ask you, in all fairness, was ever an ambassador in a neutral country confronted with such a situation, created and enforced by the government to which he is accredited, whilst ambassadors representing enemies of his country have unlimited means of secret communication?"

"It has been made literally impossible for me to communicate privately with my government. Under such conditions I have no apologies to offer for having intrusted my letter to Mr. Archibald. If the conveying of letters to Europe by Americans traveling abroad during this war is an offense, it is one of which most Americans are apparently ignorant, as the courtesy has frequently been volunteered by my friends and is habitually practiced. It did not occur to me that it was improper nor am I able yet to see it in that light, having regard to the entirely legitimate purposes I had in mind in the line of the performance of my duty."

VON PAPEN AND OTHER LETTERS.

The ambassador's letter, both as to its contents and the manner of its publication without the consent of the state department, was viewed with displeasure by the Washington authorities.

In the house of commons in London, Sept. 21, the thirty-four letters and documents found on Mr. Archibald were read. Two of the letters were from Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States, another from Capt. von Papen, the German military attaché in Washington, and others were from Ambassador Dumba. The Bernstorff letters related to Archibald's pro-German activities in the United States. That from Capt. von Papen was addressed to his wife. Referring to the sinking of the Arabic he said:

"I always say to those idiotic yankees that they had better hold their tongues."

In one of his letters Dr. Dumba, referring to the Austro-Hungarian protest to the United States against the "enormous deliveries of weapons and munitions to the allies," wrote:

"The true ground for the discouraging attitude of the president lies, as his confidant, Mr. House, already informed me in January and has now repeated, in the fact that the authorities in a serious crisis would have to rely on neutral foreign countries for all their war material. At no price and in no cause will Mr. Wilson allow this source to dry up. For this reason I am of the opinion that a return to the question, whether officially, by replies of your excellency [Baron Stephen Burian], or by a semi-official conversation between myself and the secretary of state, will not only be useless but even, having regard to the self-willed temperament of the president, harmful. . . . As last autumn, he can always, through his personal influence, either force the house of representa-

tives to take his point of view against their better judgment, or, on the other hand, in the senate can overthrow the resolution already voted in favor of prohibiting the export of guns and ammunition."

Ambassador Penfield at Vienna was instructed Sept. 25 to make clear to the Austro-Hungarian government informally that the United States must insist on the recall of Dr. Dumba and that his departure on "leave of absence" could not be satisfactory. The request of the United States was complied with, the ambassador was formally recalled and he sailed for home Oct. 5 after having received safe conducts from both the British and French governments.

Mr. Archibald was not permitted to continue his journey to Germany but was compelled to return to the United States. No official action was taken in his case nor in that of Capt. von Papen.

RECALL OF GERMAN ATTACHES.

The following announcement was made by Robert Lansing, secretary of state, on the afternoon of Dec. 3, 1915:

"On account of what this government considers their improper activities in military and naval matters, this government has requested the immediate recall of Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. von Papen, as they are no longer acceptable to this government."

Although the request for the recall of the attaches was announced the day following the conviction of the Hamburg-American Steamship company officials on charges of neutrality violation involving Capt. Boy-Ed, Secretary Lansing said that this particular case was foreign to the considerations that determined the action of the administration. The request for the recall of the attaches was delivered to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, Nov. 30.

Capt. Boy-Ed came first into public notice through the misuse of American passports by German reservists seeking to slip through the allied lines to join their armies. Some of the men in whose cases the captain's name was

mentioned are now serving terms in federal penitentiaries. Capt. Boy-Ed's name was mentioned in the chartering of ships from American ports to supply fuel and food to German warships early in the war. During the trial of the Hamburg-American line officials witnesses testified that Boy-Ed handled \$750,000, which came from Berlin for chartering such ships and furnishing supplies.

Capt. von Papen's principal offenses consisted of sending a report to the German war office by James T. Archibald and the interest he is said to have had in fomenting strikes in munition factories. It was Von Papen who, in a letter taken from Archibald when the British authorities searched him, made a reference to "these idiotic Yankees."

PEACE PACT OF THE ALLIES.

The Italian government having decided to accede to the declaration between the British, French and Russian governments signed in London on Sept. 5, 1914, which declaration was acceded to by the Japanese government on Oct. 19, 1915, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, declare as follows:

The British, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war.

The five governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement with each of the other allies.

Done at London this 30th day of November, 1915.

E. GREY.

PAUL CAMBON,

IMPERIALI,

K. INOUE,

BRECKENDORFF.

The signatories are, respectively, the British minister for foreign affairs and the ambassadors of the governments named.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE WAR.

When this edition of the Almanac and Year-Book went to press the European war, which practically began Aug. 1, 1914, was still in progress. No decisive result had been reached and the end of the gigantic struggle was not in sight. The combatants had lost between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners and had expended more than \$20,000,000,000, but their resources in men and money had not been exhausted and each still hoped for ultimate victory.

Up to the close of the first sixteen months of the war the nations directly involved in the conflict numbered twelve. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria fought against Russia, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan and Italy, and there was every prospect of Greece and Roumania becoming involved. Detailed estimates of the number of men involved, of the casualties and the cost of the war are given elsewhere.

On surveying the operations on land it is found that the principal war areas were in Belgium, France, Serbia, Galicia, Russian Poland, East Prussia, the Baltic provinces of Russia, the Gallipoli peninsula at the Dardanelles and that part of Austria-Hungary along the Isonzo river and in the Trentino. Fighting also occurred in various parts of Africa, China and Oceania or wherever Germany had colonies. England had a taste of actual warfare when certain coast towns were bombarded by German war vessels from the sea and by airships from the sky. The civil populations suffering most severely were those of Belgium, Poland and Serbia, and to save them from starvation the United States and other countries had to contribute heavily in food and money. Comparatively little could be done, however, to alleviate the distress in these countries resulting from the presence of

mighty hosts carrying on a savage and relentless war.

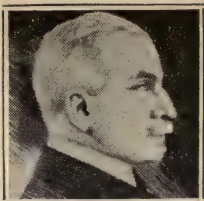
Germany's first great rush after hostilities had begun in August, 1914, was in the direction of Paris. Belgium, in spite of a stout resistance on the part of King Albert and his small army, presented but a minor obstacle in the way of the kaiser's trained legions, who took fort after fort and city after city until only a narrow strip in western Flanders remained unconquered. Yet that little obstacle had both a material and a moral influence on the course of the war; it delayed the German armies just long enough to give the French time to prepare for defense and the English to come to the front, and it had an effect upon the sentiment and sympathy of the world the value of which to the allies cannot be computed.

Before the end of August the German armies under Kluck, Hausen, Buelow and Crown Prince Frederick William took Liege, Brussels, Namur and other Belgian cities, including Louvain, part of which was burned under circumstances which aroused great criticism. Later they invested Antwerp and Ostend and forced the Belgian government to take refuge in France. By Sept. 1 they forced the French and British almost to the gates of Paris. Sept. 6 the battle of the Marne was begun, the Germans were decisively defeated and Paris was saved. Under the supreme command of Gen. Joffre the French and British pursued the exhausted Germans to the Aisne river, but here they were stopped. Trenches were dug from the North sea to the Vosges mountains and in these trenches the Belgians, British and French on the one side and the Germans on the other were still facing each other up to the time this review was written.

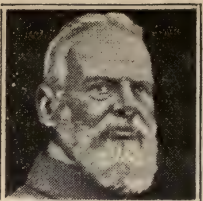
There were great battles, such as those of



GEN. VON MACKEN-
SEN, Germany.



ADMIRAL VON POHL,
Germany.



PRINCE LEOPOLD,
Bavaria.



GEN. L. V. SANDERS,
Germany.



GEN. VON GALLWITZ, Germany.



GEN. VON WOYRSCH,
Germany.



New York Herald.
GEN. SARRAIL,
France.



GEN. A. HUNTER,
England.



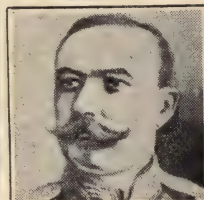
Underwood & Underwood.
GEN. IAN HAMILTON,
England.



GEN. C. C. MONRO,
England.



GEN. LESLIE RUNDLE,
England.



New York Herald.
GEN. IVANOFF,
Russia.



GEN. DIMITRIEFF,
Russia.



GEN. BRUCE HAMIL-
TON, England.

Soissons, of Neuve Chapelle, of Arras, of Ypres, of St. Eloi and of the Champagne, in which tens of thousands of men fell, and there were countless engagements in which fewer men were killed, wounded or captured at one time, but the advance or retreat in nearly all instances was measured by yards and not by miles. The line of battle was not essentially different in December, 1915, from what it was in September, 1914.

NEW WAR METHODS ADOPTED.

The mode of fighting, adapted to changed conditions, altered somewhat as the months passed. The rifle was less used than formerly; more reliance was placed upon machine guns, hand grenades and artillery; infantry attacks were preceded by heavy bombardments designed to level barbed wire entanglements and ruin trenches, and they took place most frequently at night under the glare of illuminating rockets. Deadly gases were introduced by the Germans

as a new weapon; they used these effectively at the battle of Ypres, and the allies used them later. But artillery played the leading role. At no other time in the world's history were high explosive shells used so lavishly. The result was that until late in 1915 the contending powers were unable to meet the demands made upon them. This was especially true of Britain and Russia. Germany, with the great plant at Essen, was able to employ guns of the largest caliber and to supply them with an abundance of ammunition. France also did well in this respect and its 75s, or 3 inch guns, gained the reputation of being the most effective cannon in the field. Great Britain took energetic steps to remedy the situation. David Lloyd George was placed in charge of the munitions industry and after some months of hard work he had the factories in the united kingdom turning out an enormous quantity of shells and other ammunition. Heavy guns were also made on an extensive scale. In addition large quantities of war material were imported from the United States. Russia took similar steps, securing its supplies from Japan as well as the United States and largely increasing its own output. Toward the close of 1915 the allies, with respect to munitions of war, were probably on more than even terms with the central powers.

In the western war area Britain had an army numbering approximately 1,000,000 men by the end of 1915. It held a comparatively short line from Ypres to La Bassee, but it was the object of many determined attacks and in proportion to its numbers it lost as heavily in officers and men as did the French. It won victories at Neuve Chapelle, St. Eloi, La Bassee and Hooge and suffered defeat at Ypres. The

British forces were under the general command of Field Marshal Sir John French.

EVENTS ON EASTERN FRONT.

In the eastern war area operations were conducted on an even greater scale than in the west, and the fighting was of a most sanguinary character. The battle line here extended from the Baltic sea on the north to Bukovina and Roumania on the south. It swayed back and forth from east to west and west to east, and much of the ground was fought over several times, with the result that farms and villages were ruined and the inhabitants reduced to abject poverty. East Prussia in Germany, Galicia in Austria-Hungary, the Polish provinces in Russia and Courland were the greatest sufferers from the havoc of war.

It seemed to be the policy of Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian armies, to send his armies as far forward as possible, and then, when the Germans and Austro-Hungarian

way until German troops under Gen. von Hindenburg again came to the rescue. In a battle lasting several days in the second week of February the Russians were defeated in the Mazurian lake region, losing, it was reported, 30,000 men in killed and wounded and 50,000 taken prisoners.

In April and May of 1915 the Germans began an advance into the Russian Baltic region from the East Prussian border. This continued steadily, the invaders capturing Libau, an important port on the Baltic, and other places, the Russians not being able to offer effective resistance.

INVASION OF RUSSIAN POLAND.

Russian Poland was invaded by Austro-Hungarian troops in the first days of the war, but they were soon driven out by the czar's southern armies. On the last day of August, 1914, the Austrians were badly defeated near Lemberg and two days later the Russians entered that city to remain there until June 22 of 1915, when they were compelled to evacuate it. They advanced to the west and southwest, coming close to Cracow and occupying the principal passes in the Carpathians. Cossacks rode down into the plain of Hungary, but their projected raid on Budapest had to be abandoned when their comrades were forced by reverses elsewhere to retire from the dearly bought positions in the passes.

One of the most brilliant exploits of the Russian forces in Galicia was the capture of the fortress of Przemyśl. After a siege lasting seven months it surrendered March 22, 1915, with its garrison of nearly 120,000 officers and men.



BATTLE ZONE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM DEC. 1, 1915.

armies had concentrated in any place, to retreat before them until they were hampered by the length of their lines of communication. Then the Russians would turn and drive them back.

Germany and Austria-Hungary in opposing Russia had some advantages and some disadvantages. They had large armies of well trained troops, led by skillful officers; they had an abundance of modern guns of all kinds and ammunition, and they had a network of strategic railways, making the transportation of soldiers and supplies easy, and they had at least two great generals in Von Hindenburg and Von Mackensen, each of whom was made a field marshal in recognition of distinguished services in the field. Their one great disadvantage, which the Russians also had to face, was the immensity of the field of operations and the difficulty of knowing where the foe would strike. When at some distance from their own frontiers they had to overcome serious difficulties in the way of transportation.

Soon after the declaration of war the Russians invaded East Prussia and before the end of August had reached Allenstein and invested the fortress of Königsberg. Emperor William was compelled to send large forces to the defense of the invaded province. These, led by Gen. von Hindenburg, inflicted a severe defeat on the Russians at Allenstein and Tannenberg and hurled them back beyond the frontier. There was more or less fighting in this region in September and October, with varying results. In the early part of 1915 a new Russian army advanced into East Prussia and had things its own

Its fall had a depressing effect upon the Teutonic allies and a correspondingly encouraging effect upon the Russians, who counted confidently upon the capture of Cracow and the

invasion of hostile territory on the other side of the Carpathians. Fate willed it otherwise and the stronghold had to be abandoned when the combined German and Austro-Hungarian armies began their great "drive." Przemyśl was recaptured by the Austrians June 3, but the victors this time found little in the way of booty and took few prisoners.

DEIVE TOWARD WARSAW.

Warsaw, capital of Russian Poland, was the objective of several formidable movements under the leadership of Gen. von Hindenburg, who, because of his successes in East Prussia and the Mazurian lakes region, had become the idol of the German people. In October, 1914, his forces approached Warsaw after occupying Lodz and Radom, but after a ten day battle, ending Oct. 24, they were defeated and had to turn back. The Russians pursued them and recaptured Lodz and Radom. About the middle of November the Germans made another swift ad-



vance toward Warsaw, but were stopped again near Lodz and forced to retreat. The effort was renewed in December and there was much desperate fighting. Lodz once more fell into the hands of the Germans and the Russians had to make a new alignment of their forces. At the end of the month both the German and Austrian forces in Galicia and Russian Poland were on the defensive.

In January and February, 1915, the fighting line before Warsaw was along the Bzura river, south to Rawa, thence south to the Pilica river and thence east to Ivangorod. Both sides were protected by trenches and the battles, while bloody, were as indecisive as those in France and Belgium. There were numerous encounters in the course of the winter and spring along



BATTLE ZONE IN RUSSIA DEC. 1, 1915.

the whole line from the Baltic to Bukovina, and the names of such places as Tilsit, Kovno, Grodno, Lomza, Czenstochowa, Jaroslau, Stanislaui, Kolomea, Czernowitz, Dukla pass, Uszok pass, Stryj, Tarnow, Mlawa and Klece, with those of scores of others, became familiar to readers of the war news from the east. There were victories and defeats, advances and retreats following each other in rapid and bewildering succession.

On the whole the Russians until May, 1915, had the advantage in that they occupied nearly the whole of Galicia and Bukovina and were on the defensive only on a line not far from their own frontier in Russian Poland and the Baltic regions. Then disaster befell them, chiefly, it was claimed, because of lack of artillery, small arms and ammunition. The Germans and Austro-Hun-

garlans, possessing an abundance of these, massed huge armies under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Field Marshal von Mackensen, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Gen. von Buelow, Gen. von Woyrsch and Field Marshal Archduke Frederick against the right and left wings of the extended Russian lines. The Germans under Hindenburg advanced to the north of Warsaw, while the Austrians under Archduke Frederick, assisted by Gen. von Mackensen, made an onslaught on the Russian positions in the neighborhood of the Carpathians in western Galicia. The "drive" was a spectacular one, especially in Galicia, where the Russians were forced to give up all their conquered territory. They had to abandon successively the Dukla and Lupkow passes, Malatow, Gorlice and Gromik, losing 100,000 men in prisoners alone. In June they were forced to give up Stryj, Radom, Przemyśl, Stanislaui, Mosciska, Grodek and Lemberg. In July the Teuton armies had driven the Russians entirely out of Galicia and back to the last line of forts defending Warsaw. Hindenburg and his hosts came from the west and north and Mackensen and Woyrsch from the south and south-east. The Russians made a stand at the fortresses of Novo Georgievsk on the north and Ivangorod on the south. The fortress of Osowetz, farther to the north, which had withstood a siege of many months, also was a rallying point for Grand Duke Nicholas' hard pressed forces.

Warsaw finally fell early in August, as did the fortress of Ivangorod, and before the end of the month the Germans had taken Kovno, Novo Georgievsk and Brest-Litovsk. In September they took Grodno, Vilna and other Russian cities and advanced close to Dvinsk and Riga. The Russian armies retreated steadily until they reached the Dvinsk-Riga region, but here they held, and the German armies, hampered by bad weather, bad roads, lack of supplies and the necessity of detaching troops for the Serbian campaign, could get no farther. Grand Duke Nicholas, who had saved the Russian armies from annihilation by a masterly retreat, was transferred to the Caucasus front and the czar himself assumed the supreme command. Gen. Russky was his chief aid in the north and Gen. Ivanoff in the south. It should be added that the southern end of the Russian line was subjected to less pressure than the northern end and recovered more quickly. Here the Austrians and Germans met a number of reverses in the latter part of the year and had all they could do to hold the enemy in check.

Russia was more successful against Turkey than against its nearest European foes. Late in December, 1914, and early in January, 1915, several Turkish army corps invaded the territory of Kars in the southwestern part of the Caucasus. One column got as far as Ardahan to the northwest of Kars, while another was operating in the vicinity of Sari Kamysh. Both these columns were routed, the one at Sari Kamysh losing an entire corps consisting of 38,400 men, who were nearly all captured. The Russians inflicted further losses on the Turks at Kara-Urganf and Jenikici. Turkish operations in the region of the Caucasus were thereafter of a less serious character, though 30,000 Ottomans and Kurds attempted to invade the Khor-Dilam region, close to the borders of the Caucasus and Persia, in the latter part of April. The Russians defeated them in a two days' battle, the Turks leaving 3,500 dead on the field.

DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

Turkey, as a matter of fact, could not spare many troops to fight Russia, as it had its hands full in combating strong enemies much nearer home. The warships of the allies bombarded some of the fortified Turkish positions on the coasts late in December, 1914, and in January, 1915, but no serious work was attempted until Feb. 19, when a combined fleet of British and French warships began to shell the forts at the Aegean sea entrance to the

Dardanelles. These, after a bombardment lasting until Feb. 26, were finally reduced and men were landed at Kum Kale and Sidd-el-Bahr. Efforts were made to clear the straits of mines and to reduce the inner forts by bombarding them heavily from both sides of the Gallipoli peninsula, but it was soon discovered that this could not be done without the assistance of large forces of infantry. Before this conclusion was arrived at the British lost the battle ships Irresistible and Ocean and the French the battle ship Bouvet with many men. The vessels were said to have been sunk by torpedoes fired from shore.

Strong forces of British, Australian and French troops, with the co-operation of the naval forces, succeeded in making a landing April 25 at

the fall. Gen. Limon von Sanders, a German, was in command of the Turks until he was wounded. Gen. H. J. E. Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary force, was also wounded. He was succeeded by Gen. M. Sarraill.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Numerous encounters between British-Indian troops advancing up the Tigris and Euphrates valleys in Mesopotamia and Turkish troops sent from Bagdad and Constantinople took place in the spring of 1915 and later in the year. In April a Turkish force of from 15,000 to 20,000 was badly defeated near Shaiba. The battle was considered of importance in that it placed the British in possession of that part of Mesopotamia through which the projected German railway from Bagdad to the Persian gulf was to run. In July the British won another victory at Sukesh-Shaykh on the Euphrates river. The British later in October got within ten miles of Bagdad, but were then defeated and compelled to retreat.

ENTRANCE OF ITALY INTO WAR.

Italy, after remaining neutral nearly ten months, declared war on Austria-Hungary May 24, 1915. The circumstances are given in detail elsewhere and need not be repeated here.

Having decided upon its course of action, Italy formally joined the triple entente on equal terms, making it a quadruple entente. Its military forces of something like 1,000,000 men, which had been kept in readiness for months, were set in motion under the leadership of Lieut.-Gen. Cadorna, chief of staff, and of King Victor Emmanuel himself. The first step was to throw a strong force of infantry and cavalry across the Austro-Hungarian frontier and occupy a stretch of territory along the River Isonzo. They took Caporetto, Cormons, Cervignano and Terzo and subsequently captured Monfalcone and besieged Goritz and Malborgeth. The Austrian positions, strong by nature, had been heavily fortified and progress was necessarily slow and costly. The Alpine regiments in the Italian army performed surprising feats in taking some of these positions by climbing the high peaks dominating them. The Italians spared the towns as much as possible, as the majority of the inhabitants were of their own race, and directed their attention chiefly to attacking the Austrian troops in such a manner as to do little damage to property. The fighting along the Isonzo continued until December with heavy losses on both sides, but with the Italians taking the initiative and going forward steadily. This was also true of their advance along Lake Garda in the direction of Trent.

SERBIA IS OVERWHELMED.

Serbia played an important part in the period of the war under review. Early in 1914 it resisted invasions successfully for many weeks and then its forces were compelled to retreat before overwhelming Austrian forces. In December, 1914, the tide turned and the Serbians drove out the invaders and recaptured Belgrade, which had been surrendered after a long and severe bombardment. Several high Austrian commanders were deposed from their positions for their failure to conquer Serbia. The little Balkan nation met another dangerous foe in the shape of typhus fever and had to rest on its military laurels during the first six months of 1915.

In September, 1915, the Germans and Austrians having practically completed their campaign against the Russians and Bulgaria having been induced to join the central powers in the war, 400,000 troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen were gathered on the Serbian frontier. In this move the Germanic empires had several purposes in view. Among them were these: To open a way to Constantinople to assist the Turks, who were calling for help against the allies; to threaten the Suez canal, Egypt and India; to revenge the defeats suffered in Serbia in 1914 and to prevent Bulgaria and the other Balkan states from going over to the allies.



ITALIAN-AUSTRIAN BATTLE ZONE DEC. 1, 1915.

several points at the tip of the Gallipoli peninsula, suffering heavy casualties in so doing. In August a landing was made at Suvla bay and some severe fighting took place. Here and elsewhere the allies maintained themselves, though fiercely attacked by large Turkish forces with German officers and bombarded by heavy artillery. They inflicted a number of severe defeats on the foe and have progressed slowly in the direction of Krithia and the fortress of Achil Baba. They have themselves lost heavily in killed, wounded and missing. In May the British battle ships Goliath, Triumph and Majestic were torpedoed and sunk. The British land operations on the peninsula were under command of Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton until he was succeeded by Gen. Sir C. C. Munro late in

Bulgaria was chiefly concerned with getting back the Macedonian territory wrested from it at the end of the second Balkan war and it was convinced that it could best accomplish this by uniting its fortunes with the Germans and Austrians, who had been so successful against the Russians. So, after a long period of apparent unwillingness to take part in the hostilities, it finally renounced its oft-proclaimed neutrality and in October declared war against Serbia. The allies, of course, promptly declared war on Bulgaria, but though they landed troops at Saloniki, Greece, advanced toward Strumnitza and occupied certain points in southeastern Serbia they were unable to be much help to King Peter and his people. Attacked from the north by the Germans, the northwest by the Austro-Hungarians and the east by the Bulgarians, the Serbians, though fighting bravely, were speedily driven from Belgrade. Nish and other centers and before the end of November had been forced into Montenegro and Albania. Early in December they were hop-

party numbered 12,000 men, who were supported by six batteries. The main attack was at Tous-soum, but there was also an assault at El Kantara, which was easily repulsed. The British loss was small, while the total casualties of the Turks on the expedition were about 3,000. No further attacks were made on the canal, though it was reported that mines had been placed in it which did some damage to shipping.

ARMENIANS MASSACRED.

Turkish forces occupied Tabriz, capital of the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, in January 1915, for the purpose of making it a base for attacking the Russian positions in the province of Erivan, north of the Persian border and south of Tiflis. Taking advantage of the warlike situation, bands of Kurds, and, in some instances, Turks, began making raids on the Christian population of the Urumiah district, killing hundreds. It was later estimated that between 5,000 and 10,000 persons had met their death either by violence or by starvation in their efforts to escape. Safety came only when the Russians reoccupied Tabriz at the end of the month. Thousands were saved by taking refuge in the American mission stations under the protection of the American flag. Later reports told of wholesale massacres of Armenians in the neighborhood of Van, in Turkish Armenia. How many were killed is not precisely known.

UPRISING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In October, 1914, an uprising by German sympathizers, led by Col. Solomon G. Maritz, Gen. Christian R. De Wet, Gen. Christian F. Beyers and others, occurred in the Union of South Africa. Gen. Louis Botha, premier, and Gen. J. C. Smuts, minister of defense, remained loyal, and after a campaign lasting into January routed the rebels and captured most of their leaders. Gen. Botha then turned his attention to German Southwest Africa, and here, too, after a strenuous campaign, ending July 9, 1915, he succeeded in capturing all the German military forces and taking possession for Great Britain of a territory having an area of 322,450 square miles. Other British forces were operating against the Kamerun and German East Africa, the only colonies remaining to Germany. Before the conquest of German Southwest Africa Germany had lost to Australia and Japan all its possessions in the Pacific ocean.

Japan, as the ally of Great Britain and promptly doubtless by a desire to square accounts with Germany for depriving it of the Liaotung peninsula after the war with China in 1895, issued an ultimatum to the kaiser's government Aug. 15, 1914, declaring that unless Germany withdrew its warships from the orient and evacuated Kiaochow by Aug. 23 war would be declared. Germany paid no attention to the demand and at the expiration of the period named Japan proceeded to invest Kiaochow by sea and land. Though strongly fortified, the city of Tsingtao, the headquarters of German interests in Kiaochow and China, was compelled to surrender Nov. 7, 1914, to the Japanese and British troops. The Japanese forces at this writing still occupy Kiaochow and Tsingtao.

ON THE SEA.

On the sea the operations of the belligerents were confined chiefly to isolated engagements between comparatively small squadrons, to commerce raiding, to the destruction of enemy ships by means of mines and submarines and to maintaining more or less effective blockade in specified war zones. Details of the battles at Heligoland light, the Falkland islands and other naval occurrences are given elsewhere.

In commerce raiding the Germans were highly successful, destroying scores of British merchant vessels in various parts of the world. Their ships winning the greatest renown in this respect were the Emden, the Dresden, the Prinz Elfel Friedrich, the Karlsruhe, the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Koenigsberg. The Emden, after destroying British merchantmen valued at between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 and sinking a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer, was put out of commission



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ing against hope for assistance from Russia and Italy as well as from the British and French forces in the south. At that time the position to be taken by Greece and Rumania was still a matter of doubt. Serbia, as a nation, was in the same position as Belgium; it had practically ceased to exist and its conquerors were discussing the best mode of dividing its territory among themselves.

ATTACK ON SUEZ CANAL.

In January, 1915, the Turks assembled considerable forces on the Sinai peninsula for the purpose of taking or destroying the Suez canal. They were led by Djemel Pasha and they carried with them a number of pontoons with which to cross the canal. They succeeded in crossing the desert and early on the morning of Feb. 3 attacked along the greater part of the eastern canal front between Serapeum and Toussoum. The British had been advised of their approach and met them with such a deadly fire that they were compelled to flee at all points, leaving 400 killed and 600 prisoners. It was estimated that the attacking

by the Australian cruiser Sydney at Cocos island Nov. 9, 1914. The Dresden, after escaping from the battle at the Falkland islands, was sunk by British warships at Juan Fernandez island in the Pacific March 14, 1915. The Karlsruhe was bottled up in the Ruffi river, East Africa, Oct. 30, 1914, and was finally destroyed July 11, 1915. The Prinz Eitel Friedrich and the Kronprinz Wilhelm took refuge at Newport News, Va. March 10 and April 11, respectively, and were interned for the remainder of the war.

Floating mines planted by the belligerents in the North sea and other waters caused many disasters, especially to merchant vessels, those flying neutral flags included. They were less effective against ships of war, as these took greater precautions.

ACTIVITY OF SUBMARINES.

Submarines played a conspicuous part in the war at sea and also in diplomatic controversies arising from the manner in which they were used in violation of international law. German under-sea craft torpedoed and sank the British battle ships Formidable, Triumph and Majestic; the cruisers Pathfinder, Aboukir, Cressy, Hogue and Hermes; the auxiliary cruisers Oceanic and Bayano, and various other naval ships. The under-sea craft winning the most renown in this work were the U-29, commanded by Capt. Otto Weddigen, and the U-51, commanded by Capt. Otto Hersing. The latter submarine traveled 5,000 miles from Germany to the Dardanelles, where it sank two British battle ships. The former, after destroying three British cruisers and a considerable number of merchant vessels, was itself sunk in March, 1915, by a British vessel. The French, Italians and Russians also suffered from the activities of German and Austro-Hungarian submarines. The French lost the cruiser Leon Gambetta, the Italians the cruisers *Amalfi* and *Giuseppe Garibaldi*, and the Russians the battle ship *Panteleimon* and the cruiser *Pallada*. On the other hand, British submarines destroyed the German cruiser *Hein*, the Turkish cruiser *Medidieh* and battle ship *Messoudieh*. An English under-sea boat caused the destruction of Turkish craft not only in the Sea of Marmora, but in the harbor of Constantinople itself.

It was, however, in the destruction of merchant vessels that the submarines showed the greatest activity. There being no German freight or passenger vessels on the seas anywhere after the first week or two of the war, the victims of the under-sea terrors were necessarily craft belonging to other nations. Britain naturally suffered the most, its merchant fleet being the largest in the world and its ports being near Germany; but the other belligerent countries had to pay their share of the toll. The German submarine warfare was not confined to attacks upon the vessels of the countries with which the empire was at war. They extended in numerous cases to vessels belonging to neutral countries, when such craft ventured into the "war zone," covering the waters about the coasts of the British isles, France, Germany, Russia and Italy. Scores of ships belonging to Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark and the United States were sent to the bottom in the North sea, the British channel, the Irish sea and the Baltic, in some cases without warning and without giving the crews a chance to escape with their lives.

Germany held that it was justified in adopting this mode of warfare, because Great Britain had blockaded German ports and was attempting to starve the people of the empire by preventing the admission of food supplies, either directly or through the Scandinavian countries and Holland. Feb. 4 the German government issued a proclamation declaring the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English channel, to be a war zone on and after Feb. 18, 1915.

What resulted from this policy is told at length in other chapters on the war. (See American Diplomatic Correspondence, Sinking of the *Lusitania*, etc.) It is sufficient to say here that the sinking of the great liner *Lusitania*, May 7,

1915, with the loss of more than 1,000 lives, of whom 102 were Americans, led to a controversy which seriously threatened the friendly relations of the United States and Germany. Through the energetic protests of President Wilson the submarine policy of the German admiralty was modified to some extent, but up to December, 1915, no complete settlement of the controversy had been reached.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BRYAN.

Owing to a difference of opinion as to the proper manner of conducting the diplomatic correspondence with the belligerent nations, and especially with Germany concerning the *Lusitania* case, the American secretary of state, William Jennings Bryan, resigned his position June 8. He maintained that both he and President Wilson desired to keep the United States from becoming embroiled in the European war, but that they disagreed as to methods. Mr. Bryan was succeeded by Robert Lansing, counselor of the state department.

Numerous peace suggestions were made in 1915, but they did not, so far as could be learned, come from the belligerents, but from outsiders. The announced purpose of all the powers at war was to fight it out until definite results had been achieved, and this was emphasized by written agreements not to enter into separate peace negotiations.

COST OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Figures on the cost of the war compiled by financial authorities in Europe and America varied to a considerable extent, but there was a practical agreement that up to the end of 1915 the direct expenses to the belligerent nations alone would be at least \$20,000,000,000. Some made the amount larger and some smaller. One estimate made in Paris, France, was that up to Oct. 20 the European war had cost the belligerents \$24,801,000,000, divided as follows:

England	\$6,163,000,000	Italy	\$643,000,000
France	4,128,000,000	Germany	7,380,000,000
Russia	5,770,000,000	Austria	2,763,000,000

J. ANDER BRYCE, M. P., brother of Viscount James Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, predicted March 30, 1915, that if the war lasted eighteen months its cost would be \$40,000,000,000. "The present expenditures of the belligerents," he explained, "will reach \$25,000,000,000 in eighteen months. The expenditures by neutrals add at least half a billion; the destruction of property, \$5,000,000,000, and the loss of the labor of 12,000,000 fighting men the remainder of the total."

At the time Mr. Bryce made this estimate neither Italy nor Bulgaria had entered the war.

In its financial review of the first year of the war the National City bank of New York said: "Excluding Italy, the war loans have aggregated approximately \$15,500,000,000, and this about represents the governmental expenditures for the year."

In a memorandum accompanying a bill introduced in the French chamber of deputies Sept. 16 Minister of Finance Ribot said that the average monthly war expenses of Russia were \$360,000,000, Germany's \$500,000,000 and Great Britain's \$600,000,000. The daily expenses of the four leading nations in the war at about that time were estimated at \$62,000,000, divided as follows: Great Britain, \$20,000,000; France, \$14,000,000; Germany, \$16,000,000; Russia, \$12,000,000.

WAR LOANS OF THE POWERS.

The *Analyst* of New York printed the following table Oct. 25, 1915, showing the approximate borrowings of the nations named since the beginning of the war:

UNITED KINGDOM.	
Bonds—3½ per cent.....	\$1,750,000,000
4½ per cent.....	2,925,000,000
Five year exchequer \$s.....	239,000,000
Treasury bills (various rates).....	\$75,000,000
One-half of Anglo-French credit in New York, \$s.....	250,000,000
Total	5,739,000,000

*Estimated amount now outstanding.

FRANCE.	
Bonds—National defense.....	\$1,230,000,000
Treasury	450,000,000
One year 5 per cent notes in London.....	50,000,000
One year 5 per cent notes in New York.....	*25,000,000
Credits and collateral loan in New York.....	73,000,000
One-half of Anglo-French credit in New York, Es.....	250,000,000
Total	2,078,000,000
*Estimated.	

RUSSIA.	
5 per cent bonds.....	515,000,000
5½ per cent bonds.....	515,000,000
4 per cent bonds.....	309,000,000
Treasury bills, at home and in England and France.....	1,252,000,000
Total	2,591,000,000

ITALY.	
5½ per cent bonds.....	200,000,000
4½ per cent bonds.....	200,000,000
Loan now being placed in the United States.....	25,000,000
Total	425,000,000

GERMANY.	
First war loan, 5s.....	1,115,000,000
Second war loan, 5s.....	2,265,000,000
Third war loan, 5s.....	3,025,000,000
Notes in United States.....	10,000,000
Total	6,415,000,000

AUSTRIA.	
Austrian 5½ per cent bonds.....	433,000,000
Hungarian 6 per cent bonds.....	237,000,000
War loans, credits, etc.....	1,161,000,000
Total	1,831,000,000

TURKEY.	
Loan in Germany.....	250,000,000

Total war borrowings.....\$19,329,000,000

"In addition to these loans," said the *Annalist*, "Canada has borrowed \$70,000,000, India \$15,000,000, and numerous neutrals have put out loans, estimated at an amount exceeding \$300,000,000, the principal ones being the borrowings of Holland, amounting to \$142,000,000, and Roumania \$40,000,000."

Other heavy loans were made between Oct. 25 and Dec. 1. Austria-Hungary issued a third war loan, the subscriptions to which up to Nov. 8 amounted to approximately \$960,000,000. Nov. 11 the British government was voted a new credit of \$2,000,000,000, which, it was said, would pay the war expenses up to the middle of February, 1916. It was announced Nov. 17 that the British loans made or promised to other countries from the beginning of the war amounted to \$2,374,125,000. It was also said that at that time the daily war expenses of Britain had risen to \$21,750,000. In the house of commons Nov. 23 Chancellor McKenna said that the nation's wealth approximated \$130,000,000,000, and that the yearly income of the government was \$20,600,000,000.

In November the people of France subscribed more than \$5,000,000,000 to carry on the war. The figure named had been reached in Paris alone up to Nov. 26. It was announced that the cost of the war to France for the first eighteen months, or from Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915, amounted to \$4,287,712,200.

Oct. 24 an imperial ukase was issued by the Russian minister of finance to transact on foreign markets credit operations amounting to \$2,750,000,000 and also to issue abroad the necessary treasury bonds in pounds, francs and dollars. In November the people of Russia subscribed for a domestic loan of \$500,000,000.

Canada's domestic war loan was increased Dec. 3 from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Turkey and Bulgaria were financed by Germany, while Great Britain and France lent

money to Italy, Roumania, Greece and Serbia. Switzerland and Holland were obliged to borrow large sums for military expenditures occasioned by the war.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN IN AMERICA.

In order to establish credits in the United States for the purchase of munitions of war and to stabilize exchange, which had become irregular and uncertain, an Anglo-French mission under the chairmanship of Lord Reading was sent to the United States to negotiate for a loan. It was said at first that the sum wanted was \$1,000,000,000, but only half that amount was arranged for. On the arrival of the delegates in New York Sept. 10 the following statement was issued on behalf of the commissioners:

"The joint Anglo-French mission under the chairmanship of Lord Reading, which has been sent to the United States in connection with the question of the exchanges between New York, London and Paris, arrived this morning on the Red Star steamer Lapland.

"The British delegates are the Rt.-Hon. Lord Reading of Bureigh, G. C. B., K. C. V. O. (the lord chief justice of England); Sir Edward Holden, Bart.; Sir Henry Babington Smith, K. C. B., C. S. I., and Basil P. Blackett, C. B., of the British treasury. The French delegates are M. Octave Homberg, representing the French treasury, and M. Ernest Mallet, director of the Banque de France.

"The object of the visit of the mission is to consult American bankers and others as to the best means to be adopted for regulating the exchange between New York, London and Paris, that the commerce and industry of the three countries may suffer as little as possible during the course of the war. Mr. Blackett will act as secretary to the mission."

Conferences were held with J. Pierpont Morgan and many bankers representing strong financial institutions in the United States, and Sept. 23, when the delegates were on a visit to Chicago, Lord Reading made an official statement as to the terms of the loan. It was as follows:

"The discussions between the Anglo-French financial mission and the American bankers have resulted in the formation of a definite plan for a loan to the British and French governments, to be issued in this country on a broad and popular basis. The proceeds of the loan will be employed exclusively in America for the purpose of making the rate of exchange more stable, thereby helping to maintain the volume of American exports.

"The plan contemplates the issue of \$500,000,000 five-year 5½ per cent bonds, constituting a direct joint and several obligation of the British and French governments, as regards both capital and interest. No other external loan has been issued by either of these governments apart from notes of the French treasury to a limited amount, maturing in the next six months. The bonds will be repayable at the end of five years or convertible, at the option of the holder, into 4½ per cent bonds of the two governments, repayable not earlier than fifteen years and not later than twenty-five years from the present time by the two governments jointly and severally.

"The bonds will be issued to the public at 98, yielding approximately 5½ per cent to the investor. The work of offering this loan will be carried out by a syndicate which Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. and a large group of American bankers and financial houses will at once set about to form. Such group will include representatives throughout the country, and all members of the syndicate will be on precisely the same footing. This syndicate, whose business it will be to arrange that every investor shall have an opportunity to subscribe to the issue, will contract to purchase the loan from the two governments at 96."

The coupon bonds were issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 and the registered bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$10,000 and \$50,000 and authorized multiples. All were dated Oct. 15, 1915, and were due Oct. 15, 1920. They were readily disposed of to banks and the public.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

1914.
 June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
 July 23—Austria-Hungary sends ultimatum to Serbia.
 July 25—Serbia's reply declared unsatisfactory.
 July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
 July 29—Austrians begin bombardment of Belgrade.
 July 31—Germany sends ultimatum with twelve-hour limit to Russia.
 Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia; general mobilization begun.
 Aug. 4—State of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; Germany declares war on Belgium.
 Aug. 5—Siege of Liege begun by Germans; President Wilson offers mediation.
 Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
 Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege; French take Muelhausen.
 Aug. 10—France declares war on Germany.
 Aug. 11—Germans retake Muelhausen.
 Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary; Montenegro declares war on Germany.
 Aug. 15—Field Marshal Sir John French takes charge of English troops in France; Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.
 Aug. 17—Belgian seat of government removed to Antwerp.
 Aug. 20—German troops enter Brussels.
 Aug. 22—Germans capture Namur.
 Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russians victorious in East Prussia.
 Aug. 24—English and French retreat before Germans after defeat.
 Aug. 25—Austria and Japan break off diplomatic relations; Zeppelin drops bombs on Antwerp.
 Aug. 26—Large part of Louvain destroyed by Germans.
 Aug. 27—Germans capture Longwy; Japanese blockade Kiaochow.
 Aug. 28—British win naval battle near Helgoland.
 Aug. 29—Germans inflict heavy defeat on Russians at Allenstein; Germans occupy Amiens.
 Aug. 30—German aeroplane drops first bombs on Paris.
 Aug. 31—Austrians defeated near Lemberg, Galicia.
 Sept. 1—Germans win decisive victory at Tannenberg, East Prussia; cross the Marne in France.
 Sept. 2—Lemberg captured by Russians; seat of French government transferred from Paris to Bordeaux.
 Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign compact not to conclude peace separately.
 Sept. 6—Allies win battle of Marne; British cruiser Pathfinder sunk.
 Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne; capture Maubeuge.
 Sept. 7-10—Whole German front in France retreats to the Aisne.
 Sept. 12—Amiens and Lille evacuated by the Germans.
 Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne begins; pursuit by allies halted.
 Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.
 Sept. 18—Germans bombard Reims and damage cathedral.
 Sept. 19—Battle of Aisne develops into continuous trench fighting.
 Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslau and begin siege of Przemyśl.
 Sept. 22—British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue torpedoed and sunk in the North sea.
 Sept. 28—Gen. Hindenburg's army forced to retire from Poland.
 Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.
 Oct. 12—Germans capture Ghent and approach Ostend; seat of Belgian government transferred to Havre, France.
 Oct. 13—Rebellion in British South Africa started by Col. Maritz; Germans advance on Warsaw, Poland.
 Oct. 15—Germans take Ostend.
 Oct. 17—Allies stop German advance on Dunkerque.
 Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins.
 Oct. 22—Gen. Helmuth von Moltke, chief of German general staff, retires on account of ill health.
 Oct. 27—Audacious, British dreadnought, sunk.
 Oct. 28—German cruiser Emden sinks Russian cruiser Jemtechug at Penang.
 Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by bombarding Black sea ports.
 Nov. 1—British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth sunk off coast of Chile.
 Nov. 5—Great Britain and France declare war on Turkey.
 Nov. 7—Tsingtao captured by Japanese and British troops.
 Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed by Australian cruiser Sydney.
 Nov. 14—Field Marshal Lord Roberts dies in France near battle front.
 Nov. 20—Germans again advance toward Warsaw.
 Nov. 26—British battle ship Bulwark destroyed by explosion.
 Dec. 2—Belgrade occupied by Austrian troops.
 Dec. 6—Germans take Lodz.
 Dec. 8—German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg sunk near Falkland islands by British fleet.
 Dec. 9—French government officials return to Paris.
 Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.
 Dec. 16—German battle cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby on the east coast of England, killing 101 persons and wounding 250 others.
 Dec. 17—German victory in Poland; Britain formally assumes a protectorate over Egypt.
 Dec. 18—Kings of Norway, Sweden and Denmark hold conference in Malmö, Sweden. Germans capture Lwów.
 Dec. 19—French and British fleets bombard forts at the Dardanelles.
 Dec. 20—Turks defeated by Russians in the vicinity of Van.
 Dec. 21—Fighting continues in Poland and western Galicia; battles for possession of trenches reported from Bixchoote, Noyon, Notre Dame de Lorette, La Bassée and other points.
 Dec. 22—Russians in Poland hold Germans in check.
 Dec. 24—Germans recapture Miawa in northern Poland.
 Dec. 25—Italy occupies Avlona, Albania; British light cruisers, submarines hydroplanes and aeroplanes make raid on German naval base at Cuxhaven.
 Dec. 26—Russians defeat Austrians along the Nida river and the Tuchow-Olpiy line.
 Dec. 29—Austrians defeated in Galicia.
 Dec. 31—Year closes with indecisive fighting both in the west and the east.
1915.
 Jan. 1—British battle ship Formidable torpedoed and sunk; Russians again invade Hungary.
 Jan. 3—Germans capture Russian redoubt Bormiljow in Poland.
 Jan. 4—London stock exchange reopens with restrictions on trading; Steinbach in Alsace captured by the French.
 Jan. 5—Russians report capture of entire 9th and rout of 10th Turkish corps at Sari kamysh and defeat of 1st corps at Ardahan; Russians win victory over Austrians at Uzok pass in the Carpathians.
 Jan. 8—Roumania mobilizes 750,000 men; violent fighting in the Argonne.
 Jan. 11—Heavy fighting northeast of Soissons; Germans cross the Rawka river thirty miles west of Warsaw.
 Jan. 13—Resignation of Count Leopold von Berchtold, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, ac-

- cepted, and Baron Stephan Burian appointed as his successor.
- Jan. 14—Germans drive back French near Soissons.
- Jan. 15—Germans capture six towns near Soissons; French driven from northern bank of Aisne.
- Jan. 17—Russians capture Kirilbaba pass on the borders of Transylvania.
- Jan. 18—Turks defeated at Jenikici in the Caucasus; many of Ottoman troops frozen to death.
- Jan. 19—German Zeppelins bombard Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Cromer, Sheringham and Beeston, England.
- Jan. 20—Albert Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Steamship company, placed in charge of all the German railways and the work of delivering food supplies to the German army.
- Jan. 21—Russian armies renew advance against East Prussia.
- Jan. 22—Germans repulse French near Pont-a-Mousson and recapture heights at Sennheim in Alsace.
- Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North sea, sinking the German cruiser Bluecher and damaging two other cruisers.
- Jan. 25—German government seizes all stocks of wheat to safeguard bread supply; battle between British and Germans near canal of La Bassee; violent encounters on heights of Craonne; Austrians capture Uzok pass in Carpathians.
- Jan. 26—Capture of Kielce, Polish Russia, by Austro-Hungarian forces.
- Jan. 27—Turks advance on Suez canal in heavy force.
- Jan. 28—Germans lose 20,000 men in three days' fighting along lines in France, according to French reports; Germans claim success in battles on heights of Craonne Jan. 25, 26 and 27; American sailing ship William P. Frye sunk by German auxiliary cruiser.
- Jan. 29—Russian army penetrates into Hungary; German efforts to cross Aisne at Soissons fail.
- Jan. 30—Germans capture French trenches in the Argonne region and also take a number of British trenches near La Bassee.
- Jan. 31—British retake trenches at La Bassee; new Russian army invades Hungary by way of Dukla pass.
- Feb. 1—British repel strong German attack near La Bassee.
- Feb. 2—Turks attacking Suez canal defeated.
- Feb. 3—Battle near Borjow, Poland; Turks again defeated on banks of Suez canal.
- Feb. 4—Germany orders blockade of British isles to begin Feb. 18; Russians capture Tarnow in Galicia.
- Feb. 5—Russians claim advantage in battle from Jan. 31 to Feb. 5 in vicinity of Borjow and Wola-Szydlowicka, west of Warsaw.
- Feb. 6—German line penetrated by Russians who cross the River Rawka between Skiernewice and Bohinoff; British liner Lusitania flies American flag to avoid German submarines near Liverpool.
- Feb. 7—German offensive on Warsaw front ceases.
- Feb. 8—Turks along Suez canal in full retreat; Turkish land defenses at the Dardanelles shelled by British destroyers.
- Feb. 9—Germans bombard Soissons; battle in Argonne region.
- Feb. 10—Severe battles between Russian and Austro-German armies in Carpathian mountains.
- Feb. 11—Germans evacuate Lodz.
- Feb. 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 26,000 prisoners.
- Feb. 13—Germany issues new warning to neutral vessels to keep out of war zone.
- Feb. 14—Russians report capture of fortifications at Smolnik.
- Feb. 15—Germans capture Plock and Bielsk in Poland; Austrian reports say 50,000 Russians fell in fighting at Dukla pass and vicinity; French capture two miles of German trenches in Champagne.
- Feb. 17—Germans report taking 50,000 Russians prisoners in Mazurian lake district; fighting in Champagne and Argonne districts.
- Feb. 18—German blockade of British and French coasts begun.
- Feb. 19—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.
- Feb. 20—Bombardment of Dardanelles forts continued.
- Feb. 21—American steamer Evelyn sunk by mine off Borkum, in North sea.
- Feb. 22—German war office announces capture of 100,000 Russians, including seven generals, in battles in the Mazurian lake region; American steamer Carib sunk by mine in North sea.
- Feb. 23—British admiralty closes Irish channel to ships of all nationalities; North channel from Atlantic to Irish sea also closed.
- Feb. 24—British admiralty reports loss of armed merchant cruiser Clan MacNaughton with crew of 280 men; Germans capture town of Przasnysz, in Russian Poland, with 10,000 prisoners.
- Feb. 25—Foreign Secretary Grey announces in house of commons that Britain is in full accord with Russia's desire to reach the Mediterranean sea by way of Constantinople.
- Feb. 26—Allied fleets bombard inner Dardanelles forts and engage in mine sweeping operations; Warsaw menaced by German armies from west and north; Russians force Germans to retreat in Przasnysz region.
- Feb. 27—Russians announce recapture of Przasnysz and the taking of Stanislaw and Kolno in eastern Galicia; American ship Dacia captured and taken by French cruiser to Brest.
- Feb. 28—French and English flags fly over the demolished entrance forts of the Dardanelles.
- March 1—Premier Asquith announces blockade by allies of all German, Austrian and Turkish ports.
- March 2—Allied fleets bombard forts Hamidieh and Yildiz Tabla from the Dardanelles.
- March 3—French squadron bombards Turkish positions on the Gulf of Saros and at head of Gallipoli peninsula.
- March 4—German submarine U-4 sunk by French destroyers; landing of allied troops on both sides of Dardanelles straits reported.
- March 5—Forts Kild Bahr and Chanak in Dardanelles shelled; forts at Bulair on European side of Sea of Marmora destroyed by shells from French warships.
- March 6—Greek cabinet resigns; Austrian army near Stanislaw, East Galicia, defeated by the Russians.
- March 7—Germans take French trenches in Champagne; Italy calls all noncommissioned officers belonging to the reserves to the colors.
- March 8—Four more forts in Dardanelles silenced by allied fleet.
- March 9—Three British merchant vessels torpedoed and sunk by German submarines on coast of England; fierce fighting continues in Poland; Italian council of ministers hold important war meeting; bombardment of Dardanelles forts continues; new Greek cabinet formed.
- March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle; German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich arrives at Newport News, Va.
- March 11—British auxiliary cruiser Bayano torpedoed and sunk off Scotland.
- March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk by British near Juan Fernandez island in the Pacific.
- March 15—Battle of St. Eloi.
- March 16—French capture trenches to the north of Perthes.
- March 17—Dardanelles operations slackening.
- March 18—British battle ships Irresistible and Ocean and French battle ship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles strait during bombardment; Russians capture Memel in East Prussia.
- March 19—Przemysl garrison makes sortie, but is defeated; bombardment of Dardanelles forts renewed.
- March 21—Zeppelins drop bombs on Paris and suburbs; German steamship Odenwald attempts to leave San Juan, Porto Rico, without clearance papers and is halted by shots.
- March 22—Fortress of Przemysl surrenders to Russians.

- March 23—Christians slain by Turks at Urumiah, Persia; allies land troops on Gallipoli peninsula and continue bombardment of Dardanelles forts.
- March 24—Battle in the Carpathians.
- March 25—Russians drive Austrians back in the Carpathians and win victory in Bukovina.
- March 27—French recapture principal height at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf in Alsace; Russians penetrate Dukla pass and advance toward Bartfeld.
- March 28—Russians capture Austrian line of heights twenty-seven miles long in vicinity of Bartfeld; Russian Black sea fleet bombards forts at entrance to the Bosphorus; Falaba, African liner, sunk by submarine in St. George's channel with loss of 111 lives.
- April 2—Russia summons for service conscripts born in 1935; Russians win victories in Bartfeld and Lutoviska regions in the Carpathians.
- April 7—Germans driven out of Drei Grachten near the Yser; French make advances between Meuse and Moselle.
- April 8—German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned at Newport News, Va.
- April 9—Russians hold main summits and slopes of Beskid range in the Carpathians.
- April 10—Russians take German positions between Kalwaryna and Ludwinow, west of the Niemen river.
- April 11—Converted German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm arrives at Newport News, Va., short of food and coal; Germans take three villages on the Yser canal near Drei Grachten.
- April 14—Zeppelin drops bombs on several towns in the northeastern part of England; Austrians defeated by Russians at Mezolaboroz on the Hungarian side of the Beskid range.
- April 15—French capture spur southeast of Notre Dame de Lorette at point of bayonet and hold ground gained near St. Mihiel wedge.
- April 16—Italy has 1,200,000 men under arms; Vienna reports complete defeat of Russians in Carpathian campaign.
- April 17—French announce capture of Schneepfenrieth Kopf, an important height overlooking Rhine valley in Alsace; British announce decisive victory over Turks at Shaiba in Mesopotamia.
- April 18—British advance between Kemmel and Wulverghem, south of Ypres, Belgium, capturing hill of Kemmel.
- April 21—American government replies to German protest against sale of arms and ammunition to allies.
- April 22—Allies land at three points on European side of Dardanelles.
- April 23—Germans force way across Ypres canal at Steenstrate and Het Sas and take 1,600 French prisoners; desperate fighting at hill 60; Canadians lose four big guns, but retake them in fighting on extreme left of British line.
- April 25—Allies stop drive of Germans on line near Ypres in Belgium; Franco-Belgian troops retake Lizerne, west of Ypres canal; allies land and begin general attack on the Dardanelles by land and sea.
- April 26—Germans capture St. Julien, near Ypres, and retake the summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf in the Vosges; German shells set fire to Ypres; French retake Het Sas.
- April 27—French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta torpedoed and sunk by Austrian submarine in Strait of Otranto; French retake Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.
- April 28—German official report says British and French claims of recovery of lost ground near Ypres are untrue.
- April 29—British claim to have recovered two-thirds of ground lost in Ypres battle.
- April 30—Germans bombard Dunkerque at long range with heavy guns; Germans drive along East Prussia border from Tilsit begun; battle near Ypres continues.
- May 1—Germans continue drive in Courland toward Mitau and Libau; Austrians and Germans pierce Russian lines in western Galicia, winning victory; American steamer Gulfight torpedoed by German submarine near Scilly islands with loss of three lives; British destroyer Re-
- cruit sunk by submarine and two German torpedo boats sunk in North sea engagement.
- May 2—Austro-Hungarian and German forces repulse Russians along the entire front of Malatow, Gorlice, Gromik and north of these places in West Galicia.
- May 3—Berlin celebrates Dunajec victory in western Galicia.
- May 4—German war office reports capture of Zevecote, Zonnebeke and Westhoek in Flanders; Turks meet defeat in Khori-Dalmon region of the Caucasus; Italy renounces triple alliance.
- May 5—Germans retake part of hill No. 60; Germans repulsed by French at Les Eparges.
- May 6—Vienna reports capture of Tarnow on the eastern side of the Dunajec river in western Galicia and retreat of the Russians from the Dukla pass and Lupkow pass regions.
- May 7—Liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off the coast of Ireland with heavy loss of life; Libau, Russia, captured by Germans.
- May 8—British recapture trenches lost at hill No. 60.
- May 9—French advance of two and a half miles after desperate fighting north of Arras, taking 2,000 prisoners and six cannon; British troops gain in region of Fromelles.
- May 10—Germans report that first stage of operations in West Galicia ended; say 100,000 or more Russians have been captured; German foreign office expresses regret to America for loss of lives on Lusitania.
- May 11—President and cabinet meet in Washington and agree upon line of action to be taken in Lusitania case; German government issues circular saying that ships of neutrals not carrying contraband will not be attacked by submarines; battle develops along seventy-mile front in Belgium and France.
- May 12—Serious rioting in London, many German stores being attacked and looted; French take 4,000 prisoners; Bryce report to British government on atrocities in Belgium made public; British battle ship Gollath sunk in Dardanelles; Union of South Africa troops take Windhoek, capital of German Southwest Africa.
- May 13—Anti-German riots continue in London and elsewhere; Italian cabinet resigns while people clamor for war with Austria; Austro-German armies advance toward Przemyśl; German war office announces capture of 145,000 Russians in Galicia and Russian Poland.
- May 14—Gen. von Mackensen's army approaches Przemyśl in pursuit of retreating Russians.
- May 15—Ambassador Gerard delivers American note to foreign office in Berlin; Germans storm bridge west of Jaroslau.
- May 16—Salandra cabinet retained in office by King Victor Emmanuel; great prowar demonstration in Rome.
- May 18—Cabinet crisis develops in England due to demand for coalition ministry; Earl Kitchener asks for 300,000 more men.
- May 19—Italy seizes all railway lines for military purposes.
- May 22—Italy declares state of war exists along Austrian border; King Victor Emmanuel signs war bill passed by parliament.
- May 23—Italy formally declares war on Austria and orders mobilization of army; Italian and Austrian troops in collision on frontier; Italy joins the triple entente as a full member.
- May 24—German and Austrian ambassadors leave Rome; Austrian aviators bombard Italian coast towns; Italy agrees not to make peace without concurrence of its allies.
- May 25—Coalition cabinet formed in Britain; Italian forces invade Austria and occupy towns of Caporetto, Cormons, Cervignano and Terzo, near Trieste; Germans capture 21,000 Russians north of Przemyśl; American steamer Nebraska torpedoed; British battle ship Triumph torpedoed and sunk in Dardanelles.
- May 26—King Victor Emmanuel assumes supreme command over army and navy of Italy.
- May 27—British battle ship Majestic torpedoed and sunk off the Gallipoli peninsula; British auxiliary steamship Princess Irene destroyed by

- an explosion off Sheerness with heavy loss of life; Admiral Sir Henry Jackson appointed first sea lord to succeed Admiral Sir John Fisher.
- May 28—Italians occupy Grado on the Gulf of Trieste.
- May 29—Germany replies to Lusitania note.
- May 31—Zeppelins pass over outlying districts of London.
- June 1—Germans capture outer forts at Przemyśl and take Stryl, south of Lemberg; Russians evacuate Radom.
- June 3—Przemysl recaptured by Germans and Austrians.
- June 4—Russian cruiser Amur sunk by German submarine in Baltic.
- June 6—Zeppelins raid English east coast.
- June 7—English aviator destroys Zeppelin in the air.
- June 8—Secretary Bryan resigns; Austro-German army pierces Russian line southeast of Lemberg; Italians capture Montefiore, near Trieste.
- June 9—Germans capture Stanislaw in Galicia.
- June 11—Italians occupy Gradisca, Poestagno and Ploeken; French win in fighting at Neuville St. Vaast.
- June 14—Germans victorious from Jaroslaw to Bukowina frontier in Galicia.
- June 15—Twenty-three allied airmen bombard Karlsruhe; Germans capture Mosciska, in Galicia.
- June 16—Italians reach Komen; Russians defeated on right banks of the Lubazowka and Wyznia rivers; British defeated at La Bassee, but take 1,000 yards of trenches from Germans north of Hooge; French gain in the Vosges region.
- June 18—British defeated north of La Bassee canal.
- June 19—Grodok, in Galicia, captured by Austro-German forces.
- June 21—French capture Metzeral.
- June 22—Germans and Austrians capture Lemberg.
- June 23—Austro-German forces defeated by Russians on left bank of Dniester river in Kozany region; Germans take hill No. 631 at Ban de Sapt, in the Vosges; Dunkerque again bombarded by Germans.
- June 25—Germans attack French trenches on the heights of the Meuse, near Calonne, with flaming liquids and asphyxiating bombs.
- June 28—Gen. Polivanoff appointed Russian minister of war; Arras bombarded by German heavy artillery; Italians enter Austrian territory south of Riva on western side of Lake Garda.
- July 3—Tolmino falls into hands of Italians.
- July 5—Austrians win at Krasnik and Russians at Wilkolazorn; French lose 1,000 yards of their trenches near the Moselle river.
- July 6—British take offensive north of Arras and capture 200 yards of trenches.
- July 7—Italian cruiser Amalfi torpedoed and sunk with loss of 200 lives; cathedral and large part of Arras burned.
- July 9—Italian Alpine troops take Mont Dofano from Austrians; British make gains north of Ypres; French retake trenches in the Vosges; Germans repulse French attacks at Souchez.
- July 12—Germans succeed in occupying part of cemetery of Souchez; British report destruction of German cruiser Koenigsberg in African river.
- July 13—Germans defeated in the Argonne, near Binerville; Germans strengthening Constantinople defenses; M. Venizelos trying to revive Balkan alliance.
- July 14—Germans advance in Argonne region near Binerville and take 2,581 prisoners; Italians take two miles of trenches in Carnic Alps.
- July 15—Germans under Field Marshal von Hindenburg capture Przasnysz and threaten Warsaw.
- July 16—Austrians attack along the Dniester and cross river in several places; French retake hill No. 285 in Argonne region and a German trench at Souchez.
- July 17—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, heavily re-enforced, marching toward Warsaw.
- July 18—Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi torpedoed and sunk.
- July 19—Germans occupy Tukum and Windau in province of Courland.
- July 20—Germans capture Radom, Blonie and Grojec.
- July 23—Field Marshal von Mackensen strikes against the Lublin-Chelm railway; Russians move back to their second line of defenses at Blonie and Nadarzyn, west of Warsaw.
- July 24—Germans capture Rosan and Pultusk fortresses north of Warsaw and force a crossing of the Narew river between them; Italians occupy all strategic positions near Goritz.
- July 26—Gen. von Buelow's army reaches the Poswol-Poniewitz district north of the River Niemen; Italians occupy island of Pelagosa in the Adriatic.
- July 27—French capture German trenches on heights north of Munster in Alsace.
- July 29—Russians announce evacuation of Warsaw; Lublin captured by Austrians.
- July 30—Germans capture British trenches north and south of Hooge by use of flame projectors.
- July 31—Italians begin general offensive on Tyrol, Trent and Carnia fronts and capture strong positions; German submarine sinks Leyland liner Iberian.
- Aug. 2—Germans occupy Mitau, southwest of Riga.
- Aug. 3—Battle near Hooge, east of the Ypres; French take German trench on Lingekopf in the Vosges.
- Aug. 5—Warsaw and Ivanogrod captured by Germans; French defeat Germans on heights dominating the Ficht.
- Aug. 6—Russians abandon all positions along Vistula except fortress of Novo Georgievsk; allies' representatives making efforts to win over Balkan states.
- Aug. 7—Field Marshal von Hindenburg smashes Russian line between Lomza and mouth of Bug river; British lose Ramsey and Germans Meteor, converted cruisers, in North sea fight.
- Aug. 9—Turkish battle ship Kheyred-Din Barbarossa sunk by allied submarine in Sea of Marmora; British win along mile of front at Hooge; German Zeppelins raid east coast of England, killing fourteen persons.
- Aug. 10—Germans capture Lomza; allies defeat Turks on Gallipoli peninsula and make a new landing.
- Aug. 12—Germans capture Lukow and Zambrowa, northwest of Warsaw; Zeppelins make another raid over English east coast towns; Austrians bombard Belgrade.
- Aug. 13—Germans capture Sledice.
- Aug. 14—Germans and Austrians concentrate forces numbering 400,000 on Serbian frontier; British transport Royal Edward torpedoed and sunk with loss of more than 1,000 men in Aegean sea.
- Aug. 15—Russian armies occupy new line along the Kovno-Bialystok-Brest-Litovsk front; Gen. von Buelow's troops drive Russians near Kubisko and repulse sortie from Kovno.
- Aug. 16—Italians advance toward head of Lake Garda; German troops reach city of Bransk.
- Aug. 17—Germans capture Kovno; Venizelos asked to form new cabinet in Greece.
- Aug. 18—Russians order evacuation of Vilna; Germans advancing on Brest-Litovsk defeat Russians at Biala and clear southern bank of the Bug river.
- Aug. 19—White Star liner Arabic torpedoed and sunk off Fastnet; British troops landed at Suvla bay, Gallipoli peninsula; Germans take outer forts of Novo Georgievsk; naval battle in Gulf of Riga.
- Aug. 20—Germans capture Novo Georgievsk.
- Aug. 21—Britain and France put cotton on contraband list; Germans capture Bielsk; Italy declares war on Turkey.
- Aug. 22—Austro-German forces cross rivers and roads north and south of Brest-Litovsk; Russians hold firm in region of Riga, Jacobsbad and Dvinsk.
- Aug. 23—Germans occupy fortress of Ossowetz.
- Aug. 24—Germans capture hill at Kolptow, near

- Brest-Litovsk, and enter Kovel southeast of Brest-Litovsk.
- Aug. 25—Bialystok evacuated by the Russians; British capture Turk trenches in Suvla bay region of Gallipoli peninsula.
- Aug. 26—Germans capture Brest-Litovsk; British alman sinks German submarine near Ostend; sixty-two allied airmen bombard German arms factory at Saarbrücken.
- Aug. 27—Germans capture fortress of Olita south of Kovno.
- Sept. 1—Ambassador Bernstorff announces that Germany will sink no more liners without warning; Germans capture Lutzk.
- Sept. 3—Germans take Grodno.
- Sept. 4—German submarine torpedoes liner Hesperian.
- Sept. 5—German forward movement in Russia draws to a close.
- Sept. 7—Czar assumes chief command of all Russian armies.
- Sept. 8—Russians defeat Germans and Austrians near Tarnopol, taking 8,000 prisoners; Grand Duke Nicholas transferred to the Caucasus.
- Sept. 9—Germans make air raid on London, killing twenty persons and wounding nearly 100 others; United States asks Austria to recall Ambassador Dumba; Austrians take Dubno fortress; Russians win victory at Trembowla, taking 7,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 13—Germans in possession of Rovno-Petrograd railroad between Vilna and Dvinsk.
- Sept. 14—Allies landing more troops on Gallipoli peninsula.
- Sept. 15—Russians holding back the Germans both in north and south.
- Sept. 16—Germans take Pinsk in Russia; Russians drive Germans and Austrians back across River Stripa in Galicia; British prize court decides adversely to Americans in meat seizure cases.
- Sept. 13—Vilna captured by Germans.
- Sept. 20—Germans begin drive on Serbia in region of Semendria to open up route to Turkey.
- Sept. 22—Russian army retreating from Vilna escapes German encircling movement.
- Sept. 24—King of Greece signs decree mobilizing army; Russians recapture town of Lutzk and take 4,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 25—French and British begin great battle on western front after long continued bombardment; French occupy German trenches between the Suippes and the Aisne; British attack successfully west of Loos and Hulluch; Field Marshal von Mackensen's left wing thrown back five miles by Russians, who recapture Logishin; Washington asks for unconditional recall of Dumba and Vienna acquiesces.
- Sept. 26—Great gains made by allies on western front; more than 20,000 Germans taken prisoners with thirty-two big guns; French troops take German trenches from Auberville to Ville-sur-Taube, the village of Souchez, La Folie, German trenches east of the "labyrinth" and earthworks near Neuville St. Vaast; British, south of La Basse canal, take German trenches on a front of five miles and to a depth of 4,000 yards, capture village of Loos and hill 70 and occupy outskirts of Hulluch; fortress triangle of Dubno, Rovno and Lutzk again almost entirely in possession of the Russians.
- Sept. 27—German counterattacks on west front repulsed by British and French.
- Sept. 28—British take second line of German defenses at Loos and French advance east of Souchez; Kaiser Wilhelm rushes to west front by special train; Italian battle ship Benedetto Brin sunk by accidental explosion.
- Sept. 30—Allies' great offensive on western front continues, both British and French gaining more ground; French gain ground north of Mesnil, to the west of Bulle de Tahure, the south of Ripont and take hill 191 to the north of Mas-sies; British drive forward east of Loos.
- Oct. 2—French and Germans increase intensity of bombardments and attacks on wide front, both in the Artois and Champagne districts; British fighting around Hulluch stone quarries; Russians take offensive east of Vilna and repulse Germans.
- Oct. 5—Premier Venizelos of Greece resigns; diplomatic relations between Russia and Bulgaria severed; Russian, French, British, Italian and Serbian ministers in Sofia ask for their passports.
- Oct. 6—French capture village and hill of Tahure.
- Oct. 7—German and Austrian troops cross the Save, Drina and Danube and invade Serbia; Russian warships bombard Bulgarian port of Varna; M. Zaimis forms coalition cabinet in Greece.
- Oct. 9—Germans and Austrians take greater part of Belgrade.
- Oct. 10—Capture of Belgrade completed by Gen. Mackensen's forces.
- Oct. 11—Germans take heights south of Belgrade.
- Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia; Zeppe-lins ruid London; M. Delcasse, foreign minister, resigns from French cabinet.
- Oct. 14—Bulgarians cut Nish-Saloniki railroad.
- Oct. 15—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
- Oct. 16—France declares war on Bulgaria; Bulgarians gain control of Timok valley; blockade of Aegean coast of Bulgaria declared by allies; Germans and Austrians advance south from Belgrade and Semendria.
- Oct. 18—Sir Edward Carson resigns as attorney-general in British cabinet; Gen. Ian Hamilton recalled from Dardanelles.
- Oct. 19—Russia and Italy declare war on Bulgaria; Bulgarians cut railroad at Vranje; allied fleet bombards Dedegatch.
- Oct. 22—King George issues appeal for more volunteers; Russians take Austro-German positions north of Tarnopol; German advance on Dvinsk and Riga checked.
- Oct. 22—Germans cross Drina river near Vishegrad.
- Oct. 24—Bulgarians capture Uskup; British submarine torpedoes German cruiser Prince Adalbert near Liban; New York police arrest two Germans on the charge of plotting to blow up liners.
- Oct. 27—Germans join Bulgarians in northeastern Serbia and open road to Constantinople.
- Oct. 28—French cabinet resigns; Bulgarians capture Pirot, Kniashevatz and Zaitchar in northeastern Serbia; King George of England hurt by fall from horse on French front.
- Oct. 29—Bulgarians take Veles; M. Briand forms new French cabinet.
- Oct. 30—Germans defeated at Mitau.
- Nov. 1—Germans occupy Kraguevatz.
- Nov. 3—Hindenburg troops defeated and driven back west of Dvinsk; Germans capture Uzice, in Serbia; Premier Briand says France will continue war to the end.
- Nov. 4—New Greek cabinet, defeated by Venizelos' followers, resigns; Germans retake lost positions before Dvinsk; Bulgarians near Nish.
- Nov. 5—Bulgarians capture Nish.
- Nov. 6—Lord Kitchener goes to near east on inspection trip.
- Nov. 9—Italian liner Ancona torpedoed and sunk in Mediterranean with large loss of life.
- Nov. 12—King Constantine dissolves parliament and orders new election for Nov. 19; Winston Spencer Churchill resigns from British cabinet to go to the front.
- Nov. 15—Earl Kitchener arrives at Mudros; Germans capture 8,500 Serbians; Russians drive Germans farther back from Riga.
- Nov. 17—British hospital ship Anglia sunk by a mine with loss of eighty-five lives; Anglo-French war council held in Paris.
- Nov. 21—Germans capture Novibazar in Serbia.
- Nov. 24—Serbian capital moved to Scutari.
- Nov. 30—Bulgarians capture Prisrend; Earl Kitchener returns to London; United States asks recall of Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. von Papen, German attaches.
- Dec. 2—Italy lands more troops in Albania; Turks defeat British in Mesopotamia; Hamburg-American line officials convicted in New York, N. Y., of conspiracy.
- Dec. 4—Hamburg-American line officials in New York sentenced to prison terms; Ford "peace" party sails for Europe.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

RESTRAINTS ON COMMERCE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE.
(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 26, 1914.

The present condition of American foreign trade resulting from the frequent seizures and detentions of American cargoes destined to neutral European ports has become so serious as to require a candid statement of the views of this government in order that the British government may be fully informed as to the attitude of the United States toward the policy which has been pursued by the British authorities during the present war.

You will, therefore, communicate the following to his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, but in doing so you will assure him that it is done in the most friendly spirit and in the belief that frankness will better serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries than silence, which may be misconstrued into acquiescence in a course of conduct which this government cannot but consider to be an infringement upon the rights of American citizens.

The government of the United States has viewed with growing concern the large number of vessels laden with American goods destined to neutral ports in Europe which have been seized on the high seas, taken into British ports and detained sometimes for weeks by the British authorities. During the early days of the war this government assumed that the policy adopted by the British government was due to the unexpected outbreak of hostilities and the necessity of immediate action to prevent contraband from reaching the enemy. For this reason it was not disposed to judge this policy harshly or protest it vigorously, although it was manifestly very injurious to American trade with the neutral countries of Europe. This government, relying confidently upon the high regard which Great Britain has so often exhibited in the past for the rights of other nations, confidently awaited amendment of a course of action which denied to neutral commerce the freedom to which it was entitled by the law of nations.

This expectation seemed to be rendered the more assured by the statement of the foreign office early in November that the British government were satisfied with guarantees offered by the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish governments as to nonexportation of contraband goods when consigned to named persons in the territories of those governments and that orders had been given to the British fleet and customs authorities to restrict interference with neutral vessels carrying such cargoes so consigned to verification of ships' papers and cargoes.

It is therefore a matter of deep regret that, though nearly five months have passed since the war began, the British government have not materially changed their policy and do not treat less rigorously ships and cargoes passing between neutral ports in the peaceful pursuit of lawful commerce, which belligerents should protect rather than interrupt. The greater freedom from detention and seizure, which was confidently expected to result from consigning shipments to definite consignees, rather than "to order," is still awaited.

It is needless to point out to his majesty's government, usually the champion of the freedom of the seas and the rights of trade, that peace, not war, is the normal relation between nations and that the commerce between countries which are not belligerents should not be interfered with by those at war unless such interference is manifestly an imperative necessity to protect their national safety, and then only to the extent that it is a necessity. It is with no lack of appreciation of the momentous nature of the present struggle in which Great Britain is engaged and with no selfish desire to gain undue commercial advantage that this government is reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the present policy of his majesty's government toward neutral ships and cargoes exceeds the manifest

necessity of a belligerent and constitutes restrictions upon the rights of American citizens on the high seas which are not justified by the rules of international law or required under the principle of self-preservation.

The government of the United States does not intend at this time to discuss the propriety of including certain articles in the lists of absolute and conditional contraband which have been proclaimed by his majesty. Open to objection as some of these seem to this government, the chief ground of present complaint is the treatment of cargoes of both classes of articles when bound to neutral ports.

Articles listed as absolute contraband, shipped from the United States and consigned to neutral countries, have been seized and detained on the ground that the countries to which they were destined have not prohibited the exportation of such articles. Unwarranted as such detentions are, in the opinion of this government, American exporters are further perplexed by the apparent indecision of the British authorities in applying their own rules to neutral cargoes. For example, a shipment of copper from this country to a specified consignee in Sweden was detained because, as was stated by Great Britain, Sweden has placed no embargo on copper. On the other hand, Italy not only prohibited the export of copper, but, as this government is informed, put in force a decree that shipments to Italian consignees or "to order" which arrive in ports of Italy, cannot be exported or transhipped. The only exception Italy makes is of copper which passes through that country in transit to another country. In spite of these decrees, however, the British foreign office has thus far declined to affirm that copper shipments consigned to Italy will not be molested on the high seas. Seizures are so numerous and delays so prolonged that exporters are afraid to send their copper to Italy, steamship lines decline to accept it, and insurers refuse to issue policies upon it. In a word, a legitimate trade is being greatly impaired through uncertainty as to the treatment which it may expect at the hands of the British authorities.

We feel that we are abundantly justified in asking for information as to the manner in which the British government propose to carry out the policy which they have adopted, in order that we may determine the steps necessary to protect our citizens engaged in foreign trade in their rights and from the serious losses to which they are liable through ignorance of the hazards to which their cargoes are exposed.

In the case of conditional contraband the policy of Great Britain appears to this government to be equally unjustified by the established rules of international conduct. As evidence of this, attention is directed to the fact that a number of the American cargoes which have been seized consist of foodstuffs and other articles of common use in all countries, which are admittedly relative contraband. In spite of the presumption of innocent use because destined to neutral territory, the British authorities made these seizures and detentions without, so far as we are informed, being in possession of facts which warranted a reasonable belief that the shipments had in reality a belligerent destination, as that term is used in international law. Mere suspicion is not evidence, and doubts should be resolved in favor of neutral commerce, not against it. The effect upon trade in these articles between neutral nations resulting from interrupted voyages and detained cargoes is not entirely cured by reimbursement of the owners for the damages which they have suffered, after investigation has failed to establish an enemy destination. The injury is to American commerce with neutral countries as a whole through the hazard of the enterprise and the repeated diversion of goods from established markets.

It also appears that cargoes of this character have been seized by the British authorities because of a belief that, though not originally so intended by the shippers, they will ultimately

reach the territory of the enemies of Great Britain. Yet this belief is frequently reduced to a mere fear, in view of the embargoes which have been decreed by the neutral countries to which they are destined on the articles composing the cargoes.

That a consignment "to order" of articles listed as conditional contraband and shipped to a neutral port raises a legal presumption of enemy destination appears to be directly contrary to the doctrines previously held by Great Britain, and thus stated by Lord Salisbury during the South African war:

"Foodstuffs, though having a hostile destination, can be considered as contraband of war only if they are for the enemy's forces; it is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used; it must be shown that this was, in fact, their destination at the time of their seizure."

With this statement as to conditional contraband the views of this government are in entire accord, and upon this historic doctrine, consistently maintained by Great Britain when a belligerent as well as a neutral, American shippers were entitled to rely.

The government of the United States readily admits the full right of a belligerent to visit and search on the high seas the vessels of American citizens or other neutral vessels carrying American goods and to detain them when there is sufficient evidence to justify a belief that contraband articles are in their cargoes; but his majesty's government, judging by their own experience in the past, must realize that this government cannot, without protest, permit American ships or American cargoes to be taken into British ports and there detained for the purpose of searching generally for evidence of contraband or upon presumptions created by special municipal enactments which are clearly at variance with international law and practice.

This government believes, and earnestly hopes his majesty's government will come to the same belief, that a course of conduct more in conformity with the rules of international usage, which Great Britain has strongly sanctioned for many years, will in the end better serve the interests of belligerents as well as those of neutrals.

Not only is the situation a critical one to the commercial interests of the United States, but many of the great industries of this country are suffering because their products are denied long established markets in European countries which, though neutral, are contiguous to the nations at war. Producers and exporters, steamship and insurance companies are pressing, and not without reason, for relief from the menace to transatlantic trade which is gradually but surely destroying their business and threatening them with financial disaster.

The government of the United States, still relying upon the deep sense of justice of the British nation, which has been so often manifested in the intercourse between the two countries during so many years of uninterrupted friendship, expresses confidently the hope that his majesty's government will realize the obstacles and difficulties which their present policy has placed in the way of commerce between the United States and the neutral countries of Europe, and will instruct its officials to refrain from all unnecessary interference with the freedom of trade between nations which are sufferers, though not participants, in the present conflict, and will in their treatment of neutral ships and cargoes conform more closely to those rules governing the maritime relations between belligerents and neutrals which have received the sanction of the civilized world, and which Great Britain has, in other wars, so strongly and successfully advocated.

In conclusion, it should be impressed upon his majesty's government that the present condition of American trade with the neutral European countries is such that, if it does not improve, it may arouse a feeling contrary to that which has so long existed between the American and British peoples. Already it is becoming more and more the subject of public criticism and complaint.

There is an increasing belief, doubtless not entirely unjustified, that the present British policy toward American trade is responsible for the depression in certain industries which depend upon European markets. The attention of the British government is called to this possible result of their present policy to show how widespread the effect is upon the industrial life of the United States, and to emphasize the importance of removing the cause of complaint. BRYAN.

THE BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE.

Foreign Office, Jan. 7, 1915.

Your Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 28th of December.

It is being carefully examined and the points raised in it are receiving consideration, as the result of which a reply shall be addressed to your excellency dealing in detail with the issues raised and the points to which the United States government have drawn attention. This consideration and the preparation of the reply will necessarily require some time, and I therefore desire to send without further delay some preliminary observations which will, I trust, help to clear the ground and remove some misconceptions that seem to exist.

Let me say at once that we entirely recognize the most friendly spirit referred to by your excellency and that we desire to reply in the same spirit and in the belief that, as your excellency states, frankness will best serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries.

His majesty's government cordially concurs in the principle enunciated by the government of the United States that a belligerent in dealing with trade between neutrals should not interfere unless such interference is necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety, and then only to the extent to which this is necessary. We shall endeavor to keep our action within the limits of this principle on the understanding that it admits our right to interfere when such interference is not with "bona fide" trade between the United States and another neutral country, but with trade in contraband destined for the enemy's country, and we are ready, whenever our action may unintentionally exceed this principle, to make redress.

We think that much misconception exists as to the extent to which we have, in practice, interfered with trade. Your excellency's note seems to hold his majesty's government responsible for the present condition of trade with neutral countries, and it is stated that through the action of his majesty's government the products of the great industries of the United States have been denied long established markets in European countries which, though neutral, are contiguous to the seat of war. Such a result is far from being the intention of his majesty's government, and they would exceedingly regret that it should be due to their action. I have been unable to obtain complete or conclusive figures showing what the state of trade with these neutral countries has been recently, and I can therefore only ask that some further consideration should be given to the question whether United States trade with these neutral countries has been so seriously affected. The only figures as to the total volume of trade that I have seen are those for the exports from New York for the month of November, 1914, and they are as follows, compared with the month of November, 1913.

Exports from New York for November, 1913, and November, 1914, respectively.

Denmark	\$558,000	\$7,101,000
Sweden	377,000	2,258,000
Norway	477,000	2,318,000
Italy	2,971,000	4,781,000
Holland	4,389,000	3,960,000

It is true that there may have been a falling off in cotton exports, as to which New York figures would be no guide, but his majesty's government have been most careful not to inter-

fore with cotton, and its place on the free list has been scrupulously maintained.

We do not wish to lay too much stress upon incomplete statistics; the figures above are not put forward as conclusive; and we are prepared to examine any further evidence with regard to the state of trade with these neutral countries which may point to a different conclusion or show that it is the action of his majesty's government in particular and not the existence of a state of war and consequent diminution of purchasing power and shrinkage of trade which is responsible for adverse effects upon trade with the neutral countries.

That the existence of a state of war on such a scale has had a very adverse effect upon certain great industries, such as cotton, is obvious; but it is submitted that this is due to the general cause of diminished purchasing power of such countries as France, Germany and the united kingdom rather than interference with trade with neutral countries. In the matter of cotton, it may be recalled that the British government gave special assistance through the Liverpool cotton exchange to the renewal of transactions in the cotton trade of not only the united kingdom, but of many neutral countries.

Your excellency's note refers in particular to the detention of copper. The figures taken from official returns for the export of copper from the United States for Italy for the months during which the war has been in progress up to the end of the first three weeks of December are as follows:

1913: 15,202,000 pounds. 1914: 36,285,000 pounds. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland are not shown separately for the whole period in the United States returns but are included in the heading "Other Europe" (that is, Europe other than the united kingdom, Russia, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Holland and Italy). The corresponding figures under this heading are as follows:

1913: 7,271,000 pounds. 1914: 35,347,000 pounds. With such figures the presumption is very strong that the bulk of copper consigned to these countries has recently been intended not for their own use but for that of a belligerent who cannot import it direct. It is therefore an imperative necessity for the safety of this country while it is at war that his majesty's government should do all in its power to stop such part of this import of copper as is not genuinely destined for neutral countries.

Your excellency does not quote any particular shipment of copper to Sweden which has been detained. There are, however, four consignments to Sweden at the present time of copper and aluminum which, though definitely consigned to Sweden, are, according to positive evidence in the possession of his majesty's government, definitely destined for Germany.

I cannot believe that, with such figures before them and in such cases as those just mentioned, the government of the United States would question the propriety of the action of his majesty's government in taking suspected cargoes to a prize court, and we are convinced that it cannot be in accord with the wish either of the government or of the people of the United States to strain the international code in favor of private interests so as to prevent Great Britain from taking such legitimate means for this purpose as are in her power.

With regard to the seizure of foodstuffs to which your excellency refers, his majesty's government are prepared to admit that foodstuffs should not be detained and put into a prize court without presumption that they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy government. We believe that this rule has been adhered to in practice hitherto, but if the United States government have instances to the contrary we are prepared to examine them, and it is our present intention to adhere to the rule, though we cannot give an unlimited and unconditional undertaking in view of the departure by those against whom we are fighting from hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity and the uncertainty as to the extent

to which such rules may be violated by them in future.

From the 4th of August last to the 3d of January, the number of steamships proceeding from the United States for Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Italy has been 773. Of these there are forty-five which have had consignments or cargoes placed in the prize court, while of the ships themselves only eight have been placed in the prize court and one of these has since been released. It is, however, essential under modern conditions that where there is real ground for suspecting the presence of contraband the vessels should be brought into port for examination; in no other way can the right of search be exercised, and but for this practice it would have to be completely abandoned. Information was received by us that special instructions had been given to ship rubber from the United States under another designation to escape notice and such cases have occurred in several instances. Only by search in a port can such cases, when suspected, be discovered and proved. The necessity for examination in a port may also be illustrated by a hypothetical instance connected with cotton, which has not yet occurred. Cotton is not specifically mentioned in your excellency's note, but I have seen public statements made in the United States that the attitude of his majesty's government with regard to cotton has been ambiguous, and thereby responsible for depression in the cotton trade. There has never been any foundation for this allegation. His majesty's government have never put cotton on the list of contraband; they have throughout the war kept it on the free list, and on every occasion when questioned on the point they have stated their intention of adhering to this practice. But information has reached us that precisely because we have declared our intention of not interfering with cotton ships carrying cotton will be specially selected to carry concealed contraband, and we have been warned that copper will be concealed in bales of cotton. Whatever suspicions we have entertained, we have not so far made these a ground for detaining any ship carrying cotton; but should we have information giving us real reason to believe in the case of a particular ship that the bales of cotton concealed copper or other contraband, the only way to prove our case would be to examine and weigh the bales, a process that could be carried out only by bringing the vessel into a port. In such a case, or if examination justified the action of his majesty's government, the case shall be brought before a prize court and dealt with in the ordinary way.

That the decisions of British prize courts hitherto have not been unfavorable to neutrals is evidenced by the decision in the *Miramichi* case. This case, which was decided against the crown, laid down that the American shipper was to be paid even when he had sold a cargo c. i. f. and when the risk of loss after the cargo had been shipped did not apply to him at all.

It has further been represented to his majesty's government, though this subject is not dealt with in your excellency's note, that our embargoes on the export of some articles, more especially rubber, have interfered with commercial interests in the United States. It is, of course, difficult for his majesty's government to permit the export of rubber from British dominions to the United States at a time when rubber is essential to belligerent countries for carrying on the war and when a new trade in exporting rubber from the United States in suspiciously large quantities to neutral countries has actually sprung up since the war. It would be impossible to permit the export of rubber from Great Britain unless the right of his majesty's government were admitted to submit to a prize court cargoes of rubber exported from the United States which they believe to be destined for an enemy country and reasonable latitude of action for this purpose were conceded. But his majesty's government have now provisionally come to an arrangement with the rubber exporters in Great Britain which will permit of licenses

being given under proper guaranties for the export of rubber to the United States.

We are confronted with the growing danger that neutral countries contiguous to the enemy will become, on a scale hitherto unprecedented, a base of supplies for the armed forces of our enemies and for materials for manufacturing armament. The trade figures of imports show how strong this tendency is, but we have no complaint to make of the attitude of the governments of those countries, which so far as we are aware have not departed from proper rules of neutrality. We endeavor in the interests of our own national safety to prevent this danger by intercepting goods really destined for the enemy without interfering with those which are "bona fide" neutral.

Since the outbreak of the war the government of the United States have changed their previous practice and have prohibited the publication of manifests till thirty days after the departure of vessels from the United States ports. We had no "locus standi" for complaining of this change and did not complain. But the effect of it must be to increase the difficulty of ascertaining the presence of contraband and to render necessary in the interests of our national safety the examination and detention of more ships than would have been the case if the former practice had continued.

Pending a more detailed reply, I would conclude by saying that his majesty's government do not desire to contest the general principles of law on which they understand the note of the United States to be based and desire to restrict their action solely to interferences with contraband destined for the enemy. His majesty's government are prepared, whenever a cargo coming from the United States is detained, to explain the case on which such detention has taken place and would gladly enter into any arrangement by which mistakes can be avoided and reparation secured promptly when any injury to the neutral owners of a ship or cargo has been improperly caused, for they are most desirous in the interest both of the United States and of other neutral countries that British action should not interfere with the normal importation and use by the neutral countries of goods from the United States.

I have, etc., E. GREY.

THE BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE.

Foreign Office, Feb. 10, 1915.

Your Excellency: Your excellency has already received the preliminary answer, which I handed to you on the 7th January, in reply to your note of the 28th December on the subject of the seizures and detentions of American cargoes destined for neutral European ports.

Since that date I have had further opportunity of examining into the trade statistics of the United States as embodied in the customs returns in order to see whether the belligerent action of Great Britain has been in any way the cause of the trade depression which your excellency describes as existing in the United States and also whether the seizures of vessels or cargoes which have been made by the British navy have inflicted any loss on American owners for which our existing machinery provides no means of redress. In setting out the results of my investigation I think it well to take the opportunity of giving a general review of the methods employed by his majesty's government to intercept contraband trade with the enemy, of their consistency with the admitted right of a belligerent to intercept such trade and also of the extent to which they have endeavored to meet the representations and complaints from time to time addressed to them on behalf of the United States government.

Toward the close of your note of the 28th December your excellency described the situation produced by the action of Great Britain as a pitiful one to the commercial interests of the United States, and said that many of the great industries of the country were suffering because their products were denied long established mar-

kets in neutral European countries contiguous to the nations at war.

It is unfortunately true that in these days, when trade and finance are cosmopolitan, any war—particularly a war of any magnitude—must result in a grievous dislocation of commerce, including that of the nations which take no part in the war. Your excellency will realize that in this tremendous struggle, for the outbreak of which Great Britain is in no way responsible, it is impossible for the trade of any country to escape all injury and loss, but for such his majesty's government are not to blame.

I do not understand the paragraph which I have quoted from your excellency's note as referring to these indirect consequences of the state of war, but to the more proximate and direct effect of our belligerent action in dealing with neutral ships and cargoes on the high seas. Such action has been limited to vessels on their way to enemy ports or ports in neutral countries adjacent to the theater of war, because it is only through such ports that the enemy introduces the supplies which he requires for carrying on the war.

In my earlier note I set out the number of ships which had sailed from the United States for Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Italy, and I there stated that only eight of the 773 had been placed in the prize court and that only forty-five had been temporarily detained to enable particular consignments of cargo to be discharged for the purpose of prize court proceedings. To measure the effect of such naval action it is necessary to take into consideration the general statistics of the export trade of the United States during the months preceding the outbreak of war and those since the outbreak.

Taking the figures in millions of dollars, the exports of merchandise from the United States for the seven months of January to July, 1914, inclusive, were 1,201, as compared with 1,327 in the corresponding months of 1913, a drop of \$126,000,000.

For the months of August, September, October and November—that is to say, for the four months of the war preceding the delivery of your excellency's note—the figures of the exports of merchandise were (again in millions of dollars) 667, as compared with 923 in the corresponding months of 1913, a drop of \$256,000,000.

If, however, the single article of cotton be eliminated from the comparison, the figures show a very different result. Thus the exports of all articles of merchandise other than cotton from the United States during the first seven months of 1914 were \$966,000,000, as against \$1,127,000,000 in 1913, a drop of \$161,000,000, or 14½ per cent. On the other hand, the exports of the same articles during the months August to November amounted to \$608,000,000, as compared with \$630,000,000 in 1913, a drop of only \$22,000,000, or less than 4 per cent.

It is therefore clear that, if cotton be excluded, the effect of the war has been not to increase but practically to arrest the decline of American exports which was in progress earlier in the year. In fact, any decrease in American exports which is attributable to the war is essentially due to cotton. Cotton is an article which cannot possibly have been affected by the exercise of our belligerent rights, for, as your excellency is aware, it has not been declared by his majesty's government to be contraband of war, and the rules under which we are at present conducting our belligerent operations give us no power in the absence of a blockade to seize or interfere with it when on its way to a belligerent country in neutral ships. Consequently no cotton has been touched.

Into the causes of the decrease in the exports of cotton I do not feel that there is any need for me to enter, because whatever may have been the cause it is not to be found in the exercise of the belligerent rights of visit, search and capture, or in our general right when at war to intercept the contraband trade of our enemy. Imports of cotton to the United Kingdom fell as heavily as those to other countries. No place felt the outbreak of war more acutely than the

cotton districts of Lancashire, where for a time an immense number of spindles were idle. Though this condition has now to a large extent passed away, the consumption of the raw material in Great Britain was temporarily much diminished. The same is no doubt true of France.

The general result is to show convincingly that the naval operations of Great Britain are not the cause of any diminution in the volume of American exports, and that if the commerce of the United States is in the unfavorable condition which your excellency describes the cause ought in fairness to be sought elsewhere than in the activities of his majesty's naval forces.

I may add that the circular issued by the department of commerce at Washington on the 23d January admits a marked improvement in the foreign trade of the United States, which we have noted with great satisfaction. The first paragraph of the circular is worth quoting verbatim:

"A marked improvement in our foreign trade is indicated by the latest reports issued by the department of commerce through its bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, sales of food-stuffs and certain lines of manufactures having been unusually large in November, the latest period for which detailed information is at hand. In that month exports aggregated \$206,000,000, or double the total for August last, when, by reason of the outbreak of war, our foreign trade fell to the lowest level reached in many years. In December there was further improvement, the month's exports being valued at \$246,000,000, compared with \$233,000,000 in December, 1913, and within \$4,000,000 of the high record established in December, 1912."

A better view of the situation is obtained by looking at the figures month by month. The exports of merchandise for the last five months have been (in millions of dollars):

August	110
September	156
October	191
November	191
December	205
December	246

The outbreak of war produced in the United States, as it did in all neutral countries, an acute but temporary disturbance of trade. Since that time there seems to have been a steady recovery, for to-day the exports from the United States stand at a higher figure than on the same date last year.

Before passing away from the statistics of trade and in order to demonstrate still more clearly, if necessary, that the naval operations of Great Britain and her allies have had no detrimental effects on the volume of trade between the United States and neutral countries, it is worth while to analyze the figures of the exports to Europe since the outbreak of hostilities. For this purpose the European countries ought to be grouped under three heads: Great Britain and those fighting with her, neutral countries and enemy countries. It is, however, impossible for me to group the countries in this way satisfactorily, as the figures relating to the export trade of the United States with each country have not yet been published. In the preliminary statement of the export trade of the United States with foreign countries only principal countries are shown and various countries which are tabulated separately in the more detailed monthly summary of commerce and finance are omitted. Those omitted include not only the Scandinavian countries, the exports to which are of peculiar importance in dealing with this question, but also Austria.

So far as it is possible to distribute the figures under the headings which I have indicated above (all the figures being given in thousands of dollars) the results are as follows:

Total exports to Europe from the 1st August to the 30th November, 413,995, as against 597,342 in 1913. Of these Great Britain and her allies took 288,312, as against 316,805 in 1913. Germany and Belgium took 1,881, as against 177,136 in 1913; whereas neutral countries (among which Austria-Hungary is unavoidably included) took 123,802, as against 103,401 in 1913.

The general complaint in your excellency's note was that the action of Great Britain was affecting adversely the trade of the United States with neutral countries. The naval operations of Great Britain certainly do not interfere with commerce from the United States on its way to the united kingdom and the allied countries, and yet the exports to Great Britain and her allies during those four months diminished to the extent of over \$28,000,000, whereas those to neutral countries and Austria increased by over \$20,000,000.

The inference may fairly be drawn from these figures, all of which are taken from the official returns published by the United States government, that not only has the trade of the United States with the neutral countries in Europe been maintained, as compared with previous years, but also that a substantial part of this trade was, in fact, trade intended for the enemy countries going through neutral ports by routes to which it was previously unaccustomed.

One of the many inconveniences to which this great war is exposing the commerce of all neutral countries is undoubtedly the serious shortage in shipping available for ocean transport and the consequential result of excessive freights.

It cannot fairly be said that this shortage is caused by Great Britain's interference with neutral ships. At the present time there are only seven neutral vessels awaiting adjudication in the prize courts in this country and three in those in the British dominions. As your excellency is aware, I have already instructed our ambassador at Washington to remind the parties who are interested in these vessels that it is open to them to apply to the court for the release of these ships on bail, and if an application of this sort is made by them it is not likely to be opposed by the crown. There is, therefore, no reason why such an application should not be favorably entertained by the court, and, if accepted, all these vessels will again be available for the carriage of commerce. Only one neutral vessel is now detained in this country in addition to those awaiting adjudication in the prize court.

Every effort has been made in cases in which it has been found necessary to institute proceedings against portions of the cargo to secure the speedy discharge of the cargo and the release of the ship so as to enable it to resume work. Great Britain is suffering from the shortage of shipping and the rise in freights as acutely as, if not more than, other nations and his majesty's government have taken every step that they could consistently with their belligerent interests to increase the tonnage available for the transport of sea-borne commerce. The enemy ships which have been condemned in the prize courts in this country are being sold as rapidly as possible in order that they may become available for use, and those which have been condemned in the prize courts overseas are being brought to this country in order that they may be disposed of here and again placed in active employment.

The difficulties have been accentuated by the unforeseen consequences of the convention which was signed at The Hague in 1907 relative to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of war. This convention was a well-intentioned effort to diminish the losses which war must impose upon innocent persons and provided that enemy merchant ships seized by a belligerent in whose ports they lay at the outbreak of war should not be condemned, but should merely be detained for the period of the war unless they were liberated in the days of grace. We could come to no arrangement with the German government for the reciprocal grant of days of grace and the German merchant vessels lying in British ports when the war broke out have therefore been sentenced to detention in lieu of condemnation. The normal result would have been still further to reduce the volume of shipping available for the commerce of the world. To ease the situation, however, his majesty's government are resorting to the power of requisitioning which is given by the convention so that these ships may again be placed in active service.

Your excellency will see, therefore, that his majesty's government are doing all in their power to increase the volume of shipping available. I hope it will be realized that the detention of neutral ships by his majesty's government with a view to the capture of contraband trade on its way to the enemy has not contributed nearly so much to the shortage of shipping as has the destruction of neutral vessels by submarine mines indiscriminately laid by the enemy on the high seas, many miles from the coast, in the track of merchant vessels. Up till now twenty-five neutral vessels have been reported as destroyed by mines on the high seas; quite apart from all questions of the breach of treaties and the destruction of life, there is far more reason for protest on the score of belligerent interference with innocent neutral trade through the mines scattered by the enemy than through the British exercise of the right of seizing contraband.

I trust that what I have said above will be sufficient to convince your excellency's government that the complaints that the naval policy of Great Britain has interfered with the shipments of American products to long established markets in neutral European countries is founded on a misconception.

In justice to the peoples of both countries, I feel that this opportunity should be taken to explain the lines on which his majesty's government have been acting hitherto, so as to show that the line they have followed is in no way inconsistent with the general fundamental principle of international law and to indicate the care with which they have endeavored to meet the representations which have been made by the United States government from time to time during the war on these questions.

No one in these days will dispute the general proposition that a belligerent is entitled to capture contraband goods on their way to the enemy; that right has now become consecrated by long usage and general acquiescence. Though the right is ancient, the means of exercising it alter and develop with the changes in the methods and machinery of commerce. A century ago the difficulties of land transport rendered it impracticable for the belligerent to obtain supplies of sea-borne goods through a neighboring neutral country. Consequently the belligerent actions of his opponents neither required nor justified any interference with shipments on their way to a neutral port. This principle was recognized and acted on in the decisions in which Lord Stowell laid down the lines on which captures of such goods should be dealt with.

The advent of steam power has rendered it as easy for a belligerent to supply himself through the ports of a neutral contiguous country as through his own and has therefore rendered it impossible for his opponent to refrain from interfering with commerce intended for the enemy merely because it is on its way to a neutral port.

No better instance of the necessity of countering new devices for dispatching contraband goods to an enemy by new methods of applying the fundamental principle of the right to capture such contraband can be given than the steps which the government of the United States found it necessary to take during the American civil war. It was at that time that the doctrine of continuous voyage was first applied to the capture of contraband—that is to say, it was then for the first time that a belligerent found himself obliged to capture contraband goods on their way to the enemy, even though at the time of capture they were en route for a neutral port from which they were intended subsequently to continue their journey. The policy then followed by the United States government was not inconsistent with the general principles already sanctioned by international law, and met with no protest from his majesty's government, though it was upon British cargoes and upon British ships that the losses and the inconvenience due to this new development of the application of the old rule of international law principally fell. The criticisms which have been directed against the

steps then taken by the United States came, and come, from those who saw in the methods employed in Napoleonic times for the prevention of contraband a limitation upon the right itself, and failed to see that in Napoleonic times goods on their way to a neutral port were immune from capture, not because the immediate destination conferred a privilege, but because capture under such circumstances was unnecessary.

The facilities which the introduction of steamers and railways has given to a belligerent to introduce contraband goods through neutral ports have imposed upon his opponent the additional difficulty, when endeavoring to intercept such trade, of distinguishing between the goods which are really destined for the commerce of that neutral country and the goods which are on their way to the enemy. It is one of the many difficulties with which the United States government found themselves confronted in the days of the civil war, and I cannot do better than quote the words, which Mr. Seward, who was then secretary of state, used in the course of the diplomatic discussion arising out of the capture of some goods on their way to Matamoros which were believed to be for the insurgents:

"Neutrals engaged in honest trade with Matamoros must expect to experience inconvenience from the existing blockade of Brownsville and the adjacent coast of Texas. While this government unfeignedly regrets this inconvenience, it cannot relinquish any of its belligerent rights to favor contraband trade with insurgent territory. By insisting upon those rights, however, it is sure that that necessity for their exercise at all, which must be deplored by every friendly commercial power, will the more speedily be terminated."

The opportunities now enjoyed by a belligerent for obtaining supplies through neutral ports are far greater than they were fifty years ago, and the geographical conditions of the present struggle lend additional assistance to the enemy in carrying out such importation. We are faced with the problem of intercepting such supplies when arranged with all the advantages that flow from elaborate organization and unstinted expenditure. If our belligerent rights are to be maintained, it is of the first importance for us to distinguish between what is really bona fide trade intended for the neutral country concerned and the trade intended for the enemy country. Every effort is made by organizers of this trade to conceal the true destination, and if the innocent neutral trade is to be distinguished from the enemy trade it is essential that his majesty's government should be entitled to make, and should make, careful inquiry with regard to the destination of particular shipments of goods even at the risk of some slight delay to the parties interested. If such inquiries were not made, either the exercise of our belligerent rights would have to be abandoned, tending to the prolongation of this war and the increase of the loss and suffering which it is entailing upon the whole world, or else it would be necessary to indulge in indiscriminate captures of neutral goods and their detention throughout all the period of the resulting prize court proceedings. Under the system now adopted it has been found possible to release without delay, and consequently without appreciable loss to the parties interested, all the goods of which the destination is shown as the result of the inquiries to be innocent.

It may well be that the system of making such inquiries is to a certain extent a new introduction, in that it has been practiced to a far greater extent than in previous wars, but if it is correctly described as a new departure, it is a departure which is wholly to the advantage of neutrals and which has been made for the purpose of relieving them so far as possible from loss and inconvenience.

There was a passage in a note which the state department addressed to the British ambassador at Washington on the 7th of November to which I think it may be well to refer:

"In the opinion of this government, the belligerent

erent right of visit and search requires that the search should be made on the high seas at the time of the visit, and that the conclusion of the search should rest upon the evidence found on the ship under investigation and not upon circumstances ascertained from external sources."

The principle here enunciated appears to me to be inconsistent with the practice in these matters of the United States government as well as of the British government. It certainly was not the rule upon which the United States government acted either during the civil war or during the Spanish-American war, nor has it ever been the practice of the British government, nor, so far as I am aware, of any other government which has had to carry on a great naval war; as a principle I think it is impossible in modern times. The necessity for giving the belligerent captor full liberty to establish by all the evidence at his disposal the enemy destination with which the goods were shipped was recognized in all the leading decisions in the prize courts of the United States during the civil war.

No clearer instance could be given than the reporter's statement of the case of the *Bermuda* (3 Wallace, 614):

"The final destination of the cargo in this particular voyage was left so skillfully open . . . that it was not quite easy to prove, with that certainty which American courts require, the intention, which it seemed plain must have really existed. Thus to prove it required that truth should be collated from a variety of sources, darkened and disguised; from others opened as the cause advanced, and by accident only; from coincidences undesigned and facts that were circumstantial. Collocations and comparisons, in short, brought largely their collective force in aid of evidence that was more direct."

It is not impossible that the course of the present struggle will show the necessity for belligerent action to be taken in various ways which may at first sight be regarded as a departure from old practice. In my note of the 7th of January I dealt at some length with the question of the necessity of taking vessels into port for the purposes of carrying out an effective search, where search was necessary; to that subject I feel that I need not again recur.

The growth in the size of steamships necessitates in many cases that the vessel should go into calm water, in order that even the right of visit, as apart from the right of search, should be exercised. In modern times a steamer is capable of pursuing her voyage irrespective of the conditions of the weather. Many of the neutral merchantmen which our naval officers are called upon to visit at sea are encountered by our cruisers in places and under conditions which render the launching of a boat impossible. The conditions during winter in the North Atlantic frequently render it impracticable for days together for a naval officer to board a vessel on her way to Scandinavian countries. If a belligerent is to be denied the right of taking a neutral merchantman, met with under such conditions, into calm water in order that the visiting officer may go aboard, the right of visit and of search would become a nullity.

The present conflict is not the first in which this necessity has arisen. As long ago as the civil war the United States found it necessary to take vessels to United States ports in order to determine whether the circumstances justified their detention.

The same need arose during the Russo-Japanese war and also during the second Balkan war, when it sometimes happened that British vessels were made to deviate from their course and follow the cruisers to some spot where the right of visit and of search could be more conveniently carried out. In both cases this exercise of belligerent rights, although questioned at first by his majesty's government, was ultimately acquiesced in.

No power in these days can afford during a great war to forego the exercise of the right of visit and search. Vessels which are apparently harmless merchantmen can be used for carrying

and laying mines and even fitted to discharge torpedoes. Supplies for submarines can without difficulty be concealed under other cargo. The only protection against these risks is to visit and search thoroughly every vessel appearing in the zone of operations, and if the circumstances are such as to render it impossible to carry it out at the spot where the vessel was met with the only practicable course is to take the ship to some more convenient locality for the purpose. To do so is not to be looked upon as a new belligerent right, but as an adaptation of the existing right to the modern conditions of commerce. Like all belligerent rights, it must be exercised with due regard for neutral interests, and it would be unreasonable to expect a neutral vessel to make long deviations from her course for this purpose. It is for this reason that we have done all we can to encourage neutral merchantmen on their way to ports contiguous to the enemy country to visit some British port lying on their line of route in order that the necessary examination of the ship's papers, and, if required, of the cargo, can be made under conditions of convenience to the ship herself. The alternative would be to keep a vessel which the naval officers desired to board waiting, it might be for days together, until the weather conditions enabled the visit to be carried out at sea.

No war has yet been waged in which neutral individuals have not occasionally suffered from unjustified belligerent action; no neutral nation has experienced this fact more frequently in the past than Great Britain. The only method by which it is possible to harmonize belligerent action with the rights of neutrals is for the belligerent nation to provide some adequate machinery by which in any such case the facts can be investigated and appropriate redress can be obtained by the neutral individual. In this country such machinery is provided by the powers which are given to the prize court to deal not only with captures but also with claims for compensation. Order V., rule 2, of the British prize court rules provides that where a ship has been captured as prize, but has been subsequently released by the captors, or has by loss, destruction or otherwise ceased to be detained by them, without proceedings for condemnation having been taken, any person interested in the ship (which by order I., rule 2, includes goods) wishing to make a claim for costs and damages in respect thereof shall issue a writ as provided by order II. A writ so issued will initiate a proceeding which will follow its ordinary course in the prize court.

This rule gives the prize court ample jurisdiction to deal with any claim for compensation by a neutral arising from the interference with a ship or goods, by our naval forces. The best evidence that can be given of the discrimination and the moderation with which our naval officers have carried out their duties is to be found in the fact that up to this time no proceedings for the recovery of compensation have been initiated under the rule which I have quoted.

It is the common experience of every war that neutrals whose attempts to engage in suspicious trading are frustrated by a belligerent are wont to have recourse to their government to urge that diplomatic remonstrances should be made on their behalf, and that redress should be obtained for them in this way. When an effective mode of redress is open to them in the courts of a civilized country by which they can obtain adequate satisfaction for any invasion of their rights which is contrary to the law of nations, the only course which is consistent with sound principle is that they should be referred to that mode of redress, and that no diplomatic action should be taken until their legal remedies have been exhausted and they are in a position to show *prima facie* denial of justice.

The course adopted by his majesty's government during the American civil war was in strict accordance with this principle. In spite of remonstrances from many quarters, they placed full reliance on the American prize courts to grant redress to the parties interested in cases of alleged wrongful capture by American ships of

war, and put forward no claims until the opportunities for redress in those courts had been exhausted. The same course was adopted in the Spanish-American war, when all British subjects who complained of captures or detentions of their ships were referred to the prize courts for relief.

Before leaving the subject may I remind your excellency of the fact that at your request you are now supplied immediately by this department with particulars of every ship under American colors which is detained, and of every shipment of cargo in which an American citizen appears to be the party interested? Not only is the fact of detention notified to your excellency, but so far as is practicable the ground upon which the vessel or cargo has been detained is also communicated to you; a concession which enables any United States citizen to take steps at once to protect his interests.

His majesty's government have also done all that lies in their power to insure rapid action when ships are reported in British ports. They realize that the ship and cargo owners may reasonably expect an immediate decision to be taken as to whether the ship may be allowed to proceed and whether her cargo or any part of it must be discharged and put into the prize court. Realizing that the ordinary methods of interdepartmental correspondence might cause delays which could be obviated by another method of procedure, they established several months ago a special committee, on which all the departments concerned are represented. This committee sits daily and is provided with a special clerical staff. As soon as a ship reaches port full particulars are telegraphed to London and the case is dealt with at the next meeting of the committee. Immediate steps being taken to carry out the action decided upon. By the adoption of this procedure it has been found possible to reduce to a minimum the delays to which neutral shipping is exposed by the exercise of belligerent rights and by the necessity, imposed by modern conditions, of examining with care the destination of contraband articles.

Particular attention is directed in your excellency's note to the policy we are pursuing with regard to conditional contraband, especially foodstuffs, and it is there stated that a number of American cargoes have been seized without, so far as your excellency's government are informed, our being in possession of facts which warranted a reasonable belief that the shipments had in reality a belligerent destination, and in spite of the presumption of innocent use due to their being destined to neutral territory. The note does not specify any particular seizures as those which formed the basis of this complaint, and I am therefore not aware whether the passage refers to cargoes which were detained before or since the order in council of the 29th October was issued.

Your excellency will no doubt remember that soon after the outbreak of war an order of his majesty in council was issued under which no distinction was drawn in the application of the doctrine of continuous voyage between absolute contraband and conditional contraband, and which also imposed upon the neutral owner of contraband somewhat drastic conditions as to the burden of proof of the guilt or innocence of the shipment.

The principle that the burden of proof should always be imposed upon the captor has usually been admitted as a theory. In practice, however, it has almost always been otherwise, and any student of the prize courts' decisions of the past or even of modern wars will find that goods seldom escape condemnation unless their owner was in a position to prove that their destination was innocent. An attempt was made some few years ago, in the unratified declaration of London, to formulate some definite rules upon this subject, but time alone can show whether the rules there laid down will stand the test of modern warfare.

The rules which his majesty's government published in the order in council of the 20th August, 1914, were criticized by the United States government as contrary to the generally recog-

nized principles of international law, and as inflicting unnecessary hardship upon neutral commerce, and your excellency will remember the prolonged discussion which took place between us through the month of October with a view to finding some new formulae which should enable us to restrict supplies to the enemy forces and to prevent the supply to the enemy of materials essential for the making of munitions of war, while inflicting the minimum of injury and interference with neutral commerce. It was with this object that the order in council of the 29th of October was issued, under the provisions of which a far greater measure of immunity is conferred upon neutral commerce. In that order the principle of noninterference with conditional contraband on its way to a neutral port is in large measure admitted; only in three cases is the right to seize maintained, and in all those cases the opportunity is given to the claimant of the goods to establish their innocence.

Two of those cases are where the ship's papers afford no information as to the person for whom the goods are intended. It is only reasonable that a belligerent should be entitled to regard as suspicious cases where the shippers of the goods do not choose to disclose the name of the individual who is to receive them. The third case is that of goods addressed to a person in the enemy territory. In the peculiar circumstances of the present struggle, where the forces of the enemy comprise so large a proportion of the population, and where there is so little evidence of shipments on private as distinguished from government account, it is most reasonable that the burden of proof should rest upon the claimant.

The most difficult questions in connection with conditional contraband arise with reference to the shipment of foodstuffs. No country has maintained more stoutly than Great Britain in modern times the principle that a belligerent should abstain from interference with the foodstuffs intended for the civil population. The circumstances of the present struggle are causing his majesty's government some anxiety as to whether the existing rules with regard to conditional contraband, framed as they were with the object of protecting so far as possible the supplies which were intended for the civil population, are effective for the purpose or suitable to the conditions present. The principle, which I have indicated above, is one which his majesty's government have constantly had to uphold against the opposition of continental powers. In the absence of some certainty that the rule would be respected by both parties to this conflict we feel great doubt whether it should be regarded as an established principle of international law.

Your excellency will, no doubt, remember that in 1835, at the time when his majesty's government were discussing with the French government this question of the right to declare foodstuffs not intended for the military forces to be contraband, and when public attention had been drawn to the matter, the Kiel chamber of commerce applied to the German government for a statement of the latter's views on the subject. Prince Bismarck's answer was as follows:

"In answer to their representation of the 1st instant, I reply to the chamber of commerce that any disadvantage our commercial and carrying interests may suffer by the treatment of rice as contraband of war does not justify our opposing a measure which it has been thought fit to take in carrying on a foreign war. Every war is a calamity which entails evil consequences not only on the combatants but also on neutrals. These evils may easily be increased by the interference of a neutral power with the way in which a third carries on the war to the disadvantage of the subjects of the interfering power, and by this means German commerce might be weighted with far heavier losses than a transitory prohibition of the rice trade in Chinese waters. The measure in question has for its object the shortening of the war by increasing the difficulties of the enemy and is a

justifiable step in war if impartially enforced against all neutral ships."

His majesty's government are disposed to think that the same view is still maintained by the German government.

Another circumstance which is now coming to light is that an elaborate machinery has been organized by the enemy for the supply of foodstuffs for the use of the German army from overseas. Under these circumstances it would be absurd to give any definite pledge that in cases where the supplies can be proved to be for the use of the enemy forces they should be given complete immunity by the simple expedient of dispatching them to an agent in a neutral port.

The reason for drawing a distinction between foodstuffs intended for the civil population and those for the armed forces or enemy government disappears when the distinction between the civil population and the armed forces itself disappears.

In any country in which there exists such a tremendous organization for war as now obtains in Germany there is no clear division between those whom the government is responsible for feeding and those whom it is not. Experience shows that the power to requisition will be used to the fullest extent in order to make sure that the wants of the military are supplied, and however much goods may be imported for civil use it is by the military that they will be consumed if military exigencies require it, especially now that the German government have taken control of all the foodstuffs in the country.

I do not wish to overburden this note with statistics, but in proof of my statement as to the unprecedented extent to which supplies are reaching neutral ports I should like to instance the figures of the exports of certain meat products to Denmark during the months of September and October. Denmark is a country which in normal times imports a certain quantity of such products, but exports still more. In 1913, during the above two months, the United States exports of lard to Denmark were nil, as compared with 22,652,598 pounds in the same two months of 1914. The corresponding figures with regard to bacon were: 1913, nil; 1914, 1,022,195 pounds; canned beef, 1913, nil; 1914, 151,200 pounds; pickled and cured beef, 1913, 42,901 pounds; 1914, 156,143 pounds; pickled pork, 1913, nil; 1914, 812,872 pounds.

In the same two months the United States exported to Denmark 280,176 gallons of mineral lubricating oil in 1914, as compared with 179,252 in 1913; to Norway, 335,468 gallons in 1914, as against 151,179 gallons in 1913; to Sweden, 896,193 gallons in 1914, as against 385,476 gallons in 1913.

I have already mentioned the framing of the order in council of the 20th October, and the transmission to your excellency of particulars of ships and cargoes seized as instances of the efforts which we have made throughout the course of this war to meet all reasonable complaints made on behalf of American citizens, and in my note of the 7th January I alluded to the decision of our prize court in the case of the *Miramichi*, as evidencing the liberal principles adopted toward neutral commerce.

I should also like to refer to the steps which we took at the beginning of the war to insure the speedy release of cargo claimed by neutrals on board enemy ships which were captured or detained at the outbreak of war. Under our prize court rules release of such goods can be obtained without the necessity of entering a claim in the prize court if the documents of title are produced to the officer representing his majesty's government and the title to the goods is established to his satisfaction. It was shortly found, however, that this procedure did not provide for the case where the available evidence was so scanty that the officer representing the crown was not justified in consenting to a release. In order, therefore, to ameliorate the situation we established a special committee with full powers to authorize the release of goods without insisting on full evidence of title

being produced. This committee dealt with the utmost expedition with a large number of claims. In the great majority of cases the goods claimed were released at once. In addition to the cases dealt with by this committee a very large amount of cargo was released at once by the procurator general on production of documents. Claimants, therefore, obtained their goods without the necessity of applying to the prize court and of incurring the expense involved in retaining lawyers and without the risk, which was in some cases a considerable one, of the goods being eventually held to be enemy property and condemned. We have reason to know that our action in this matter was highly appreciated by many American citizens.

Another instance of the efforts which his majesty's government have made to deal as leniently as possible with neutral interests may be found in the policy which we have followed with regard to the transfer to a neutral flag of enemy ships belonging to companies which were incorporated in the enemy country, but all of whose shareholders were neutral. The rules applied by the British and by the American prize courts have always treated the flag as conclusive in favor of the captors in spite of neutral proprietary interests (see the case of the *Pedro*, 175 U. S., 354). In several cases, however, we have consented to waive our belligerent rights to treat as enemy vessels ships belonging to companies incorporated in Germany which were subsidiary to and owned by American corporations. The only condition which we have imposed is that these vessels should take no further part in trade with the enemy country.

I have given these indications of the policy which we have followed because I cannot help feeling that if the facts were more fully known as to the efforts which we have made to avoid inflicting any avoidable injury on neutral interests, many of the complaints which have been received by the administration in Washington and which led to the protest which your excellency made to me on the 29th December, would never have been made. My hope is that when the facts which I have set out above are realized, and when it is seen that our naval operations have not diminished American trade with neutral countries, and that the lines on which we have acted are consistent with the fundamental principles of international law, it will be apparent to the government and people of the United States that his majesty's government have hitherto endeavored to exercise their belligerent rights with every possible consideration for the interests of neutrals.

It will still be our endeavor to avoid injury and loss to neutrals, but the announcement by the German government of their intention to sink merchant vessels and their cargoes without verification of their nationality or character, and without making any provision for the safety of noncombatant crews or giving them a chance of saving their lives, has made it necessary for his majesty's government to consider what measures they should adopt to protect their interests. It is impossible for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents and for the other to remain bound by them.

I have the honor, etc., etc.

(Signed)

E. GREY.

AMBASSADOR GERARD TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

American Embassy, Berlin, Feb. 6, 1915.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith two copies of the proclamation of the German admiralty of Feb. 4, 1915, declaring the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland to be comprised within the seat of war, as well as two copies each in German and French of the memorial of the imperial government on this subject and an English translation of the same.

I have, etc.,

JAMES W. GERARD.

(Inclosure 1—Translation.)

PROCLAMATION.

1. The waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English channel, are hereby declared to be war zone. On and after

the 18th of February, 1915, every enemy merchant ship found in the said war zone will be destroyed without its being always possible to avert the dangers threatening the crews and passengers on that account.

2. Even neutral ships are exposed to danger in the war zone, as in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered on January 31 by the British government and of the accidents of naval war, it cannot always be avoided to strike even neutral ships in attacks that are directed at enemy ships.

3. Northward navigation around the Shetland islands in the eastern waters of the North sea and in a strip of not less than thirty miles width along the Netherlands coast is in no danger.

VON POHL,

Chief of the Admiral Staff of the Navy.
Berlin, Feb. 4, 1915.

(Inclosure 2—Translation.)

Memorial of the imperial German government respecting retaliatory measures rendered necessary by the means employed by England contrary to international law in intercepting neutral maritime trade with Germany.

Since the commencement of the present war Great Britain's conduct of commercial warfare against Germany has been a mockery of all the principles of the law of nations. While the British government have by several orders declared that their naval forces should be guided by the stipulations of the declaration of London, they have in reality repudiated this declaration in the most essential points, notwithstanding the fact that their own delegates at the maritime conference of London acknowledged its acts as forming part of existing international law. The British government have placed a number of articles on the contraband list which are not at all, or only very indirectly, capable of use in warfare, and consequently cannot be treated as contraband either under the declaration of London or under the generally acknowledged rules of international law. In addition, they have, in fact, obliterated the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband by confiscating all articles of conditional contraband destined for Germany, whatever may be the port where these articles are to be unloaded, and without regard to whether they are destined for uses of war or peace. They have not even hesitated to violate the declaration of Paris, since their naval forces have captured on neutral ships German property which was not contraband of war. Furthermore, they have gone further than their own orders respecting the declaration of London and caused numerous German subjects capable of bearing arms to be taken from neutral ships and made prisoners of war. Finally, they have declared the North sea in its whole extent to be the seat of war, thereby rendering difficult and extremely dangerous, if not impossible, all navigation on the high seas between Scotland and Norway, so that they have in a way established a blockade of neutral coasts and ports, which is contrary to the elementary principles of generally accepted international law. Clearly all these measures are part of a plan to strike not only the German military operations but also the economic system of Germany, and in the end to deliver the whole German people to reduction by famine by intercepting legitimate neutral commerce by methods contrary to international law.

The neutral powers have in the main acquiesced in the measures of the British government; in particular, they have not been successful in securing the release by the British government of the German subjects and German merchandise illegally taken from their vessels. To a certain extent they have even contributed toward the execution of the measures adopted by England in defiance of the principle of the freedom of the seas by prohibiting the export and transit of goods destined for peaceable purposes in Germany, thus evidently yielding to pressure by England. The German government have in vain called the attention of the neutral powers to the fact that Germany must seriously question

whether it can any longer adhere to the stipulations of the declaration of London, hitherto strictly observed by it, in case England continues to adhere to its practice, and the neutral powers persist in looking with indulgence upon all these violations of neutrality to the detriment of Germany. Great Britain invokes the vital interests of the British empire which are at stake in justification of its violations of the law of nations, and the neutral powers appear to be satisfied with theoretical protests, thus actually admitting the vital interests of a belligerent as a sufficient excuse for methods of waging war of whatever description.

The time has come for Germany also to invoke such vital interests. It therefore finds itself under the necessity, to its regret, of taking military measures against England in retaliation of the practice followed by England. Just as England declared the whole North sea between Scotland and Norway to be comprised within the seat of war, so does Germany now declare the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English channel, to be comprised within the seat of war, and will prevent by all the military means at its disposal all navigation by the enemy in those waters. To this end it will endeavor to destroy, after Feb. 18 next, any merchant vessels of the enemy which present themselves at the seat of war above indicated, although it may not always be possible to avert the dangers which may menace persons and merchandise. Neutral powers are accordingly forewarned not to continue to instruct their crews, passengers or merchandise to such vessels. Their attention is furthermore called to the fact that it is of urgent importance to their own vessels to steer clear of these waters. It is true that the German navy has received instructions to abstain from all violence against neutral vessels recognizable as such; but in view of the hazards of war and of the misuse of the neutral flag ordered by the British government, it will not always be possible to prevent a neutral vessel from becoming the victim of an attack intended to be directed against a vessel of the enemy. It is expressly declared that navigation in the waters north of the Shetland islands is outside the danger zone, as well as navigation in the eastern part of the North sea and in a zone thirty marine miles wide along the Dutch coast.

The German government announces this measure at a time permitting enemy and neutral ships to make the necessary arrangements to reach the ports situated at the seat of war. They hope that the neutral powers will accord consideration to the vital interests of Germany equally with those of England, and will on their part assist in keeping their subjects and their goods far from the seat of war; the more so since they likewise have a great interest in seeing the termination at an early day of the war now ravaging.

Berlin, Feb. 4, 1915.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR
GERARD.
(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 10, 1915.

Please address a note immediately to the imperial German government to the following effect:

The government of the United States, having had its attention directed to the proclamation of the German admiralty issued on the 4th of February, that the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English channel, are to be considered as comprised within the seat of war; that all enemy merchant vessels found in those waters after the 18th instant will be destroyed, although it may not always be possible to save crews and passengers, and that neutral vessels expose themselves to danger within this zone of war because, in view of the misuse of neutral flags said to have been ordered by the British government on the 31st of January and of the contingencies of maritime warfare, it may not be possible always to exempt neutral vessels from

attacks intended to strike enemy ships, feels it to be its duty to call the attention of the imperial German government, with sincere respect and the most friendly sentiments but very candidly and earnestly, to the very serious possibilities of the course of action apparently contemplated under that proclamation.

The government of the United States views those possibilities with such grave concern that it feels it to be its privilege, and indeed its duty in the circumstances, to request the imperial German government to consider before action is taken the critical situation in respect of the relations between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces, in carrying out the policy foreshadowed in the admiralty's proclamation, to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the death of American citizens.

It is of course not necessary to remind the German government that the sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visit and search, unless a blockade is proclaimed and effectively maintained, which this government does not understand to be proposed in this case. To declare or exercise a right to attack and destroy any vessel entering a prescribed area of the high seas without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality and the contraband character of its cargo would be an act so unprecedented in naval warfare that this government is reluctant to believe that the imperial government of Germany in this case contemplates it as possible. The suspicion that enemy ships are using neutral flags improperly can create no just presumption that all ships traversing a prescribed area are subject to the same suspicion. It is to determine exactly such questions that this government understands the right of visit and search to have been recognized.

This government has carefully noted the explanatory statement issued by the imperial German government at the same time with the proclamation of the German admiralty, and takes this occasion to remind the imperial German government very respectfully that the government of the United States is open to none of the criticisms for unneutral action to which the German government believe the governments of certain other neutral nations have laid themselves open; that the government of the United States has not consented to or acquiesced in any measures which may have been taken by the other belligerent nations in the present war which operate to restrain neutral trade, but has, on the contrary, taken in all such matters a position which warrants it in holding those governments responsible in the proper way for any untoward effects upon American shipping which the accepted principles of international law do not justify; and that it therefore regards itself as free in the present instance to take with a clear conscience and upon accepted principles the position indicated in this note.

If the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between the two governments.

If such a deplorable situation should arise, the imperial German government can readily appreciate that the government of the United States would be constrained to hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

The government of the United States, in view of these considerations, which it urges with the

greatest respect and with the sincere purpose of making sure that no misunderstanding may arise and no circumstance occur that might even cloud the intercourse of the two governments, expresses the confident hope and expectation that the imperial German government can and will give assurance that American citizens and their vessels will not be molested by the naval forces of Germany otherwise than by visit and search, though their vessels may be traversing the sea area delimited in the proclamation of the German admiralty.

It is added for the information of the imperial government that representations have been made to his Britannic majesty's government in respect to the unwarranted use of the American flag for the protection of British ships.

BRYAN.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR

W. H. PAGE.

(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 10, 1915.

The department has been advised of the declaration of the German admiralty on Feb. 4, indicating that the British government had on Jan. 31 explicitly authorized the use of neutral flags on British merchant vessels presumably for the purpose of avoiding recognition by German naval forces. The department's attention has also been directed to reports in the press that the captain of the *Lusitania*, acting upon orders or information received from the British authorities, raised the American flag as his vessel approached the British coasts, in order to escape anticipated attacks by German submarines. Today's press reports also contain an alleged official statement of the foreign office defending the use of the flag of a neutral country by a belligerent vessel in order to escape capture or attack by an enemy.

Assuming that the foregoing reports are true, the government of the United States, reserving for future consideration the legality and propriety of the deceptive use of the flag of a neutral power in any case for the purpose of avoiding capture, desires very respectfully to point out to his Britannic majesty's government the serious consequences which may result to American vessels and American citizens if this practice is continued.

The occasional use of the flag of a neutral or an enemy under the stress of immediate pursuit and to deceive an approaching enemy, which appears by the press reports to be represented as the precedent and justification used to support this action, seems to this government a very different thing from an explicit sanction by a belligerent government for its merchant ships generally to fly the flag of a neutral power within certain portions of the high seas which are presumed to be frequented with hostile warships. The formal declaration of such a policy of general misuse of a neutral's flag jeopardizes the vessels of the neutral visiting those waters in a peculiar degree by raising the presumption that they are of belligerent nationality regardless of the flag which they may carry.

In view of the announced purpose of the German admiralty to engage in active naval operations in certain delimited sea areas adjacent to the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the government of the United States would view with anxious solicitude any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters. A policy such as the one which his majesty's government is said to intend to adopt would, if the declaration of the German admiralty is put in force, it seems clear, afford no protection to British vessels, while it would be a serious and constant menace to the lives and vessels of American citizens.

The government of the United States, therefore, trusts that his majesty's government will do all in their power to restrain vessels of British nationality from the deceptive use of the flag of the United States in the sea area defined in the German declaration, since such

practice would greatly endanger the vessels of a friendly power navigating those waters and would even seem to impose upon the government of Great Britain a measure of responsibility for the loss of American lives and vessels in case of an attack by a German naval force.

Please present a note to Sir Edward Grey in the sense of the foregoing and impress him with the grave concern which this government feels in the circumstances in regard to the safety of American vessels and lives in the war zone declared by the German admiralty.

You may add that this government is making earnest representations to the German government in regard to the danger to American vessels and citizens if the declaration of the German admiralty is put into effect.

(Signed)

BRYAN.

THE GERMAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO
AMBASSADOR GERARD.

Berlin, Feb. 16, 1915.

In reference to the note of the 12th instant, relative to the German measures respecting the theater of war in the waters surrounding England, the undersigned has the honor to reply to his excellency the ambassador of the United States, James W. Gerard, as follows:

The Imperial German government have examined the communication of the government of the United States in the same spirit of good will and friendship which seems to have prompted this communication.

The Imperial German government are in entire accord with the government of the United States that it is in the highest degree desirable for all parties to avoid the misunderstanding which might arise from the measures announced by the German admiralty and to avert the intrusion of events calculated to interrupt the most friendly relations which have so happily existed between the two governments up to this time.

On this assurance the German government believe that they may depend on full understanding on the part of the United States, all the more because the action announced by the German admiralty, as was dwelt upon at length in the note of the 4th instant, is in no wise directed against the legitimate trade and navigation of neutral states, but merely represents an act of self-defense which Germany's vital interests force her to take against England's method of conducting maritime war in defiance of international law, which no protest on the part of neutrals has availed to bring into accordance with the legal status generally recognized before the outbreak of hostilities.

In order to exclude all possible doubt on this cardinal point the German government beg to set forth once more, the actual situation.

Up to now Germany has scrupulously observed the existing provisions of international law relative to maritime war. In particular she assented without delay to the proposal made by the American government directly after the war began to ratify the declaration of London and embodied the contents thereof without change in her prize law, even without formally binding herself in this direction. The German government have adhered to these provisions, even where they conflicted with military interests. Our government at the same time have permitted the supply of food by Denmark to England until the present, although they could well have prevented this traffic by means of their naval forces.

In direct opposition to this, England has not shrunk from grave violations of international law wherever she could thereby cripple Germany's peaceable trade with neutral countries. It will not be necessary for the German government to go into great detail on this point, especially since the American note to the British government dated Dec. 23, 1914, which has been brought to their knowledge, has dealt with this point very fully if not very exhaustively on the ground of the experiences of months.

It is conceded that the intention of all these aggressions is to cut off Germany from all

supplies and thereby to deliver up to death by famine a peaceful civilian population, a procedure contrary to law of war and every dictate of humanity.

The neutrals have not been able to prevent this interception of different kinds of trade with Germany contrary to international law. It is true that the American government have protested against England's procedure, and Germany is glad to acknowledge this, but in spite of this protest and the protest of the other neutral governments England has not allowed herself to be dissuaded from the course originally adopted. Thus, the American ship *Wilhelmina* was recently brought into port by England, although her cargo was destined solely for the civil population of Germany and was to be used only for this purpose according to an express declaration of the German government.

In this way the following has been created: Germany is to all intents and purposes cut off from overseas supplies with the toleration, tacit or protesting, of the neutrals regardless of whether it is a question of goods which are absolute contraband or only conditional contraband or not contraband at all, following the law generally recognized before the outbreak of the war. On the other hand, England with the indulgence of neutral governments is not only being provided with such goods as are not contraband or merely conditional contraband, namely, foodstuffs, raw material, et cetera, although these are treated by England when Germany is in question as absolute contraband, but also with goods which have been regularly and unquestionably acknowledged to be absolute contraband. The German government believe that they are obliged to point out very particularly and with the greatest emphasis that a trade in arms exists between American manufacturers and Germany's enemies which is estimated at many hundred million marks.

The German government have given due recognition to the fact that as a matter of form the exercise of rights and the toleration of wrong on the part of neutrals is limited by their pleasure alone and involves no formal breach of neutrality. The German government have not in consequence made any charge of formal breach of neutrality. The German government cannot, however, do otherwise, especially in the interest of absolute clearness in the relations between the two countries, than to emphasize that they, in common with the public opinion in Germany, feel themselves placed at a great disadvantage through the fact that the neutral powers have hitherto achieved no success or only an unmeaning success in their assertion of the right to trade with Germany, acknowledged to be legitimate by international law, whereas they make unlimited use of their right to tolerate trade in contraband with England and our other enemies. Conceded that it is the formal right of neutrals not to protect their legitimate trade with Germany and even to allow themselves knowingly and willingly to be induced by England to restrict such trade, it is on the other hand not less their good right, although unfortunately not exercised, to stop trade in contraband, especially the trade in arms, with Germany's enemies.

In view of this situation the German government see themselves compelled, after six months of patience and watchful waiting, to meet England's murderous method of conducting maritime war with drastic countermeasures. If England invokes the powers of famine as an ally in its struggle against Germany with the intention of leaving a civilized people the alternative of perishing in misery or submitting to the yoke of England's political and commercial will, the German government are to-day determined to take up the gauntlet and to appeal to the same grim ally. They rely on the neutrals who have hitherto tacitly or under protest submitted to the consequences, detrimental to themselves, of England's war of famine to display not less tolerance toward Germany, even if the German measures consti-

tute new forms of maritime war, as has hitherto been the case with the English measures.

In addition to this the German government are determined to suppress with all the means at their disposal the supply of war material to England and her allies and assume at the same time that it is a matter of course that the neutral governments which have hitherto undertaken no action against the trade in arms with Germany's enemies do not intend to oppose the forcible suppression of this trade by Germany.

Proceeding from these points of view, the German admiralty has declared the zone prescribed by it the seat of war; it will obstruct this area of maritime war by mines wherever possible and also endeavor to destroy the merchant vessels of the enemy in any other way.

It is very far, indeed, from the intention of the German government, acting in obedience to these compelling circumstances, ever to destroy neutral lives and neutral property, but on the other hand they cannot be blind to the fact that dangers arise through the action to be carried out against England which menace without discrimination all trade within the area of maritime war. This applies as a matter of course to war mines, which place any ship approaching a mined area in danger, even if the limits of international law are adhered to most strictly.

The German government believe that they are all the more justified in the hope that the neutral powers will become reconciled with this, just as they have with the serious injury caused them thus far by England's measures, because it is their will to do everything in any way compatible with the accomplishment of their purpose for the protection of neutral shipping even within the area of maritime war.

They furnish the first proof of their good will by announcing the measures intended by them at a time not less than two weeks beforehand, in order to give neutral shipping an opportunity to make the necessary arrangements to avoid the threatening danger. The safest method of doing this is to stay away from the area of maritime war. Neutral ships entering the closed waters in spite of this announcement given so far in advance and which seriously impairs the accomplishment of the military purpose against England bear their own responsibility for any unfortunate accidents. The German government on their side expressly decline all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences.

Furthermore, the German government announced merely the destruction of enemy merchant vessels found within the area of maritime war and not the destruction of all merchant vessels, as the American government appear to have erroneously understood. This limitation which the German government have imposed upon themselves impairs the military purpose, especially since the presumption will prevail, even in the case of neutral ships, that they have contraband on board, in view of the interpretation of the idea of contraband in which the English government have indulged as regards Germany and which the German government will accordingly apply against England.

Naturally the imperial government are not willing to waive the right to establish the presence of contraband in the cargoes of neutral ships and, in cases requiring it, to take any action necessary on the grounds established. Finally, the German government are prepared to accord, in conjunction with the American government, the most earnest consideration to any measure that might be calculated to insure the safety of legitimate shipping of neutrals within the seat of war. They cannot, however, overlook the fact that all efforts in this direction are considerably hampered by two circumstances: First, by the misuse of the neutral flag by English merchant vessels, which in the meantime has probably been established beyond a doubt by the American government likewise; second, by the above mentioned trade in contraband, especially war materials, by neutral merchant vessels. In regard to the latter point, the German government ventures to hope that the American government upon reconsideration will

see their way clear to a measure of intervention in accordance with the spirit of true neutrality.

As regards the first point, the secret order of the British admiralty has already been communicated to the American government by Germany. It recommends English merchant vessels to use neutral flags and has in the meantime been confirmed by a statement of the British foreign office which refers to the municipal law of England and characterizes such action as quite unobjectionable. The English merchant marine has followed this counsel without delay, as is probably known to the American government from the cases of the *Lusitania* and *Laertes*. Moreover, the British government have armed English merchant vessels and instructed them to resist by force the German submarines. In these circumstances it is very difficult for the German submarines to recognize neutral merchant vessels as such, for even a search will not be possible in the majority of cases, since the attacks to be anticipated in the case of a disguised English ship would expose the commander conducting a search and the boat itself to the danger of destruction.

The British government would then be in a position to render the German measures illusory if their merchant marine persists in the misuse of neutral flags and neutral vessels are not marked in some other manner admitting of no possible doubt. Germany must, in the exigency into which she has unlawfully been forced, make her measures effective at all events in order thereby to compel her adversary to conduct maritime warfare in accordance with international law and thus to re-establish the freedom of the seas which she has ever advocated and for which she is fighting likewise to-day.

The German government, therefore, welcomes the fact that the American government have made representations to the British government relative to the use of their flag contrary to law and give expression to the expectation that this action will cause England to respect the American flag in future.

In this expectation the commanders of the German submarines have been instructed, as was already stated in the note of 4th instant, to abstain from violence to American merchant vessels when they are recognizable as such.

In order to meet in the safest manner all the consequences of mistaking an American for a hostile merchant vessel the German government recommended that (although this would not apply in the case of danger from mines) the United States convoy their ships carrying peaceable cargoes and traversing the English seat of maritime war in order to make them recognizable. In this connection the German government believe it should be made a condition that only such ships should be convoyed as carry no merchandise which would have to be considered as contraband according to the interpretation applied by England against Germany. The German government are prepared to enter into immediate negotiations with the American government relative to the manner of convoy. They would, however, be particularly grateful if the American government would urgently advise their merchant vessels to avoid the English seat of maritime war at any rate until the flag question is settled.

The German government resign themselves to the confident hope that the American government will recognize the full meaning of the severe struggle which Germany is conducting for her very existence and will gain full understanding of the reasons which prompt Germany and the aims of the measures announced by her from the above explanations and promises.

The German government resign themselves to scrupulous consideration for neutrals hitherto practiced by them they have determined upon the measures planned only under the strongest compulsion of national self-preservation. Should the American government at the eleventh hour succeed in removing, by virtue of the weight which they have the right and ability to throw into the scales of the fate of peoples, the reasons which have made it the imperative duty

of the German government to take the action indicated, should the American government in particular find a way to bring about the observation of the declaration of London on the part of the powers at war with Germany and thereby to render possible for Germany the legitimate supply of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials, the German government would recognize this as a service which could not be too highly estimated in favor of more humane conduct of war and would gladly draw the necessary conclusions from the new situation thus created.

The undersigned requests the ambassador to bring the above to the attention of the American government and avails himself of the opportunity to renew, et cetera. VON JAGOW.

—
 AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
 (Telegram.)

American Embassy, London, Feb. 19, 1915.

Sir Edward Grey has just handed me the following memorandum since your telegram to him was given to the press in Washington. I consented to his proposal to give this memorandum out for publication in Saturday morning newspapers:

The memorandum communicated on the 11th February calls attention in courteous and friendly terms to the action of the captain of the British S. S. Lusitania in raising the flag of the United States of America when approaching British waters and says that the government of the United States feel a certain anxiety in considering the possibility of any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters since the effect of such a policy might be to bring about a menace to the lives and vessels of United States citizens.

It was understood that the German government had announced their intention of sinking British merchant vessels at sight by torpedoes without giving any opportunity of making any provision for saving the lives of noncombatant crews and passengers. It was in consequence of this threat that the Lusitania raised the United States flag on her inward voyage and on her subsequent outward voyage. A request was made by the United States passengers who were embarking on board her that the United States flag should be hoisted presumably to insure their safety. Meanwhile the memorandum from your excellency had been received. His majesty's government did not give any advice to the company as to how to meet this request and it is understood that the Lusitania left Liverpool under the British flag.

It seems unnecessary to say more as regards the Lusitania in particular regard to the use of foreign flags by merchant vessels. The British merchant shipping act makes it clear that the use of the British flag by foreign merchant vessels is permitted in time of war for the purpose of escaping capture. It is believed that in the case of some other nations there is a similar recognition of the same practice with regard to their flags and that none have forbidden it. It would, therefore, be unreasonable to expect his majesty's government to pass legislation forbidding the use of foreign flags by British merchant vessels to avoid capture by the enemy. Now that the German government have announced their intention to sink merchant vessels at sight with their noncombatant crews, cargoes and papers, a proceeding hitherto regarded by the opinion of the world not as war, but as piracy, it is felt that the United States government could not fairly ask the British government to order British merchant vessels to forego the means—always hitherto permitted—of escaping not only capture but the much worse fate of sinking and destruction. Great Britain has always when neutral accorded to the vessels of other states at war liberty to use the British flag as a means of protection against capture, and instances are on record when United States vessels availed themselves of this facility during the American civil war. It would be contrary to fair expectation if now when the condi-

tions are reversed the United States and neutral nations were to grudge to British ships liberty to take similar action. The British government have no intention of advising their merchant shipping to use foreign flags as general practice or to resort to them otherwise than for escaping capture or destruction.

The obligation upon a belligerent warship to ascertain definitely for itself the nationality and character of a merchant vessel before capturing it and "a fortiori" before sinking and destroying it has been universally recognized. If that obligation is fulfilled, hoisting a neutral flag on board a British vessel cannot possibly endanger neutral shipping and the British government hold that if loss to neutrals is caused by disregard of this obligation it is upon the enemy vessel disregarding it and upon the government giving orders that it should be disregarded that the sole responsibility for injury to neutrals ought to rest. PAGE.

—
 THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE.
 (Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 20, 1915.

You will please deliver to Sir Edward Grey the following identic note which we are sending England and Germany.

In view of the correspondence which has passed between this government and Great Britain and Germany respectively, relative to the declaration of a war zone by the German admiralty and the use of neutral flags by British merchant vessels, this government ventures to express the hope that the two belligerent governments may, through reciprocal cessions, find a basis for agreement which will relieve neutral ships engaged in peaceful commerce from the great dangers which they will incur in the high seas adjacent to the coasts of the belligerents.

The government of the United States respectfully suggests that an agreement in terms like the following might be entered into. This suggestion is not to be regarded as in any sense a proposal made by this government, for it of course fully recognizes that it is not its privilege to propose terms of agreement between Great Britain and Germany, even though the matter be one in which it and the people of the United States are directly and deeply interested. It is merely venturing to take the liberty which it hopes may be accorded a sincere friend desirous of embarrassing neither nation involved and of serving, if it may, the common interests of humanity. The course outlined is offered in the hope that it may draw forth the views and elicit the suggestions of the British and German governments on a matter of capital interest to the whole world.

Germany and Great Britain to agree:

1. That neither will sow any floating mines, whether upon the high seas or in territorial waters; that neither will plant on the high seas anchored mines except within cannon range of harbors for defensive purposes only, and that all mines shall bear the stamp of the government planting them and be so constructed as to become harmless if separated from their moorings.
2. That neither will use submarines to attack merchant vessels of any nationality except to enforce the right of visit and search.
3. That each will require their respective merchant vessels not to use neutral flags for the purpose of disguise or ruse de guerre.

Germany to agree:

That all importations of food or foodstuffs from the United States (and from such other neutral countries as may ask it) into Germany shall be consigned to agencies to be designated by the United States government; that these American agencies shall have entire charge and control without interference on the part of the German government of the receipt and distribution of such importations, and shall distribute them solely to retail dealers bearing licenses from the German government entitling them to receive and furnish such food and foodstuffs to noncombatants only; that any violation of the terms of the retailers' licenses shall work a forfeiture

of their rights to receive such food and foodstuffs for this purpose, and that such food and foodstuffs will not be requisitioned by the German government for any purpose whatsoever or be diverted to the use of the armed forces of Germany.

Great Britain to agree:

That food and foodstuffs will not be placed upon the absolute contraband list and that shipments of such commodities will not be interfered with or detained by British authorities if consigned to agencies designated by the United States government in Germany for the receipt and distribution of such cargoes to licensed German retailers for distribution solely to the non-combatant population.

In submitting this proposed basis of agreement this government does not wish to be understood as admitting or denying any belligerent or neutral right established by the principles of international law, but would consider the agreement, if acceptable to the interested powers, a *modus vivendi* based upon expediency rather than legal right and as not binding upon the United States either in its present form or in a modified form until accepted by this government. BRYAN.

AMBASSADOR GERARD TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Telegram.)

American Embassy, Berlin, March 1, 1915.

Following is translation of the German reply: The undersigned has the honor to inform his excellency Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, in reply to the note of the 22d instant that the imperial German government have taken note with great interest of the suggestion of the American government that certain principles for the conduct of maritime war on the part of Germany and England be agreed upon for the protection of neutral shipping. They see therein new evidence of the friendly feelings of the American government toward the German government which are fully reciprocated by Germany.

It is in accordance with Germany's wishes also to have maritime war conducted according to rules which without discriminately restricting one or the other of the belligerent powers in the use of their means of warfare are equally considerate of the interests of neutrals and the dictates of humanity. Consequently it was intimated in the German note of the 16th instant that observation of the declaration of London on the part of Germany's adversaries would create a new situation from which the German government would gladly draw the proper conclusions.

Proceeding from this view, the German government have carefully examined the suggestion of the American government and believe that they can actually see in it a suitable basis for the practical solution of the questions which have arisen.

With regard to the various points of the American note they beg to make the following remarks:

1. With regard to the sowing of mines, the German government would be willing to agree, as suggested, not to use floating mines and to have anchored mines constructed as indicated. Moreover, they agree to put the stamp of the government on all mines to be planted. On the other hand, it does not appear to them to be feasible for the belligerents wholly to forego the use of anchored mines for offensive purposes.

2. The German government would undertake not to use their submarines to attack mercantile of any flag except when necessary to enforce the right of visit and search. Should the enemy nationality of the vessel or the presence of contraband be ascertained submarine would proceed in accordance with the general rules of international law.

3. As provided in the American note, this restriction of the use of the submarines is contingent on the fact that enemy mercantile abstain from the use of the neutral flag and other neutral distinctive marks. It would appear to be a matter of course that such mercantile also

abstain from arming themselves and from all resistance by force, since such procedure contrary to international law would render impossible any action of the submarines in accordance with international law.

4. The regulation of legitimate importations of food into Germany suggested by the American government appears to be in general acceptable. Such regulation would, of course, be confined to importations by sea, but that would on the other hand include indirect importations by way of neutral ports. The German government would, therefore, be willing to make the declarations of the nature provided in the American note so that the use of the imported food and foodstuffs solely by the noncombatant population would be guaranteed. The imperial government must, however, in addition (*) having the importation of other raw material used by the economic system of noncombatants including forage permitted. To that end the enemy governments would have to permit the free entry into Germany of the raw material mentioned in the free list of the declaration of London and to treat materials included in the list of conditional contraband according to the same principles as food and foodstuffs.

The German government venture to hope that the agreement for which the American government have paved the way may be reached after due consideration of the remarks made above, and that in this way peaceable neutral shipping and trade will not have to suffer any more than is absolutely necessary from the unavoidable effects of maritime war. These effects could be still further reduced if, as was pointed out in the German note of the 16th instant, some way could be found to exclude the shipping of munitions of war from neutral countries to belligerents on ships of any nationality.

The German government must, of course, reserve a definite statement of their position until such time as they may receive further information from the American government enabling them to see what obligations the British government are on their part willing to assume.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion, etc. (Signed) VON JAGOW.

Dated Foreign Office, Berlin, Feb. 28, 1915.

*Apparent omission.

GERARD.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(A declaration from the French ambassador in practically identical language was presented at the department at the same time.)

Germany has declared that the English channel, the north and west coasts of France and the waters around the British isles are a war area and has officially notified that all enemy ships found in that area will be destroyed and that neutral vessels may be exposed to danger. This is in effect a claim to torpedo at sight, without regard to the safety of the crew or passengers, any merchant vessel under any flag. As it is not in the power of the German admiralty to maintain any surface craft in these waters, this attack can only be delivered by submarine agency.

The law and custom of nations in regard to attacks on commerce have always presumed that the first duty of the captor of a merchant vessel is to bring it before a prize court where it may be tried, where the regularity of the capture may be challenged and where neutrals may recover their cargoes. The sinking of prizes is in itself a questionable act to be resorted to only in extraordinary circumstances and after provision has been made for the safety of all the crew or passengers, if there are passengers on board. The responsibility for discriminating between neutral and enemy vessels, and between neutral and enemy cargo, obviously rests with the attacking ship, whose duty it is to verify the status and character of the vessel and cargo and to preserve all papers before sinking or even capturing it. So also is the humane duty of providing for the safety of the crews of merchant vessels, whether neutral or enemy, an obligation upon every belligerent.

It is upon this basis that all previous discussions of the law for regulating warfare at sea have proceeded. A German submarine, however, fulfills none of these obligations; she enjoys no local command of the waters in which she operates; she does not take her captures within the jurisdiction of a prize court; she carries no prize crew which she can put on board a prize; she uses no effective means of discriminating between a neutral and an enemy vessel; she does not receive on board for safety the crew and passengers of the vessel she sinks; her methods of warfare are, therefore, entirely outside the scope of any of the international instruments regulating operations against commerce in time of war. The German declaration substitutes indiscriminate destruction for regulated capture. Germany is adopting these methods against peaceful traders and noncombatant crews with the avowed object of preventing commodities of all kinds, including food for the civil population, from reaching or leaving the British isles or northern France.

Her opponents are, therefore, driven to frame retaliatory measures in order in their turn to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany. These measures will, however, be enforced by the British and French governments without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or noncombatant life and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity. The British and French governments will, therefore, hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to condemnation. The treatment of vessels and cargoes which have sailed before this date will not be affected.

CECIL SPRING-RICE.

British Embassy, Washington, March 1, 1915.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR PAGE.
(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, March 5, 1915.

In regard to the recent communications received from the British and French governments concerning restraints upon commerce with Germany, please communicate with the British foreign office in the sense following:

The difficulty of determining action upon the British and French declarations of intended retaliation upon commerce with Germany lies in the nature of the proposed measures in their relation to commerce by neutrals.

While it appears that the intention is to interfere with and take into custody all ships, both outgoing and incoming, trading with Germany, which is in effect a blockade of German ports, the rule of blockade that a ship attempting to enter or leave a German port regardless of the character of its cargo may be condemned is not asserted.

The language of the declaration is: "The British and French governments will, therefore, hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to condemnation."

The first sentence claims a right pertaining only to a state of blockade. The last sentence proposes a treatment of ships and cargoes as if no blockade existed. The two together present a proposed course of action previously unknown to international law.

As a consequence, neutrals have no standard by which to measure their rights or to avoid danger to their ships and cargoes. The paradoxical situation thus created should be changed and the declaring powers ought to assert whether they rely upon the rules governing a blockade or the rules applicable when no blockade exists.

The declaration presents other perplexities.

The last sentence quoted indicates that the rules of contraband are to be applied to cargoes detained. The rule covering noncontraband articles carried in neutral bottoms is that the cargoes shall be released and the ships allowed to proceed. This rule cannot, under the first

sentence quoted, be applied as to destination. What then is to be done with a cargo of non-contraband goods detained under the declaration? The same question may be asked as to conditional contraband cargoes.

The foregoing comments apply to cargoes destined for Germany. Cargoes coming out of German ports present another problem under the terms of the declaration. Under the rules governing enemy exports only goods owned by enemy subjects in enemy bottoms are subject to seizure and condemnation. Yet by the declaration it is purposed to seize and take into port all goods of enemy "ownership and origin." The word "origin" is particularly significant. The origin of goods destined to neutral territory on neutral ships is not and never has been a ground for forfeiture except in case a blockade is declared and maintained. What then would the seizure amount to in the present case except to delay the delivery of the goods? The declaration does not indicate what disposition would be made of such cargoes if owned by a neutral or if owned by an enemy subject. Would a different rule be applied according to ownership? If so, upon what principles of international law would it rest? And upon what rule if no blockade is declared and maintained could the cargo of a neutral ship sailing out of a German port be condemned? If it is not condemned, what other legal course is there but to release it?

While this government is fully alive to the possibility that the methods of modern naval warfare, particularly in the use of the submarine for both defensive and offensive operations, may make the former means of maintaining a blockade a physical impossibility, it feels that it can be urged with great force that there should be also some limit to "the radius of activity," and especially so if this action by the belligerents can be construed to be a blockade. It would certainly create a serious state of affairs if, for example, an American vessel laden with a cargo of German origin should escape the British patrol in European waters only to be held up by a cruiser off New York and taken into Halifax.

Similar cablegram sent to Paris. BRYAN.

AMBASSADOR SHARP TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Telegram.)

American Embassy, Paris, March 14, 1915.

French government replies as follows:

In a letter dated March 7 your excellency was good enough to draw my attention to the views of the government of the United States regarding the recent communications from the French and British governments concerning a restriction to be laid upon commerce with Germany. According to your excellency's letter, the declaration made by the allied governments presents some uncertainty as regards its application, concerning which the government of the United States desires to be enlightened in order to determine what attitude it should take.

At the same time your excellency notified me that while granting the possibility of using new methods of retaliation against the new use to which submarines have been put, the government of the United States was somewhat apprehensive that the allied belligerents might (if their action is to be construed as constituting a blockade) capture in waters near America any ships which might have escaped the cruisers patrolling European waters. In acknowledging receipt of your excellency's communication I have the honor to inform you that the government of the republic has not failed to consider this point as presented by the government of the United States, and I beg to specify clearly the conditions of application, as far as my government is concerned, of the declaration of the allied governments. As well set forth by the federal government the old methods of blockade cannot be entirely adhered to in view of the use Germany has made of her submarines, and also by reason of the geographical situation of that country. In answer to the challenge to the neutrals, as well as to its own adversaries, con-

tained in the declaration by which the German imperial government stated that it considered the seas surrounding Great Britain and the French coast on the channel as a military zone, and warned neutral vessels not to enter the same on account of the danger they would run, the allied governments have been obliged to examine what measures they could adopt to interrupt all maritime communication with the German empire and thus keep it blockaded by the naval power of the two allies, at the same time, however, safeguarding as much as possible the legitimate interests of neutral powers and respecting the laws of humanity, which no crime of their enemy will induce them to violate.

The government of the republic, therefore, reserves to itself the right of bringing into a French or allied port any ship carrying a cargo presumed to be of German origin, destination or ownership, but it will not go to the length of seizing any neutral ship except in case of contraband. The discharged cargo shall not be confiscated. In the event of a neutral proving his lawful ownership of merchandise destined to Germany, he shall be entirely free to dispose of same, subject to certain conditions. In case the owner of the goods is a German they shall simply be sequestered during the war.

Merchandise of enemy origin shall only be sequestered when, at the same time, the property of an enemy; merchandise belonging to neutrals shall be held at the disposal of its owner to be returned to the port of departure.

As your excellency will observe, these measures, while depriving the enemy of important resources, respect the rights of neutrals and will not in any way jeopardize private property, as even the enemy owner will only suffer from the suspension of the enjoyment of his rights during the term of hostilities.

The government of the republic, being desirous of allowing neutrals every facility to enforce their claims, has decided to give the prize court (an independent tribunal) cognizance of these questions, and in order to give the neutrals as little trouble as possible it has specified that the prize court shall give sentence within eight days, counting from the date on which the case shall have been brought before it.

I do not doubt, Mr. Ambassador, that the federal government, comparing on the one hand the unspeakable violence with which the German military government threatens neutrals, the criminal actions unknown in maritime annals already perpetrated against neutral property and ships, and even against the lives of neutral subjects or citizens, and on the other hand, the measures adopted by the allied governments of France and Great Britain respecting the laws of humanity and the rights of individuals, will readily perceive that the latter have not overstepped their strict rights as belligerents.

Finally, I am anxious to assure you that it is not and it has never been the intention of the government of the republic to extend the action of its cruisers against enemy merchandise beyond European seas, the Mediterranean included.

SHARP.

AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Telegram.)

American Embassy, London, March 15, 1915.
Following is the full text of a memorandum dated March 13, which Grey handed me to-day:
On the 22d of February last, I received a communication from your excellency of the identic note addressed to his majesty's government and to Germany, respecting an agreement on certain points as to the conduct of the war at sea. The reply to the German government to this note has been published and it is not understood from the reply that the German government are prepared to abandon the practice of sinking British merchant vessels by submarines, and it is evident from their reply that they will not abandon the use of mines for offensive purposes on the high seas as contrasted with the use of mines for defensive purposes only within cannon range of their own harbors, as suggested by the

government of the United States. This being so, it might appear unnecessary for the British government to make any further reply than to take note of the German answer. We desire, however, to take the opportunity of making a fuller statement of the whole position and of our feeling with regard to it. We recognize with sympathy the desire of the government of the United States to see the European war conducted in accordance with the previously recognized rules of international law and the dictates of humanity. It is thus that the British forces have conducted the war and we are not aware that these forces, either naval or military, can have laid to their charge any improper proceedings, either in the conduct of hostilities or in the treatment of prisoners or wounded. On the German side it has been very different.

1. The treatment of civilian inhabitants in Belgium and the north of France has been made public by the Belgian and French governments and by those who have had experience of it at first hand. Modern history affords no precedent for the sufferings that have been inflicted on the defenseless and noncombatant population in the territory that has been in German military occupation. Even the food of the population was confiscated until in Belgium an international commission, largely influenced by American generosity and conducted under American auspices, came to the relief of the population and secured from the German government a promise to spare what food was still left in the country, though the Germans still continue to make levies in money upon the defenseless population for the support of the German army.

2. We have from time to time received most terrible accounts of the barbarous treatment to which British officers and soldiers have been exposed after they have been taken prisoner while being conveyed to German prison camps; one or two instances have already been given to the United States government founded upon authentic and first hand evidence which is beyond doubt. Some evidence has been received of the hardships to which British prisoners of war are subjected in the prison camps, contrasting, we believe, most unfavorably with the treatment of German prisoners in this country. We have proposed, with the consent of the United States government, that a commission of United States officers should be permitted in each country to inspect the treatment of prisoners of war. The United States government have been unable to obtain any reply from the German government to this proposal and we remain in continuing anxiety and apprehension as to the treatment of British prisoners of war in Germany.

3. At the very outset of the war a German mine layer was discovered laying a mine field on the high seas. Further mine fields have been laid from time to time without warning and so far as we know are still being laid on the high seas, and many neutral as well as British vessels have been sunk by them.

4. At various times during the war German submarines have stopped and sunk British merchant vessels, thus making the sinking of merchant vessels a general practice, though it was admitted previously, if at all, only as an exception, the general rule to which the British government have adhered being that merchant vessels, if captured, must be taken before a prize court. In one case already quoted in a note to the United States government, a neutral vessel carrying foodstuffs to an unfortified town in Great Britain has been sunk. Another case is now reported in which a German armed cruiser has sunk an American vessel, the William P. Frye, carrying a cargo of wheat from Seattle to Queenstown. In both cases the cargoes were presumably destined for the civil population. Even the cargoes in such circumstances should not have been condemned without the decision of a prize court, much less should the vessels have been sunk. It is to be noted that both these cases occurred before the detention by the British authorities of the Wilhelmina and her cargo of foodstuffs which the German government allege is the justification for their own

action. The Germans have announced their intention of sinking British merchant vessels by torpedo without notice and without any provision for the safety of the crew. They have already carried out this intention in the case of neutral as well as of British vessels, and a number of noncombatant and innocent lives on British vessels, unarmed and defenseless, have been destroyed in this way.

5. Unfortified, open and defenseless towns, such as Scarborough, Yarmouth and Whitby, have been deliberately and wantonly bombarded by German ships of war, causing in some cases considerable loss of civilian life, including women and children.

6. German air craft have dropped bombs on the east coast of England where there were no military or strategic points to be attacked. On the other hand, I am aware of but two criticisms that have been made on British action in all these respects: (1) It is said that the British naval authorities also have laid some anchored mines on the high seas. They have done so, but the mines were anchored and so constructed that they would be harmless if they went adrift and no mines whatever were laid by the British naval authorities till many weeks after the Germans had made a regular practice of laying mines on the high seas. (2) It is said that the British government have departed from the view of international law which they had previously maintained that foodstuffs destined for the civil population should never be interfered with, this charge being founded on the submission to a prize court of the cargo of the *Wilhelmina*. The special considerations affecting this cargo have already been presented in a memorandum to the United States government and I need not repeat them here. Inasmuch as the stoppage of all foodstuffs is an admitted consequence of blockade, it is obvious that there can be no universal rule based on considerations of morality and humanity which is contrary to this practice. The right to stop foodstuffs destined for the civil population must, therefore, in any case be admitted if any effective blockade is to be maintained. If the enemy is drawn, announced and maintained. Moreover, independently of rights arising from belligerent action in the nature of blockade, some other nations, differing from the opinion of the governments of the United States and Great Britain, have held that to stop the food of the civil population is a natural and legitimate method of bringing pressure to bear on an enemy country as it is upon the defense of a besieged town. It is also upheld on the authority of both Prince Bismarck and Count Caprivi, and, therefore, presumably is not repugnant to German morality. The following are the quotations from Prince Bismarck and Count Caprivi on this point. Prince Bismarck in answering in 1885 an application from the Kiel chamber of commerce for a statement of the view of the German government on the question of the right to declare as contraband foodstuffs that were not intended for military forces, said: "I refer to the chamber of commerce that any disadvantage our commercial and carrying interests may suffer by the treatment of rice as contraband of war does not justify our opposing a measure which it has been thought fit to take in carrying on a foreign war. Every war is a calamity which entails evil consequences, not only on the combatants, but also on neutrals. These evils may easily be increased by the interference of a neutral power with the way in which a third carries on the war to the disadvantage of the subjects of the interfering power and by this means German commerce might be weighted with far heavier losses than a transitory prohibition of the rice trade in Chinese waters. The measure in question has for its object the shortening of the war by increasing the difficulties of the enemy, and is a justifiable step in war if impartially enforced against all neutral ships." Count Caprivi, during a discussion in the German Reichstag on the 4th of March, 1892, on the subject of the importance of international protection for private property at sea, made the following statements: "A country may be dependent for

her food or for her raw products upon her trade. In fact, it may be absolutely necessary to destroy the enemy's trade." * * * "The private introduction of provisions into Paris was prohibited during the siege, and in the same way a nation would be justified in preventing the import of food and raw produce." The government of Great Britain have frankly declared, in concert with the government of France, their intention to meet the German attempt to stop all supplies of every kind from leaving or entering British or French ports by themselves stopping supplies going to or from Germany for this end. The British fleet has instituted a blockade, effectively controlling by cruiser "cordon" all passage to and from Germany by sea. The difference between the two policies is, however, that while our object is the same as that of Germany, we propose to attain it without sacrificing neutral ships or noncombatant lives or inflicting upon neutrals the damage that must be entailed when a vessel and its cargo are sunk without notice, examination or trial. I must emphasize again that this measure is a natural and necessary consequence of the unprecedented methods repugnant to all law and morality, which have been described. The fact that Germany began to adopt at the very outset of the war and the effects of which have been constantly accumulating. PAGE.

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 AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE TO THE SECRETARY
 OF STATE.
 (Telegram.)

American Embassy, London, March 15, 1915.
 Following is the full text of a note, dated today, and an order in council I have just received from Grey:

1. His majesty's government have had under careful consideration the inquiries which, under instructions from your government, your excellency addressed to me on the 8th instant regarding the scope and mode of application of the measures foreshadowed in the British and French declarations of the 1st of March for restricting the trade of Germany. Your excellency explained and illustrated by reference to certain contingencies the difficulty of the United States government in adopting a definite attitude toward these measures by reason of uncertainty regarding their bearing upon the commerce of neutral countries.

2. I can at once assure your excellency that subject to the paramount necessity of restricting German trade his majesty's government have made it their first aim to minimize inconvenience to neutral commerce. From the accompanying copy of the order in council, which is to be published to-day, you will observe that a wide discretion is afforded to the prize court in dealing with the trade of neutrals in such manner as may in the circumstances be deemed just and that full provision is made to facilitate claims by persons interested in any goods placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court under the order. I apprehend that the perplexities to which your excellency refers will for the most part be dissipated by the perusal of this document and that it is only necessary for me to add certain explanatory observations.

3. The effect of the order in council is to confer certain powers upon the executive officers of his majesty's government. The extent to which those powers will be actually exercised and the degree of severity with which the measures of blockade authorized will be put into operation are matters which will depend on the administrative orders issued by the government and the decisions of the authorities specially charged with the duty of dealing with individual ships and cargoes, according to the merits of each case. The United States government may rest assured that the instructions to be issued by his majesty's government to the fleet and to the customs officials and executive committees concerned will impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost dispatch consistent with the object in view and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as may be compatible with that object, which is, succinctly

stated, to establish a blockade to prevent vessels from carrying goods for or coming from Germany.

His majesty's government have felt most reluctant at the moment of initiating a policy of blockade to exact from neutral ships all the penalties attaching to a breach of blockade. In their desire to alleviate the burden which the existence of a state of war at sea must inevitably impose on neutral sea-borne commerce, they declare their intention to refrain altogether from the exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes, which belligerents have always claimed in respect of breaches of blockade. They restrict their claim to the stopping of cargoes destined for or coming from the enemy's territory.

5. As regards cotton, full particulars of the arrangements contemplated have already been explained. It will be admitted that every possible regard has been had to the legitimate interests of the American cotton trade.

6. Finally, in reply to the penultimate paragraph of your excellency's note, I have the honor to state that it is not intended to interfere with neutral vessels carrying enemy cargo of noncontraband nature outside European waters, including the Mediterranean.

Order in Council.

Whereas, the German government has issued certain orders which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to declare the waters surrounding the united kingdom a military area, in which all British and allied merchant vessels will be destroyed, irrespective of the safety of the lives of passengers and crew, and in which neutral shipping will be exposed to similar danger in view of the uncertainties of naval warfare; and,

Whereas, in a memorandum accompanying the said orders neutrals are warned against intrusting crews, passengers or goods to British or allied ships;

Whereas, such attempts on the part of the enemy give to his majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation; and,

Whereas, his majesty has therefore decided to adopt further measures in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, though such measures will be enforced without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or noncombatant life and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity; and,

Whereas, the allies of his majesty are associated with him in the steps now to be announced for restricting further the commerce of Germany;

His majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. No merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st of March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage to any German port.

Unless the vessel receives a pass enabling her to proceed to some neutral or allied port to be named in the pass, goods on board any such vessel must be discharged in a British port and placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court. Goods so discharged, not being contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of his majesty, be restored by order of the court, upon such terms as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just, to the person entitled thereto.

2. No merchant vessel which sailed from any German port after the 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage with any goods on board laden at such port.

All goods laden at such port must be discharged in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of his majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the prize court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into court and dealt with in such manner as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided, that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of court until the conclusion of peace, except on the applica-

tion of the proper officer of the crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this order.

Provided also, that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property laden at such enemy port on the application of the proper officer of the crown.

3. Every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st March, 1915, on her way to a port other than a German port, carrying goods with an enemy destination, or which are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court, and, unless they are contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of his majesty, be restored by order of the court, upon such terms as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just to the person entitled thereto.

Provided, that this article shall not apply in any case falling within articles 2 or 4 of this order.

4. Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after the 1st March, 1915, having on board goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court, and if not requisitioned for the use of his majesty shall be detained or sold under the direction of the prize court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into court and dealt with in such manner as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided, that no proceeds of sale of such goods shall be paid out of court until the conclusion of peace except on the application of the proper officer of the crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this order.

Provided also, that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property of enemy origin on the application of the proper officer of the crown.

5. Any person claiming to be interested in, or to have any claim in respect of, any goods (not being contraband of war) placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court under this order, or in the proceeds of such goods, may forthwith issue a writ in the prize court against the proper officer of the crown and apply for an order that the goods should be restored to him, or that their proceeds should be paid to him, or for such other order as the circumstances of the case may require.

The practice and procedure of the prize court shall, so far as applicable, be followed mutatis mutandis in any proceedings consequential upon this order.

6. A merchant vessel which has cleared for a neutral port from a British or allied port, or which has been allowed to pass, having an ostensible destination to a neutral port, and proceeds to an enemy port, shall, if captured on any subsequent voyage, be liable to condemnation.

7. Nothing in this order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this order.

8. Nothing in this order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for or originating in Germany or belonging to German subjects shall enjoy the protection of its flag.

PAGE.

AMBASSADOR SHARP TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Extract).

American Embassy, Paris, March 30, 1915.
Sir: I have the honor to inclose to you herewith the text of a decree, dated the 13th instant, relative to the treatment of merchandise belonging to subjects of the German empire, or coming from Germany, or shipped to Germany, having gone to sea after the promulgation of this

decree. Preceding this decree is the text of a report, dated the 12th instant, made by the ministers for foreign affairs, finance, war and marine, to the president of the republic and following it is the text of an official declaration, dated the 1st instant, both relative to the decree above mentioned.

I have, etc.,

WM. G. SHARP.

(Inclosure 1—Translation.)

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Paris, March 12, 1915.

Mr. President: The German government has decreed certain measures which in violation of the usages of war are aimed at declaring the waters which encircle northern France and the united kingdom a military zone in which all allied merchant vessels shall be destroyed without regard for the lives of the crew and the noncombatant passengers and in which neutral shipping will be exposed to the same dangers.

In a memorandum accompanying the publication of the aforesaid measures neutrals are warned not to embark sailors, passengers or cargo on ships belonging to the allies.

Such pretensions on the part of the enemy give to the allied governments the right to respond by preventing every kind of merchandise from reaching or leaving Germany. However, the allied governments never intend to follow their enemy in the cruel and barbarous methods of which he habitually makes use, and the measures to which they have been obliged to have recourse shall not in their intention carry any risk for neutral vessels or for the lives of neutrals or noncombatants and shall be applied in strict conformity with the laws of humanity.

It is under these conditions and in this spirit that the joint declaration hereto annexed, notified to the allied governments on March 1, 1915, has been conceived, and in which are drafted the terms of the decree which we have the honor to submit for your high approval.

We beg you to accept, Mr. President, the assurances of our profound respect.

(Signed) A. RIBOT,

Minister of Finance.

(Signed) VICTOR AUGAGNEUR,

Minister of Marine.

(Signed) DELCASSE,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) A. MILLERAND,

Minister of War.

(Inclosure 2—Translation.)

DECREE.

The president of the French republic on the report of the minister for foreign affairs, the minister of finance, the minister of war and the minister of marine decrees:

Article 1. All goods belonging to subjects of the German empire, either shipped from or to Germany and having taken the sea since the promulgation of this present decree, shall be stopped by the cruisers of the republic.

All territory occupied by the German armed forces is assimilated to German territory.

Art. 2. All articles and goods either of German brand or manufacture, or made in Germany, the products of German soil, as well as all articles and merchandise, whatsoever the point of departure of which, either direct or in transit, is in German territory, shall be considered as merchandise coming from Germany.

However, the present stipulation shall not apply to articles or merchandise which the subject of a neutral country may prove to have brought lawfully into a neutral country prior to the promulgation of the present decree or of which he may prove that he was in regular and lawful possession prior to the said promulgation.

Art. 2. All articles and merchandise whatsoever shipped either direct or in transit to Germany or to a country close to Germany, whenever the documents accompanying said articles or merchandise shall not show proof that their ultimate and true destination is in a neutral country, shall be considered as merchandise destined for Germany.

Art. 4. Neutral vessels on board of which shall be found merchandise falling within article 1 shall be conducted to a French or allied port. In the event of the vessel being brought to a French port the merchandise shall be unloaded unless otherwise provided as hereinafter stipulated. The vessel shall afterward be liberated.

All merchandise recognized as belonging to German subjects shall be placed under sequestration or sold, the proceeds thereof being deposited at the Caisse des Depots et Consignations until the conclusion of peace to the account of the persons entitled thereto.

All merchandise belonging to neutrals and coming from Germany shall be held at the disposal of their neutral owners to be reshipped to their port of departure within a delay which shall be determined. After expiration of the said delay the said merchandise shall be subject to requisition or sold for the account and at the expense and risk of the owners.

Merchandise belonging to neutrals and bound for Germany shall be held at the disposal of the neutral owners, either to be returned to the port of departure or to be sent to any other French, allied or neutral port as may be authorized. In either case a period of time shall be fixed, at the expiration of which the merchandise shall be subject to requisition or sold for the account and at the expense and risk of the owner.

Art. 5. In exceptional cases, at the suggestion of the minister for foreign affairs, approved by the minister of war, the minister of marine may grant authorization for the passage of a specified cargo or a certain special category of merchandise destined to or coming from a specified neutral country.

Goods coming from Germany shall only be authorized to pass when they shall have been loaded in a neutral port after having paid the customs duty of the neutral country.

Art. 6. Nothing in this decree shall be deemed to affect the provisions decreed regarding merchandise declared absolute or conditional contraband of war.

Art. 7. The question as to whether the captured merchandise belongs to German subjects or is bound to or from Germany shall be decided before a prize court as hereinafter provided.

Within two days from the arrival of the captured ship, the ship's papers and other documents justifying the capture shall be sent by the prize service of the port through the minister of marine to the commissioner representing the government at the prize court, who will immediately notify the president of the said court.

The president shall convene the court, which shall declare sentence upon the said document within eight days of the registration of the dossier at the court. Notwithstanding the said delay, the court shall always be entitled to order any investigation which may appear to it advisable and to grant, if necessary, to the parties who may so demand, sufficient time to justify their rights.

The decision of the prize court shall be transmitted to the minister of marine, who shall be directed to execute same.

Art. 8. The minister for foreign affairs, the minister of finance, the minister of war and the minister of marine shall be directed, in so far as they are respectively concerned, to execute the present decree.

Done at Paris, March 13, 1915.

(Signed) R. POINCARE.

By the President of the Republic.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) DELCASSE.

The Minister of Finance.

(Signed) A. RIBOT.

The Minister of War.

(Signed) A. MILLERAND.

The Minister of Marine.

(Signed) VICTOR AUGAGNEUR.

(Inclosure 3—Translation.)

Annex.

DECLARATION.

Germany has declared the English channel, the northern and western coasts of France as well

as the waters surrounding the British Isles to be a "war zone," and has officially proclaimed that "all enemy vessels found in this zone will be destroyed and that neutral vessels there might be in danger." This is in reality a claim to torpedo at sight, without regard for the safety of crew and passengers, any merchant vessel under any flag. As it is not in the power of the German admiralty to maintain any vessel on the surface in these waters, this attack can only be carried out by submarine means. International law and the custom of nations regarding attack against commerce have always presumed that the first duty of the captor of a merchant vessel is to take it before a prize court where it can be judged, where regularity of the capture can be determined and where neutrals may recover their cargo. To sink a captured vessel is in itself a questionable act to which recourse can be had only under extraordinary circumstances and after measures have been taken to assure the safety of all the crew and the passengers, if there are passengers on board. The responsibility of distinguishing between neutral and enemy cargo as well as between neutral and enemy vessels is manifestly incumbent on the attacking vessel, whose duty it is to verify the status and the character of the vessel and its cargo as well as to place all papers in safety before sinking or even making a capture. Also the duty toward humanity consisting in assuring the safety of crews of merchant vessels, whether they are neutral or enemy, is an obligation for every belligerent. It is on this basis that all previous discussions of the law aiming at regulating the conduct of war at sea have been conducted.

In fact, a German submarine is incapable of fulfilling any one of these obligations. It exercises no local power on the waters in which it operates. It does not bring its capture within the jurisdiction of a prize court. It does not carry any prize crew which it can put aboard a prize. It employs no effective means of distinguishing between a neutral and an enemy vessel. It does not, by taking them on board, assure the safety of the crew and passengers of the vessel which it sinks. Its methods of war are consequently entirely outside the observance of all international texts governing operations against commerce in time of war. The German declaration substitutes for regulated capture blind destruction.

Germany adopts these methods against peaceful merchants and noncombatant crews with the avowed intention of preventing merchandise of every kind (including provisions for feeding the civil population) from entering or leaving the British Isles and northern France. Her adversaries are consequently forced to have recourse to measures of retaliation so as to prevent reciprocally merchandise of all kinds from reaching or leaving Germany. However, these measures will be enforced by the French and British governments without risk either for the vessels or the lives of neutrals and of noncombatants, and in strict conformity with humane principles.

Consequently, the French government and the British government consider themselves free to stop and conduct into their ports vessels carrying merchandise presumably destined for the enemy, property of the enemy or coming from the enemy. These vessels will not be confiscated unless they shall be liable to be condemned for other reasons. The treatment of vessels and cargoes which have gone to sea before this date will not be modified.

March 1, 1915.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE.
(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, March 30, 1915.
You are instructed to deliver the following to his majesty's government:

The government of the United States has given careful consideration to the subjects treated in the British notes of March 13 and March 15, and to the British order in council of the latter date.

These communications contain matters of grave importance to neutral nations. They appear to

menace their rights of trade and intercourse not only with belligerents but also with one another. They call for frank comment in order that misunderstandings may be avoided. The government of the United States deems it its duty, therefore, speaking in the sincerest spirit of friendship, to make its own view and position with regard to them unmistakably clear.

The order in council of the 15th of March would constitute, were its provisions to be actually carried into effect as they stand, a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area, and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace.

This government takes it for granted that there can be no question what those rights are. A nation's sovereignty over its own ships and citizens under its own flag on the high seas in time of peace is, of course, unlimited, and that sovereignty suffers no diminution in time of war, except in so far as the practice and consent of civilized nations has limited it by the recognition of certain now clearly determined rights which it is conceded may be exercised by nations which are at war.

A belligerent nation has been conceded the right of visit and search and the right of capture and condemnation, if upon examination a neutral vessel is found to be engaged in unnatural service or to be carrying contraband of war intended for the enemy's government or armed forces. It has been conceded the right to establish and maintain a blockade of an enemy's ports and coasts and to capture and condemn any vessel taken in trying to break the blockade. It is even conceded the right to detain and take to its own ports for judicial examination all vessels which it suspects for substantial reasons to be engaged, in unnatural or contraband service and to condemn them if the suspicion is sustained. But such rights, long clearly defined both in doctrine and practice, have hitherto been held to be the only permissible exceptions to the principle of universal equality of sovereignty on the high seas as between belligerents and nations not engaged in war.

It is confidently assumed that his majesty's government will not deny that it is a rule sanctioned by general practice that, even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition or confiscation.

Moreover, the rules of the declaration of Paris of 1856—among them that free ships make free goods—will hardly at this day be disputed by the signatories of that solemn agreement.

His majesty's government, like the government of the United States, have often and explicitly held that these rights represent the best usage of warfare in the dealings of belligerents with neutrals at sea. In this connection I desire to direct attention to the opinion of the chief justice of the United States in the case of the *Peterhof*, which arose out of the civil war, and to the fact that that opinion was unanimously sustained in the award of the arbitration commission of 1871, to which the case was presented at the request of Great Britain. From that time to the declaration of London of 1909, adopted with modifications by the order in council of the 23d of October last, these rights have not been seriously questioned by the British government. And no claim on the part of Great Britain of any justification for interfering with these clear rights of the United States and its citizens as neutrals could be admitted. To admit it would be to assume an attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain which would be obviously inconsistent with the solemn obligations of this government in the present circumstances, and for Great Britain to make such a claim would be for her to abandon and set at naught the principles for which she has con-

sistently and earnestly contended in other times and circumstances.

The note of his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs which accompanies the order in council, and which bears the same date, notifies the government of the United States of the establishment of a blockade which is, if defined by the terms of the order in council, to include all the coasts and ports of Germany and every port of possible access to enemy territory. But the novel and quite unprecedented feature of that blockade, if we are to assume it to be properly so defined, is that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts, bars access to them and subjects all neutral ships seeking to approach them to the same suspicion that would attach to them were they bound for the ports of the enemies of Great Britain, and to unusual risks and penalties.

It is manifest that such limitations, risks and liabilities placed upon the ships of a neutral power on the high seas, beyond the right of visit and search and the right to prevent the shipment of contraband already referred to, are a distinct invasion of the sovereign rights of the nation whose ships, trade or commerce is interfered with.

The government of the United States is, of course, not oblivious to the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated. It might be ready to admit that the old form of "close" blockade with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports is no longer practicable in face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines and aircraft, but it can hardly be maintained that, whatever form of effective blockade may be made use of, it is impossible to conform at least to the spirit and principles of the established rules of war. If the necessities of the case should seem to render it imperative that the cordon of blockading vessels be extended across the approaches to any neighboring neutral port or country, it would seem clear that it would still be easily practicable to comply with the well recognized and reasonable prohibition of international law against the blockading of neutral ports by according free admission and exit to all lawful traffic with neutral ports through the blockading cordon. This traffic would, of course, include all outward bound traffic from the neutral country and all inward bound traffic to the neutral country except contraband in transit to the enemy. Such procedure need not conflict in any respect with the rights of the belligerent maintaining the blockade, since the right would remain with the blockading vessels to visit and search all ships either entering or leaving the neutral territory which they were in fact but not of right visiting.

The government of the United States notes that in the order in council his majesty's government give as their reason for entering upon a course of action which they are aware is without precedent in modern warfare the necessity they conceive themselves to have been placed under to retaliate upon their enemies for measures of a similar nature which the latter have announced it their intention to adopt and which they have to some extent adopted; but the government of the United States, recalling the principles upon which his majesty's government have hitherto been scrupulous to act, interprets this as merely a reason for certain extraordinary activities on the part of his majesty's naval forces and not as an excuse for or prelude to any unlawful action. If the course pursued by the present enemies of Great Britain should prove to be in fact tainted by illegality and disregard of the principles of war sanctioned by enlightened nations, it cannot be supposed, and this government does not for a moment suppose, that his majesty's government would wish the same taint to attach to their own actions or would cite such illegal acts as in any sense or degree a justification for similar practices on their part in so far as they affect neutral rights.

It is thus that the government of the United States interprets the language of the note of his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs which accompanies the copy of the order in council which was handed to the ambassador of the United States near the government in London and by him transmitted to Washington.

This government notes with gratification that "wide discretion is afforded to the prize court in dealing with the trade of neutrals in such manner as may in the circumstances be deemed just, and that full provision is made to facilitate claims by persons interested in any goods placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court under the order"; that "the effect of the order in council is to confer certain powers upon the executive officers of his majesty's government," and that "the extent to which these powers will be actually exercised and the degree of severity with which the measures of blockade authorized will be put into operation are matters which will depend on the administrative orders issued by the government and the decisions of the authorities especially charged with the duty of dealing with individual ships and cargoes according to the merits of each case." This government further notes with equal satisfaction the declaration of the British government that "the instructions to be issued by his majesty's government to the fleet and to the customs officials and executive committees concerned will impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost dispatch consistent with the object in view and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as may be compatible with that object, which is, succinctly stated, to establish a blockade to prevent vessels from carrying goods for or coming from Germany."

In view of these assurances formally given to this government, it is confidently expected that the extensive powers conferred by the order in council on the executive officers of the crown will be restricted by "orders issued by the government" directing the exercise of their discretionary powers in such a manner as to modify in practical application those provisions of the order in council which, if strictly enforced, would violate neutral rights and interrupt legitimate trade. Relying on the faithful performance of these voluntary assurances by his majesty's government, the United States takes it for granted that the approach of American merchantmen to neutral ports situated upon the long line of coast affected by the order in council will not be interfered with when it is known that they do not carry goods which are contraband of war or goods destined to or proceeding from ports within the belligerent territory affected.

The government of the United States assumes with the greater confidence that his majesty's government will thus adjust their practice to the recognized rules of international law, because it is manifest that the British government have adopted an extraordinary method of "stopping cargoes destined for or coming from the enemy's territory," which, owing to the existence of unusual conditions in modern warfare at sea, it will be difficult to restrict to the limits which have been heretofore required by the law of nations. Though the area of operations is confined to "European waters, including the Mediterranean," so great an area of the high seas is covered and the cordon of ships is so distant from the territory affected that neutral vessels must necessarily pass through the blockading force in order to reach important neutral ports which Great Britain as a belligerent has not the legal right to blockade, and which, therefore, it is presumed she has no intention of claiming to blockade. The Scandinavian and Danish ports, for example, are open to American trade. They are also free so far as the actual enforcement of the order in council is concerned, to carry on trade with German Baltic ports, although it is an essential element of blockade that it bear with equal severity upon all neutrals.

This government, therefore, infers that the commanders of his majesty's ships of war en-

gaged in maintaining the so-called blockade will be instructed to avoid an enforcement of the proposed measures of nonintercourse in such a way as to impose restrictions upon neutral trade more burdensome than those which have been regarded as inevitable when the ports of a belligerent are actually blockaded by the ships of its enemy.

The possibilities of serious interruption of American trade under the order in council are so many and the methods proposed are so unusual and seem liable to constitute so great an impediment and embarrassment to neutral commerce that the government of the United States, if the order in council is strictly enforced, apprehends many interferences with its legitimate trade which will impose upon his majesty's government heavy responsibilities for acts of the British authorities clearly subversive of the rights of neutral nations on the high seas. It is therefore expected that his majesty's government, having considered these possibilities, will take the steps necessary to avoid them, and, in the event that they should unhappily occur, will be prepared to make full reparation for every act which under the rules of international law constitutes a violation of neutral rights.

As stated in its communication of Oct. 22, 1914, "this government will insist that the rights and duties of the United States and its citizens in the present war be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States, irrespective of the provisions of the declaration of London, and that this government reserves to itself the right to enter a protest or demand in each case in which those rights and duties so defined are violated or their free exercise interfered with by the authorities of the British government."

In conclusion you will reiterate to his majesty's government that this statement of the views of the government of the United States is made in the most friendly spirit, and in accordance with the uniform candor which has characterized the relations of the two governments in the past, and which has been in large measure the foundation of the peace and amity existing between the two nations without interruption for a century.

BRYAN.

CONSUL GENERAL SKINNER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

American Consulate General, London, April 7, 1915.

(Extract.)

Sir: Referring to my telegram dated March 31st setting forth that under an unproclaimed order in council dated March 23d it was proposed to requisition the cargo of the *Wilhelmina*. I have the honor to inclose herewith a full copy of the order in question.

I have, etc., ROBERT P. SKINNER.

Order in Council.

March 23, 1915.

Whereas by section 3 of the prize courts act, 1894, his majesty in council is authorized to make rules of court for regulating, subject to the provisions of the naval prize act, 1864, and the said act, the procedure and practice of prize courts within the meaning of the naval prize act, 1864, and the duties and conduct of the officers of the courts and of the practitioners therein, and for regulating the fees to be taken by the officers thereof, and the costs, charges and expenses to be allowed to the practitioners therein;

And whereas, in pursuance of the prize courts act, 1894, certain rules were made by the order of his majesty in council, dated the 5th day of August, 1914, and amended by the orders of his majesty in council of the 30th day of September, 1914, and the 28th day of November, 1914, respectively, which said rules and amended rules were by the said orders in council directed to take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the rules publication act, 1893, from the dates of the said orders in council, respectively;

And whereas, the provisions of section 1 of the rules publication act, 1893, were duly complied

with in respect of the said rules and amended rules, and the same were finally made by the orders of his majesty in council, dated respectively the 17th day of September, 1914, the 28th day of November, 1914, and the 3d day of February, 1915;

And whereas, it is expedient that the said rules and amended rules should be further amended;

And whereas, on account of urgency this order should come into immediate operation;

Now, therefore, his majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said act or otherwise in him vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. That in Order IX. (discovery, inspection and admission of documents and facts) of the said rules:

In rule 1, the words "upon filing an affidavit" shall be omitted.

In rule 1, instead of the words "any other party" there shall be substituted the words "any party other than the proper officer of the crown."

2. That in Order XI (sale, appraisement, safe custody and inspection of prize) of the said rules, in rule 1, the following words shall be omitted: "on account of the condition of a ship, or an application of a claimant, and on or after condemnation."

3. That in Order XV. (evidence and hearing) of the said rules, the following rule shall be added:

"21. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules the proper officer of the crown may apply to the judge for leave to administer interrogatories for the examination of any person whether a party to the cause or not."

4. That Order XXIX. (requisition by admiralty) of the said rules, as amended by his majesty's order in council dated the 28th day of November, 1914, shall be, and the same is hereby, revoked, and in lieu thereof the following order shall have effect:

"Order XXIX.—Requisition.

"1. Where it is made to appear to the judge on the application of the proper officer of the crown that it is desired to requisition on behalf of his majesty a ship in respect of which no final decree of condemnation has been made, he shall order that the ship shall be appraised, and that upon an undertaking being given in accordance with rule 5 of this order, the ship shall be released and delivered to the crown.

"2. Where a decree for the detention of a ship has been made in accordance with Order XXVIII. the proper officer of the crown may file a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 55) that the crown desires to requisition the same, and thereupon a commission (Appendix A, Form No. 56) to the marshal directing him to appraise the ship shall issue. Upon an undertaking being given in accordance with rule 5 of this order the ship shall be released and delivered to the crown. Service of this notice shall not be required before filing, but copies thereof shall be served upon the parties by the proper officer of the crown as soon thereafter as possible.

"3. Where in any case of requisition under this order it is made to appear to the judge on behalf of the crown that the ship is required for the service of his majesty forthwith, the judge may order the same to be forthwith released and delivered to the crown without appraisal.

"4. In any case where a ship has been requisitioned under the provisions of this order and whether or not an appraisal has been made, the court may, on the application of any party, fix the amount to be paid by the crown in respect of the value of the ship.

"5. In every case of requisition under this order an undertaking in writing shall be filed by the proper officer of the crown for payment into court on behalf of the crown of the appraised value of the ship, or of the amount fixed under rule 4 of this order, as the case may be, at such time or times as the court shall declare by order that the same or any part thereof is required for the purpose of payment out of court.

"6. Where in any case of requisition under this order it is made to appear to the judge on behalf of the crown that the crown desires to requisition the ship temporarily the court may, in lieu of an order of release, make an order for the temporary delivery of the ship to the crown, and subject as aforesaid the provisions of this order shall apply to such a requisition; provided, that in the event of the return of the ship to the custody of the court, the court may make such order as it thinks fit for the release of the undertaking given on behalf of the crown or the reduction of the amount undertaken to be paid thereby, as the case may be; and provided also, that where the ship so requisitioned is subject to the provisions of Order XXVIII., rule 1, relating to detention, the amount for which the crown shall be considered liable in respect of such requisition shall be the amount of the damage, if any, which the ship has suffered by reason of such temporary delivery as aforesaid.

"7. The proceedings in respect of a ship requisitioned under this order shall continue notwithstanding the requisition.

"8. In any case of requisition of a ship in respect of which no cause has been instituted, any person interested in such ship may, without issuing a writ, provided he does not intend to make a claim for restitution or damages, apply by summons for an order that the amount to be paid in respect of such ship be fixed by the court, and the judge may, on the hearing of such summons, order the ship to be appraised or to be valued, or give such other directions for fixing the amount as he may think fit."

5. That in Form 4 in Appendix A to the said rules there shall be omitted the words "commander of our ship of war" and the words "taken and seized as prize by our said ship of war."

6. This order shall take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the rules publication act, 1893, from the date hereof.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT LONDON TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT INTERIM.

(Telegram.)

American Embassy, London, June 22, 1915.

Lord Creve, in charge of foreign office during Sir Edward Grey's temporary absence, has just handed me a printed memorandum dated June 17. It is not an answer to the principles set forth in the note transmitted in your 1343 of March 30, but merely an explanation of concrete cases and the regulations under which they are dealt with. Foreign office wishes to arrange for simultaneous publication here and in Washington morning of 25th inst. Please telegraph if this date is satisfactory. Memorandum reads as follows:

"1. His majesty's government have on various occasions, and notably in the communication which was addressed to the United States ambassador on the 15th of March last, given assurances to the United States government that they would make it their first aim to minimize the inconvenience which must inevitably be caused to neutral commerce from the existence of a state of war at sea, and in particular from the measures taken by the allied governments for the restriction of the enemies' overseas trade. In view of the representation and complaints made to this department by the ambassador from time to time as to the peculiar hardships alleged to have been wrongly inflicted on American trade and shipping by the operation of those measures, his majesty's government desire to offer the following observations respecting the manner in which they have consistently endeavored to give practical effect to those assurances.

"2. It will be recalled that, at the moment when his majesty's government announced their measures against enemy commerce, they declared their intention to refrain altogether from the exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes, which belligerents had always previously claimed in respect of breaches of blockade; that, under

article five (1) of the enactment of the 11th March, it was expressly provided that any person claiming to be interested in goods placed in the prize court in pursuance of the provision of that enactment, might forthwith issue a writ against the proper officer of the crown, the object being to confer upon claimants the right to institute proceedings without waiting for the writ of the procurator-general, and thus to remove all possible cause of legitimate grievance on account of delay; and that, finally, a pacific assurance was given to the United States government that the instructions to be issued by his majesty's government to the fleet, and to the customs officials and executive officials concerned, would impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost dispatch consistent with the object in view, and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as might be compatible with that object, namely, to prevent vessels carrying goods for, or coming from, the enemy's territory.

"3. The above measures were all designed to alleviate the burdens imposed upon neutral seaborne commerce in general. Various special concessions, over and above those enumerated, have moreover been made in favour of United States citizens.

"4. Thus his majesty's government have acted, as regards shipments of American cotton, in accordance with the provisions of an arrangement arrived at in direct collaboration with representatives of the American cotton interests. In accepting this scheme the principal representative of those interests described it as conceding all that American interest could properly ask. The provisions of the arrangement were, as the United States ambassador is aware, as follows:

"(1) All cotton for which contracts of sale and freight engagements have already been made before the 2d March is to be allowed free (or bought at contract price if stopped), provided the ship sails not later than the 31st March.

"(2) Similar treatment is to be accorded to all cotton insured before the 2d March, provided it is put on board not later than the 16th March.

"(3) All shipments of cotton claiming the above protection are to be declared before sailing, and documents produced to, and certificates obtained from, consular officers or other authority fixed by the government."

"5. Considerable shipments of cotton have already been dealt with under this arrangement, and in certain cases the dates specified have been extended in favor of American shippers. The board of trade have already paid a sum exceeding £450,000 to various American claimants, and all claims are being and will continue to be paid as rapidly as they are presented and the proofs of title can be checked. If in some cases progress has been delayed, this has been due to the fact—which has seriously embarrassed his majesty's government—that a number of consignments, for which the American shippers had specifically invoked the protection of the arrangement, are now claimed by Swedish and Dutch firms, whose title to ownership, notwithstanding the action of the American shippers, appears in some cases to be valid, and in others has led to the issue of writs in the prize court.

"6. It has been explicitly acknowledged by the special representatives of the American claimants, who have been in constant and direct communication with the board of trade, that all the claims so far submitted under the cotton arrangement have been settled with the utmost promptitude so soon as the production of the necessary documents of the claimants allowed of this being done. There is, at the present moment, no claim before his majesty's government that has not been paid, and the sums so paid over are already considerably in excess of the amounts realized by the sale of the goods.

"7. As regards the more general allegation of delay in dealing with cases of detained cargoes, the following facts and figures may be quoted:

"The total number of vessels which, having cleared from United States ports since the initial

tion of the retaliatory measures against German trade, are still detained in united kingdom ports, is twenty-seven; of this number, eight are discharging cotton which his majesty's government have agreed to purchase under the above arrangement; of the remaining nineteen vessels, seven are free to depart so soon as the items of their cargo placed in the prize court have been discharged. The other twelve, of which three only are American ships, are detained pending inquiries as to suspicious consignments, and particulars as to the dates and approximate causes of detention are furnished in the accompanying list: It will be observed that eight have been detained for a period of less than a week, and three for a period of less than a fortnight, while the detention of one is due to the difficulties in regard to transit across Sweden and Russia."

"8. His majesty's government remain convinced that, on an impartial review of the facts, it will be admitted that no arbitrary interference with American interests has, in regard to cotton cargoes, occurred; while if due regard be paid to the enormous volume of American and neutral shipping which is continually engaged in the transatlantic trade, the figures and dates quoted in the preceding paragraph will emphasize the restricted nature of any interference which has taken place and the close attention with which the officials concerned have adhered to their instructions to act in all cases with expedition and with every possible consideration for neutrals."

"9. Since his majesty's government have been compelled to adopt their present measures against German commerce, they have given special consideration to the question of avoiding as far as possible unnecessary damage to the interests of neutrals in regard to the export of goods of German origin, and here again liberal concessions have been made to United States citizens. Under the rules enacted on the 11th March provision is made for the investigation of all neutral claims respecting such goods in the prize court, and it is obvious that these claims can receive due and equitable consideration most properly before a judicial tribunal. Nevertheless, in deference to the express desire of the United States government, arrangements were made toward the end of March whereby United States citizens who might desire to import goods of German origin via a neutral port were enabled to produce proof of payment to his majesty's embassy at Washington. If such proof were deemed satisfactory, his majesty's government gave an undertaking that the goods concerned should not be interfered with in transit, and the American importer was freed from the necessity of submitting his claim to the prize court in London for adjudication. A few days later his majesty's government further agreed to recognize the neutral ownership of goods of enemy origin even if not paid for before the 1st March, provided they were the subject of an f. o. b. contract of earlier date and had arrived at a neutral port before the 15th March."

"10. Special treatment has also been accorded to cargoes of particular products destined for the United States and stated to be indispensable for the industries of the country, and, in notes addressed to the United States ambassador in April and May, undertakings were given not to interfere during transit with certain cargoes of dyestuffs, potash and German beet seed."

"11. When it became apparent that large quantities of enemy goods were still passing out through neutral countries, his majesty's government felt it necessary to fix a definite date after which such shipments must cease to enjoy the special immunity, theretofore granted, from liability to being placed in the prize court. It had been observed that a large increase had taken place in the number of vessels sailing from neutral countries to America and one of the principal lines of steamships advertised a daily in place of a weekly service. In such circumstances it appeared scarcely possible that goods of enemy origin bought and paid for prior to the 1st

March should not have already been shipped to their destination. First June was accordingly fixed as the date after which the privilege allowed in the case of such shipments should cease; but once more a special favor was granted extending the date in exceptional cases to the 15th June."

"12. Importers in the United States having now had three months in which to clear off their purchases in enemy territory, his majesty's government trust that, in presence of the circumstances enumerated, the United States government will acknowledge the great consideration which has been shown to American interests."

"13. Nevertheless a fresh appeal has now been made to his majesty's government that shipments of American owned goods of enemy origin, if paid for before the beginning of March, should be allowed to be shipped without molestation after the 15th June. The appeal is based principally upon the contentions (A) that insufficient time has already elapsed; (B) that no mention of a time limit is made in the enactment of the 11th March; (C) that the proofs of ownership required by his majesty's government are of an exacting nature and involve much time for preparation."

"14. The first contention (A) has already been dealt with. As regards (B) and (C), it is true that the enactment of the 11th March contains no mention of a time limit. But it seems to be overlooked that the time limit had been fixed only for the special immunity granted as an exception from that enactment. It was as a friendly concession to American interests that his majesty's government agreed to an investigation of claims outside the prize court. As for the exacting nature of the proofs required by his majesty's government, experience has shown that such proofs were necessary."

"15. In deference, however, to the renewed representations of the United States ambassador, his majesty's government have given further directions that in all such cases, as may have been specially submitted through the British embassy at Washington or to his majesty's government direct on or before the 15th June and passed, the goods shall be allowed to proceed without interference if shipped from a neutral port on the conditions already laid down, notwithstanding the fact that shipment may not have been made before the 15th June."

"16. His majesty's government will also be prepared hereafter to give special consideration to cases presented to them and involving particular hardships, if the goods concerned are required for neutral governments or municipalities, or in respect of works of public utility, and where payment can be shown to have been made before the 1st March, 1915."

"17. With the above exceptions, his majesty's government regret they cannot continue to deal through the diplomatic channel with individual cases, but they would again point out that special provision is made for the consideration of such cases in the prize court."

"18. Complaints have not infrequently been made that undue delay occurs in dealing with American cargoes in the prize court. An interesting comment on this subject was made by the president of the prize court in the case of the cargo ex-steamship Ogechee on the 14th instant. His lordship, according to the transcript from the official shorthand writer's notes, made the following observations:

"It is a very extraordinary thing that, when the crown are ready to go on, the claimants come here and say, 'We cannot proceed for six weeks.' Some day, toward the end of last term, I had a row of eminent counsel in front pressing me to fix a case at once. I fixed it very nearly at once—that is to say, the second day of the following term. They all came and said: 'We want an adjournment for six weeks.'"

"19. The solicitor-general hereupon remarked: 'If I might say so on that one of the reasons I applied to-day on behalf of the crown that the matter should be dealt with as soon as possible

is for that very reason. There has been such a strong desire on the part of America and American citizens that there should be no delay, but one finds, in fact, the delay comes from there."

"20. The president then stated:

"I know that. I do not know what the explanation is, but I am anxious that there should be no delay."

"21. It is true that a number of cases, principally relating to cargoes which, though ostensibly consigned to a person in a neutral country, are in reality believed to be destined for the enemy, have been pending in the prize court for some time. The United States government are aware that most of these cargoes consist of meat and lard, and that much of the delay in bringing these cargoes to adjudication was due to the fact that negotiations were being carried on for many weeks with a representative of the principal American meat packers, for an amicable settlement out of court. When at length, owing to the failure of the negotiations, his majesty's government decided that they would continue the prize court proceedings, and had at the request of the claimants fixed the earliest possible date for the hearing, counsel for the latter asked for an adjournment in their interests despite the fact that the crown was, by his own admission, ready to proceed."

"22. His majesty's government are earnestly desirous of removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes and vessels which may be detained, and any specific inquiries or representations which may be made by the United States government in regard to particular cases will always receive the most careful consideration and all information which can be afforded without prejudice to prize court proceedings will be readily communicated; but they can scarcely admit that on the basis of actual facts any substantial grievance on the part of American citizens is justified or can be sustained, and they therefore confidently appeal to the opinion of the United States government as enlightened by this memorandum."

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE.

(Telegram—Paraphrase.)

Department of State, Washington, July 14, 1915.

In view of the differences which are understood to exist between the two governments as to the principles of law applicable in prize court proceedings in cases involving American interests, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to such proceedings, you are instructed to inform the British government that in so far as the interests of American citizens are concerned the government of the United States will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law as hitherto established governing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by orders in council or other municipal legislation by the British government, and will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE.

(Telegram—Paraphrase.)

Department of State, Washington, July 15, 1915.

Ambassador Page is informed that it has been brought to the attention of the department that the steamship *Neches* of American register, sailing from Rotterdam for the United States, carrying a general cargo, after being detained at the Downs, was brought to London, where it was required by the British authorities to discharge cargo, the property of American citizens.

It appears that the ground advanced to sustain this action is that the goods originated, in part at least, in Belgium, and fall, therefore, within the provisions of paragraph 4 of the order in

council of March 11, which stipulates that every merchant vessel sailing from a port other than a German port, carrying goods of enemy origin, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port.

Ambassador Page is instructed in this case to reiterate the position of the government of the United States as set forth in the department's instruction of March 20, 1915, with respect to the order in council mentioned, the international invalidity of which the government of the United States regards as plainly illustrated by the present instance of the seizure of American owned goods passing from the neutral port of Rotterdam to a neutral port of the United States merely because the goods came originally from territory in the possession of an enemy of Great Britain.

Mr. Page is also instructed to inform the foreign office that the legality of this seizure cannot be admitted and that in the view of the government of the United States it violates the right of the citizens of one neutral to trade with those of another, as well as with those of belligerents except in contraband or in violation of a legal blockade of an enemy seaport, and that the rights of American owners of goods to bring them out of Holland, in due course, in neutral ships must be insisted upon by the United States, even though such goods may have come originally from the territories of enemies of Great Britain. He is directed further to insist upon the desire of this government that goods taken from the *Neches*, which are the property of American citizens, should be expeditiously released to be forwarded to their destination, and to request that he be advised of the British government's intended course in this matter at the earliest moment convenient to that government.

AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Telegram.)

American Embassy, London, July 24, 1915.

Following note, dated July 23, received from Sir Edward Grey this morning:

"On the 2d April your excellency handed to me a copy of a communication containing the criticisms of the United States government on the measures we have been constrained to take on account of the menace to peaceful commerce resulting from the German submarine policy. This communication has received the most careful consideration of his majesty's government."

"2. I fully appreciate the friendly spirit and the candor which are shown in the communication, and, replying in the same spirit, I trust that I may be able to convince your excellency and also the administration at Washington that the measures we have announced are not only reasonable and necessary in themselves, but constitute no more than an adaptation of the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted."

"3. I need scarcely dwell on the obligation incumbent upon the allies to take every step in their power to overcome their common enemy in view of the shocking violation of the recognized rules and principles of civilized warfare of which he has been guilty during the present struggle. Your excellency's attention has already been drawn to some of these proceedings in the memorandum which I handed to you on the 19th February. Since that time Lord Bryce's report, based on evidence carefully sifted by legal experts, describing the atrocities committed in Belgium, the poisoning of wells in German Southwest Africa, the use of poisonous gases against the troops in Flanders, and, finally, the sinking of the *Lusitania* without any opportunity to passengers and noncombatants to save their lives, have shown how indispensable it is that we should leave unused no justifiable method of defending ourselves."

"4. Your excellency will remember that in my notes of the 13th and 15th March I explained that the allied governments intended to meet

the German attempt to stop all supplies of every kind from leaving or entering British or French ports by themselves intercepting goods going to or from Germany. I read the communication from your excellency's government not as questioning the necessity for our taking all the steps open to us to cripple the enemy's trade, but as directed solely to the question of the legitimacy of the particular measures adopted.

"5. In the various notes which I have received from your excellency the right of a belligerent to establish a blockade of the enemy ports is admitted, a right which has obviously no value save in so far as it gives power to a belligerent to cut off the sea-borne exports and imports of his enemy. The contention which I understand the United States government now put forward is that if a belligerent is so circumstanced that his commerce can pass through adjacent neutral ports as easily as through ports in his own territory his opponent has no right to interfere and must restrict his measures of blockade in such a manner as to leave such avenues of commerce still open to his adversary. This is a contention which his majesty's government feel unable to accept and which seems to them unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity. They are unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making it effective. The government of the United States, indeed, intimates its readiness to take into account 'the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated,' and recognizes that 'the form of close blockade with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines and air craft.'

"6. The only question, then, which can arise in regard to the measures resorted to for the purpose of carrying out a blockade upon these extended lines is whether, to use your excellency's words, they 'conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war,' and we shall be content to apply this test to the action which we have taken in so far as it has necessitated interference with neutral commerce.

"7. It may be noted in this connection that at the time of the civil war the United States found themselves under the necessity of declaring a blockade of some 3,000 miles of coast line, a military operation for which the number of vessels available was at first very small. It was vital to the cause of the United States in that great struggle that they should be able to cut off the trade of the southern states. The confederate armies were dependent on supplies from over seas, and these supplies could not be obtained without exporting the cotton wherewith to pay for them. To cut off this trade the United States could only rely upon a blockade. The difficulties confronting the federal government were in part due to the fact that neighboring neutral territory afforded convenient centers from which contraband could be introduced into the territory of their enemies and from which blockade running could be facilitated. Your excellency will no doubt remember how, in order to meet this new difficulty, the old principles relating to contraband and blockade were developed and the doctrine of continuous voyage was applied and enforced under which goods destined for the enemy territory were intercepted before they reached the neutral ports from which they were to be re-exported.

"8. The difficulties which imposed upon the United States the necessity of reshaping some

of the old rules are somewhat akin to those with which the allies are now faced in dealing with the trade of their enemy. Adjacent to Germany are various neutral countries which afford her convenient opportunities for carrying on her trade with foreign countries. Her own territories are covered by a network of railways and waterways which enable her commerce to pass as conveniently through ports in such neutral countries as through her own. A blockade limited to enemy ports would leave open routes by which every kind of German commerce could pass almost as easily as through the ports in her own territory. Rotterdam is indeed the nearest outlet for some of the industrial districts of Germany.

"9. As a counterpoise to the freedom with which one belligerent may send his commerce across a neutral country without compromising its neutrality, the other belligerent may fairly claim to intercept such commerce before it has reached, or after it has left, the neutral state, provided, of course, that he can establish that the commerce with which he interferes is the commerce of his enemy and not commerce which is bona fide destined for or proceeding from the neutral state. It seems, accordingly, that if it be recognized that a blockade is in certain cases the appropriate method of intercepting the trade of an enemy country, and if the blockade can only become effective by extending it to enemy commerce passing through neutral ports, such an extension is defensible and in accordance with principles which have met with general acceptance.

"10. To the contention that such action is not directly supported by written authority it may be replied that it is the business of writers on international law to formulate existing rules rather than to offer suggestions for their adaptation to altered circumstances, and your excellency will remember the unmeasured terms in which a group of prominent international lawyers of all nations condemned the doctrine which had been laid down by the Supreme court of the United States in the case of the *Springbok*, a doctrine upheld by the claims commission at Washington in 1873. But the United States and the British governments took a broader view and looked below the surface at the underlying principles and the government of this country, whose nationals were the sufferers by the extension and development of the old methods of blockade made by the United States during the civil war, abstained from all protests against the decisions by which the ships and their cargoes were condemned.

"11. What is really important in the general interest is that adaptations of the old rules should not be made unless they are consistent with the general principles upon which an admitted belligerent right is based. It is also essential that all unnecessary injury to neutrals should be avoided. With these conditions it may be safely affirmed that the steps we are taking to intercept commodities on their way to and from Germany fully comply. We are interfering with no goods with which we should not be entitled to interfere by blockade if the geographical position and the conditions of Germany at present were such that her commerce passed through her own ports. We are taking the utmost possible care not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for or proceeding from neutral countries. Furthermore, we have tempered the severity with which our measures might press upon neutrals by not applying the rule which was invariable in the old form of blockade—that ships and goods on their way to or from blockaded area are liable to condemnation.

"12. The communication made by the United States embassy on the 2d April describes as a novel and quite unprecedented feature of the blockade that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts and has the effect of barring access to them. It does not appear that our

measures can be properly so described. If we are successful in the efforts we are making to distinguish between the commerce of neutral and enemy countries there will be no substantial interference with the trade of neutral ports except in so far as they constitute ports of access to and exit from the enemy territory. There are at this moment many neutral ports which it would be mere affectation to regard as offering facilities only for the commerce of the neutral country in which they are situated, and the only commerce with which we propose to interfere is that of the enemy who seeks to make use of such ports for the purposes of transit to or from his own country.

"13. One of the earlier passages in your excellency's memorandum was to the effect that the sovereignty of neutral nations in time of war suffers no diminution except in so far as the practice and consent of civilized nations has limited it 'by the recognition of certain now clearly determined rights,' which it is considered may be exercised by nations at war; and these it defines as the right to capture and condemnation for unneutral service, for the carriage of contraband and for breach of blockade. I may, however, be permitted to point out that the practice of nations on each of the three subjects mentioned has not at any time been uniform or clearly determined, nor has the practice of any maritime nation always been consistent.

"14. There are various particulars in which the exact method of carrying a blockade into effect has from time to time varied. The need of a public notification, the requisite standard of effectiveness, the locality of the blockading squadrons, the right of the individual ship to a preliminary warning that the blockade is in force and the penalty to be inflicted on a captured blockade runner are all subjects on which different views have prevailed in different countries and in which the practice of particular countries has been altered from time to time. The one principle which is fundamental and has obtained universal recognition is that by means of blockade a belligerent is entitled to cut off by effective means the sea-borne commerce of his enemy.

"15. It is the same with contraband. The underlying principle is well established, but as to the details there has been a wide variety of view. As for unneutral service—the very term is of such recent introduction that many writers of repute on international law do not even mention it. It is impossible in the view of his majesty's government in these circumstances to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the commerce of his enemy is limited in a way suggested in your excellency's communication.

"16. There are certain subsidiary matters dealt with in your excellency's communication to which I think it well to refer. Amongst these may be mentioned your citation of the declaration of Paris, due no doubt to the words which occur in the memorandum sent by me to your excellency on the 1st March, wherein it was stated that the allied governments would hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin and to our announcement that vessels might be required to discharge goods of enemy ownership as well as those of enemy origin or destination.

"17. It is not necessary to discuss the extent to which the second rule of the declaration of Paris is affected by these measures or whether it could be held to apply at all as between Great Britain and the United States. In actual practice, however, we are not detaining goods on the sole ground that they are the property of an enemy. The purpose of the measures we are taking is to intercept commerce on its way from and to the enemy country. There are many cases in which proof that the goods were enemy property would afford strong evidence that they were of

enemy origin or enemy destination, and it is only in such cases that we are detaining them. Where proof of enemy ownership would afford no evidence of such origin or destination we are not in practice detaining the goods.

"18. His majesty's government have been gratified to observe that the measures which they are enforcing have had no detrimental effect on the commerce of the United States. Figures of recent months show that the increased opportunities afforded by the war for American commerce have more than compensated for the loss of the German and Austrian markets.

"19. I trust that in the light of the above explanations it will be realized that the measures to which we have resorted have been not only justified by the exigencies of the case, but can be defended as in accordance with general principles which have commended themselves to the governments of both countries. I am glad to be able to assure your excellency that we shall continue to apply these measures with every desire to occasion the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate commerce.

"I have, etc.,

H. GREY."

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AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
(Telegram.)

American Embassy, London, July 31, 1915.

Your 1852, 15th.

Sir Edward Grey has to-day sent me the following note:

"The note which your excellency addressed to me on the 17th instant respecting the detention of the cargo of the steamship *Neches* has, I need hardly say, received the careful attention of his majesty's government.

"The note which I had the honor to send to your excellency on the 23d instant has already explained the view of his majesty's government on the legal aspect of the question, though it was prepared before your excellency's communication of the 17th had been received, and pending consideration by the government of the United States of the views and arguments set forth in the British note of the 25d it is unnecessary for me to say more on the question of right or of law.

"There is, however, one general observation that seems relevant to the note from your excellency respecting the cargo of the *Neches*.

"It is the practice of the German government in the waters through which the *Neches* was passing to sink neutral as well as British merchant vessels irrespective of the destination of the vessel or origin of the cargo, and without proper regard or provision for the safety of passengers or crews, many of whom have lost their lives in consequence. There can be no question that this action is contrary to the recognized and settled rules of international law as well as to the principles of humanity.

"His majesty's government, on the other hand, have adhered to the rules of visit and search, and have observed the obligation to bring into port and submit to a prize court any ships or cargoes with regard to which they think they have a good case for detention or for condemnation as contraband.

"His majesty's government are not aware, except from the published correspondence between the United States and Germany, to what extent reparation has been claimed from Germany by neutrals for loss of ships, lives and cargoes, nor how far these acts have been the subject even of protest by the neutral governments concerned.

"While these acts of the German government continue it seems neither reasonable nor just that his majesty's government should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed in the British note of the 23d, and to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through waters effectively patrolled by British ships of war.

"If, however, it be alleged that in particular cases and special circumstances hardship may be inflicted on citizens of neutral countries, his majesty's government are ready in such cases to examine the facts in a spirit of consideration for the interest of neutrals, and in this spirit they are prepared to deal with the cargo of the *Neches*, to which your excellency has called attention, if it is held that the particular circumstances of this case fall within this category."

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AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 2575. (Telegram.)

American Embassy, London, July 31, 1915.

Your 1848, July 14, 5 p. m. I have to-day received the following note from Sir Edward Grey:

"Foreign Office, July 31, 1915.

"Your Excellency:

"1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note dated the 16th instant in which you were good enough to communicate to me, for the information of his majesty's government, the opinion held by the government of the United States, that in view of differences which they understand to exist between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the prize court, they could not recognize the validity of proceedings taken in his majesty's prize court in derogation of the rights of citizens of the United States.

"2. I do not understand to what divergence of views as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the prize court the government of the United States refer, for I am not aware of any differences existing between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before such courts.

"3. British prize courts 'according to the ancient form of commission under which they sit, are to determine cases which come before them according to the course of admiralty and the law of nations and the statutes, rules and regulations for the time being in force in that behalf.' As to the principles applied by the American prize courts, I note that in the case of the *Amy Warwick* [2 *Sprague*, 123] it was held that prize courts are subject to the instructions of their own sovereign. In the absence of such instructions their jurisdiction and rules of decision are to be ascertained by reference to the known powers of such tribunals and the principles by which they are governed under the public law and the practice of nations. It would appear, therefore, that the principles applied by the prize courts of the two countries are identical.

"4. As illustrating further the attitude adopted by the judges of British prize courts toward these two sources of law, the municipal legislation of its sovereign on the one hand and the principles of international law on the other, I should like to refer your excellency to a classical passage in the judgment of Lord Stowell, in the case of the *Fox*, in which that famous judge observed in the course of the discussion: 'A question has been stated, what would be the duty of the court under orders in council, that were repugnant to the law of nations? It has been contended on one side that the court would at all events be found to enforce the orders in council, on the other that the court would be bound to apply the rule of the law of nations adapted to the particular case, in disregard of the orders in council. This court is bound to administer the law of nations to the subjects of other countries in the different relations in which they may be placed toward this country and its government. That is what others have a right to demand for their subjects and to complain if they receive it not. This is its unwritten law evidenced in the course of its decisions and collected from the common usage of civilized states. At the same time it is strictly true, that by the constitution of this country, the king in council possesses legislative rights over this

court and has power to issue orders and instructions which it is bound to obey and enforce; and these constitute the written law of this court. These two propositions, that the court is bound to administer the law of nations and that it is bound to enforce the king's orders in council, are not at all inconsistent with each other, because these orders and instructions are presumed to conform themselves, under the given circumstances, to the principles of its unwritten law. They are either directory applications of those principles to the cases indicated in them—cases which, with all the facts and circumstances belonging to them, and which constitute their legal character, could be but imperfectly known to the court itself; or they are positive regulations, consistent with these principles, applying to matters which require more exact and definite rules than those general principles are capable of furnishing. The constitution of this court, relatively to the legislative power of the king in council, is analogous to that of the courts of common law relatively to that of the parliament of this kingdom. These courts have their unwritten law, the approved reasons, principles of natural reason and justice—they have likewise the written or statute law in acts of parliament, which are directory applications of the same principles to particular subjects or positive regulations consistent with them, upon matters which would remain too much at large if they were left to the imperfect information which the courts could extract from mere general speculations. What would be the duty of the individuals who preside in these courts, if required to enforce an act of parliament which contradicted those principles, is a question which I presume they would not entertain a priori; because they will not entertain, a priori, the supposition that any such will arise. In like manner this court will not let itself loose into speculations as to what would be its duty under such an emergency; because it cannot, without extreme indecency, presume that any such emergency will happen. And it is the less disposed to entertain them, because its own observation and experience attest the general conformity of such orders and instructions to its principles of unwritten law.

"5. The above passage has recently been quoted and adopted by the president of the prize court in the case of the *Zamora*, in which Sir S. Evans said: 'I make bold to express the hope and belief that the nations of the world need not be apprehensive that orders in council will emanate from the government of this country in such violation of the acknowledged laws of nations that it is conceivable that our prize tribunals, holding the law of nations in reverence, would feel called upon to disregard and refuse obedience to the provisions of such orders.'

"6. In the note which I handed to your excellency on the 23d July I endeavored to convince the government of the United States, and I trust with success, that the measures that we have felt ourselves compelled to adopt, in consequence of the numerous acts committed by our enemies in violation of the laws of war and the dictates of humanity, are consistent with the principles of international law. The legality of these measures has not yet formed the subject of a decision of the prize court; but I wish to take this opportunity of reminding your excellency that it is open to any United States citizen whose claim is before the prize court to contend that any order in council which may affect his claim is inconsistent with the principles of international law and is, therefore, not binding upon the court. If the prize court declines to accept his contentions, and if, after such a decision has been upheld on appeal by the judicial committee of his majesty's privy council, the government of the United States of America consider that there is serious ground for holding that the decision is incorrect and infringes the rights of their citizens, it is open to them to claim that it should be subjected to review by an international tribunal.

"7. This principle that the decisions of the national prize courts may properly be subjected to international review was conceded by Great Britain in Article 7 of the Jay treaty of 1793, and by the United States of America under the treaty of Washington of 1871. Your excellency will no doubt remember that certain cases (collectively known as the 'Matamoros cases') were submitted to the commission established under Articles 12-17 of the treaty of Washington. In each of these cases proceedings in prize court had been instituted in the prize courts of the United States, and in each case the judgment of the Supreme court, the court of last resort, in cases of prize had been obtained, the United States filed a demurrer in these cases, alleging that as they had been heard by the prize courts of the United States of original and appellate jurisdiction, the decision of the appellate court was final and no claim based upon it could be made before the commission. The demurrer was unanimously overruled and the cases heard, and the agent of the United States, in his report of the proceedings of the commission, stated that he personally maintained no doubt of the jurisdiction of the commission as an international tribunal to review the decisions of the prize courts of the United States, where the parties alleging themselves aggrieved had prosecuted their claims by appeals to the court of last resort; as this jurisdiction, however, had been sometimes questioned, he deemed it desirable that a formal adjudication by the commission should be had upon this question."

"8. The same principle was accepted both by the United States government and his majesty's government in 1907 in connection with the proposed establishment of an international prize court, although certain constitutional difficulties have led the United States government to propose that the right of recourse to the international prize court in connection with a decision of the Supreme court of the United States should take the form of a direct claim for compensation."

"9. It is clear, therefore, that both the United States government and his majesty's government have adopted the principle that the decisions of a national prize court may be open to review if it is held in the prize court and in the judicial committee of the privy council on appeal that the orders and instructions issued by his majesty's government in matters relating to prize are in harmony with the principles of international law; and should the government of the United States, unfortunately, feel compelled to maintain a contrary view, his majesty's government will be prepared to concert with the United States government in order to decide upon the best way of applying the above principle to the situation which would then have arisen. I trust, however, that the defense of our action, which I have already communicated to your excellency, and the willingness of his majesty's government (which has been shown in so many instances) to make reasonable concessions to American interests, will prevent the necessity for such action arising."

"10. In any case, I trust that the explanations given above will remove the misapprehension under which I cannot but feel the government of the United States are laboring as to the principles applied by British prize courts in dealing with the cases which come before them."

"I have, etc.,

E. GREY."

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BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE.

Foreign Office, Aug. 13, 1915.

Your Excellency: I have the honor to refer to the memorandum which you were good enough to communicate June 3 last, in which you informed me of the desire of the United States consul-general in London to be furnished with figures showing the amount of raw cocoa and preparations of cocoa exported from Great Britain to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and

Italy during the four months ended April 30, 1915, as compared with the same period in 1914 and 1913. Your excellency will remember that I had the honor to communicate to you tabular statement of these figures on the 16th ultimo.

His majesty's ambassador at Washington reported July 22 that the acting councillor of the state department had referred in conversation to the unfavorable impression created at Washington by reports as to the increase in British exports to northern European neutral ports since the outbreak of the war received from Consul-General Skinner, these reports having given figures showing increases in the British exports of some commodities to those countries.

I am, therefore, communicating to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice statistics showing what the exports of the united kingdom were in comparison with those of the United States during the first five months of this year, that this impression may be removed as soon as possible; but as I hear that statements, no doubt inspired by German agents, are being circulated in America to the effect that his majesty's government are trying to stop the legitimate trade of the United States with neutral countries in order to capture the trade for the British empire, and are, therefore, allowing goods to be exported from the united kingdom which they have not allowed to be imported into the same countries from the United States, I think it well to inform your excellency immediately of the true state of the case.

With this view, I invite attention to the following data and figures:

The increased re-export of cotton from the united kingdom to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands during the months of January to May, 1915, as compared with the same period in 1914, amounted to 503,995 centals of 100 pounds. The United States exported to the four countries mentioned during this period in 1915 3,353,638 centals, as compared with 204,177 centals during January to May, 1914, an increase of 3,149,461 centals, or six times the increase in the export of cotton from the united kingdom.

The above figures for the united kingdom are taken from the official customs returns; those from the United States have been compiled carefully by the war trade department from the manifests of those vessels which actually arrived with cargo from the United States in Scandinavian and Dutch ports during the five months, February to June, 1915, as compared with the five-twelfths of the total recorded exports from the United States to those countries in the year ended June 30, 1914. It has been necessary to adopt this method, as the monthly summary of foreign commerce, issued by the United States government, gives very few details with regard to American trade with those countries.

It is evident that some shipments must have taken place from the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands which could not come within the scope of even the most circumstantial compilation of statistics drawn up from the manifests of examined ships alone, and I would, therefore, lay particular stress upon the fact that the figures thus obtained by the war trade department necessarily are understatements of the amounts actually shipped.

Even from the figures thus obtained it is possible to show conclusively how much greater the increases in the American exports to Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands have been than those of Great Britain during the first five months of this year, not only in the case of cotton, but in that of almost every other important commodity.

Re-exports of rubber from the united kingdom to Scandinavia and the Netherlands declined from 17,726 centals of 100 pounds in January-May, 1914, to 16,693 centals in January-May, 1915; on the other hand, exports of rubber from the United States to the same destinations increased from 1,579 centals to 5,040 centals. Larger re-exports of rubber to the United States from this

country have indeed taken place, but all other re-exports of rubber have declined during this period.

It will, therefore, be seen that this country actually has been supplying more rubber to the United States at the expense of other neutrals, while American exporters have taken advantage of this to ship increased quantities of rubber to Scandinavia and the Netherlands.

In the case of lubricating oils, the increase of united kingdom exports to Scandinavia and Holland was 703,370 gallons; the increase of the United States exports during the same five months was 3,857,593 gallons, being five times as great as the British increase.

The increase in the re-exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the united kingdom to the same countries and over the same period was 2,987,244 pounds; the corresponding United States increase was 6,081,848 pounds. The British increase is mainly due to the diversion of tobacco grown in the British dominions from continental to united kingdom ports.

The exports of manufactured tobacco from the united kingdom have actually declined, while exports of this commodity from the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands have hitherto been relatively insignificant. It is, therefore, improbable that the United States can have lost trade in tobacco in consequence of the measures taken by his majesty's government.

United kingdom re-exports of cocoa have risen from 2,976,143 pounds in January-May, 1914, to 14,504,013 pounds in January-May, 1915, an increase, in round numbers, of 11,500,000. Exports from the United States for the same months have risen from 12,000 pounds in 1914 to 16,016,000 pounds in 1915, an increase of 16,000,000. These figures speak for themselves.

In the first five months of 1914 the united kingdom re-exports of coffee to the same countries amounted to 80,407 hundredweight, and the exports from the United States to 7,376 hundredweight. In the corresponding five months of 1915 the united kingdom re-exports were 263,488 hundredweight, while the imports from the United States were 285,760 hundredweight, showing that the United States exports, which were formerly much less, are now greater than those of the united kingdom.

In the case of rice, the increased re-export from the united kingdom, which amounted to 193,468 hundredweight for the period under review, was entirely due to the diversion to the united kingdom ports of the large trade in Indian rice formerly carried on through Hamburg and other continental ports: The exports from the United States have increased from 262 hundredweight in January-May, 1914, to 27,800 hundredweight in January-May, 1915, an increase of 27,538 hundredweight.

The united kingdom increase in the export of wheat flour to Scandinavia and the Netherlands during January-May, 1915, compared with 1914, was 47,045 hundredweight; the United States increase was 2,555,593 hundredweight for the same period.

For the same period the united kingdom increase in the export of barley to Scandinavia and the Netherlands was 249,512 hundredweight; the United States increase, 2,016,882 hundredweight.

I could point to many other instances of similar proportionate increases in the exports of the United States to Scandinavia and the Netherlands as compared with exports to the same countries from the united kingdom during the last five months. In respect to the great majority of articles for which figures of United States trade can be given the increases in this trade are greater, and in some cases very considerably greater, than the increases in the united kingdom trade.

In many cases increases in united kingdom re-exports are due to the fact that the products of British India and colonial products which formerly went direct to continental ports, such as Hamburg, Rotterdam or Copenhagen, are now

sent to the united kingdom and thence distributed to old customers in Scandinavia and the Netherlands.

Among such may be mentioned pepper, cinnamon and other spices (largely the product of the British East Indies), Indian tea, palm kernels (mainly from British West Africa), and copra (mainly from the Straits Settlements and Australia). The direct trade of the British overseas dominions with the port of Hamburg alone is very great in normal times.

In many instances our re-export trade for the first five months of this year shows a large decline.

Everything in the statistics I have quoted tends to show that the mercantile community of the United States has made profits proportionately equal to or greater than those of the mercantile community of Great Britain in respect to all those demands which have inevitably arisen in Scandinavia and the Netherlands as a consequence of the closing of German ports.

The total volume of the trade of the United States with these countries has increased 300 per cent, as your excellency will see from the accompanying table, taken from the United States official 'Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce,' which shows the comparative value of the total exports of the United States to Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands during the first five months of 1914 and 1915. The value of the total increase in those exports during this period amounted to \$145,658,000.

E. GREY.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR
W. H. PAGE.

Department of State, Washington, Oct. 21, 1915.

Sir: I desire that you present a note to Sir Edward Grey in the sense of the following:

1. The government of the United States has given careful consideration to your excellency's notes of Jan. 8, Feb. 10, June 22, July 23, July 31 (2), Aug. 13 and to a note verbatim of the British embassy of Aug. 6, relating to restrictions upon American commerce by certain measures adopted by the British government during the present war. This government has delayed answering the earlier of these notes in the hope that the announced purpose of his majesty's government "to exercise their belligerent rights with every possible consideration for the interest of neutrals" and their intention of "removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes" and of causing "the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate trade," as well as their "assurances to the United States government that they would make it their first aim to minimize the inconveniences" resulting from the "measures taken by the allied governments," would in practice not unjustifiably infringe upon the neutral rights of American citizens engaged in trade and commerce. It is, therefore, a matter of regret that this hope has not been realized, but that, on the contrary, interferences with American ships and cargoes destined in good faith to neutral ports and lawfully entitled to proceed have become increasingly vexatious, causing American shipowners and American merchants to complain to this government of the failure to take steps to prevent an exercise of belligerent power in contravention of their just rights. As the measures complained of proceed directly from orders issued by the British government, are executed by British authorities and arouse a reasonable apprehension that, if not resisted, they may be carried to an extent even more injurious to American interests, this government directs the attention of his majesty's government to the following considerations:

2. Without commenting upon the statistics presented by his majesty's government to show that the export trade of the United States has increased in volume since the war began further than to point out that the comparative values fail to take into account the increased price of commodities resulting from a state of war or to

make any allowance for the diminution in the volume of trade which the neutral countries in Europe previously had with the nations at war, a diminution which compelled them to buy in other markets, I will pass directly to the matters which constitute the specific complaints of this government.

3. First. The detentions of American vessels and cargoes which have taken place since the opening of hostilities have, it is presumed, been pursuant to the enforcement of the orders in council which were issued on Aug. 20 and Oct. 29, 1914, and March 11, 1915, and relate to contraband traffic and to the interception of trade to and from Germany and Austria-Hungary. In practice these detentions have not been uniformly based on proofs obtained at the time of seizure, but many vessels have been detained while search was made for evidence of the contraband character of cargoes or of an intention to evade the nonintercourse measures of Great Britain. The question, consequently, has been one of evidence to support a belief of—in many cases a bare suspicion of—enemy destination, or occasionally of enemy origin of the goods involved. Whether this evidence should be obtained by search at sea before the vessel or cargo is taken into port, and what the character of the evidence should be which is necessary to justify the detention, are the points to which I direct your excellency's attention.

4. In regard to search at sea, an examination of the instructions issued to naval commanders of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Spain, Germany and France from 1888 to the beginning of the present war shows that search in port was not contemplated by the government of any of these countries. On the contrary, the context of the respective instructions shows that search at sea was the procedure expected to be followed by the commanders. All of these instructions impress upon the naval officers the necessity of acting with the utmost moderation—and in some cases commanders are specifically instructed, in exercising the right of visit and search, to avoid undue deviation of the vessel from her course.

5. An examination of the opinions of the most eminent text writers on the laws of nations shows that they give practically no consideration to the question of search in port outside of examination in the course of regular prize court proceedings.

6. The assertion by his majesty's government that the position of the United States in relation to search at sea is inconsistent with its practice during the American civil war is based upon a misconception. Irregularities there may have been at the beginning of that war, but a careful search of the records of this government as to the practice of its commanders shows conclusively that there were no instances when vessels were brought into port for search prior to instituting prize court proceedings, or that captures were made upon other grounds than, in the words of the American note of Nov. 7, 1914, "evidence found on the ship under investigation and not upon circumstances ascertained from external sources." A copy of the instruction issued to American naval officers on Aug. 18, 1862, for their guidance during the civil war is appended.

7. The British contention that "modern conditions" justify bringing vessels into port for search is based upon the size and seaworthiness of modern carriers of commerce and the difficulty of uncovering the real transaction in the intricate trade operations of the present day. It is believed that commercial transactions of the present time, hampered as they are by censorship of telegraph and postal communication on the part of belligerents, are essentially no more complex and disguised than in the wars of recent years, during which the practice of obtaining evidence in port to determine whether a vessel should be held for prize proceedings was not adopted. The effect of the size and seaworthiness of merchant vessels upon their search at

sea has been submitted to a board of naval experts, which reports that—

"At no period in history has it been considered necessary to remove every package of a ship's cargo to establish the character and nature of her trade or the service on which she is bound, nor is such removal necessary."

"The facilities for boarding and inspection of modern ships are in fact greater than in former times, and no difference, so far as the necessities of the case are concerned, can be seen between the search of a ship of a thousand tons and one of twenty thousand tons—except possibly a difference in time—for the purpose of establishing fully the character of her cargo and the nature of her service and destination. * * * This method would be a direct aid to the belligerents concerned in that it would release a belligerent vessel overhauling the neutral from its duty of search and set it free for further belligerent operations."

8. Turning to the character and sufficiency of the evidence of the contraband nature of shipments to warrant the detention of a suspected vessel or cargo for prize proceedings, it will be recalled that when a vessel is brought in for adjudication courts of prize have heretofore been bound by well-established and long-settled practice to consider at the first hearing only the ship's papers and documents, and the goods found on board, together with the written replies of the officers and seamen to standing interrogatories taken under oath, alone and separately, as soon as possible and without communication with or instruction by counsel, in order to avoid possibility of corruption and fraud.

9. Additional evidence was not allowed to be introduced except upon an order of the court for "further proof," and then only after the cause had been fully heard upon the facts already in evidence or when this evidence furnished a ground for prosecuting the inquiry further. This was the practice of the United States courts during the war of 1812, the American civil war and the Spanish-American war, as is evidenced by the reported decisions of those courts, and has been the practice of the British prize courts for over a century. This practice has been changed by the British prize court rules adopted for the present war by the order in council of Aug. 5. Under these new rules there is no longer a "first hearing" on the evidence derived from the ship, and the prize court is no longer precluded from receiving extrinsic evidence for which a suggestion has not been laid in the preparatory evidence. The result is, as pointed out above, that innocent vessels or cargoes are now seized and detained on mere suspicion while efforts are made to obtain evidence from extraneous sources to justify the detention and the commencement of prize proceedings. The effect of this new procedure is to subject traders to risk of loss, delay and expense so great and so burdensome as practically to destroy much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries of Europe.

10. In order to place the responsibility for the delays of vessels and cargoes upon American claimants, the order in council of Oct. 29, 1914, as pointed out in the British note of Feb. 10, seeks to place the burden of proof as to the noncontraband character of the goods upon the claimant in cases where the goods are consigned "to order" or the consignee is not named or the consignee is within enemy territory. Without admitting that the onus probandi can rightfully be made to rest upon the claimant in these cases, it is sufficient for the purposes of this note to point out that the three classes of cases indicated in the order in council of Oct. 29 apply to only a few of the many seizures or detentions which have actually been made by British authorities.

11. The British contention that in the American civil war the captor was allowed to establish enemy destination by "all the evidence at his disposal," citing the *Bermuda* case (3 Wallace, 515), is not borne out by the facts of that

case. The case of the Bermuda was one of "further proof," a proceeding not to determine whether the vessel should be detained and placed in a prize court, but whether the vessel, having been placed in prize court, should be restored or condemned. The same ruling was made in the case of the *Sir William Peel* (5 Wallace, 517). These cases, therefore, cannot be properly cited as supporting the course of a British captor in taking a vessel into port, there to obtain extrinsic evidence to justify him in detaining the vessel for prize proceedings.

12. The further contention that the greatly increased imports of neutral countries adjoining Great Britain's enemies raise a presumption that certain commodities, such as cotton, rubber and others more or less useful for military purposes, though destined for those countries, are intended for re-exportation to the belligerents who cannot import them directly, and that this fact justifies the detention for the purpose of examination of all vessels bound for the ports of those neutral countries, notwithstanding the fact that most of the articles of trade have been placed on the embargo lists of those countries, cannot be accepted as laying down a just or legal rule of evidence. Such a presumption is too remote from the facts and offers too great opportunity for abuse by the belligerent, who could, if the rule were adopted, entirely ignore neutral rights on the high seas and prey with impunity upon neutral commerce. To such a rule of legal presumption this government cannot accede, as it is opposed to those fundamental principles of justice which are the foundation of the jurisprudence of the United States and Great Britain.

13. Before passing from the discussion of this contention as to the presumption raised by increased importations to neutral countries, this government directs attention to the fact that his majesty's government admit that the British exports to those countries have also materially increased since the present war began. Thus Great Britain concededly shares in creating a condition which is relied upon as a sufficient ground to justify the interception of American goods destined to neutral European ports. If British exports to those ports should be still further increased, it is obvious that, under the rule of evidence contended for by the British government, the presumption of enemy destination could be applied to a greater number of American cargoes, and American trade would suffer to the extent that British trade benefited by the increase. Great Britain cannot expect the United States to submit to such manifest injustice or to permit the rights of its citizens to be so seriously impaired.

14. When goods are clearly intended to become incorporated in the mass of merchandise for sale in a neutral country it is an unwarranted and inquisitorial proceeding to detain shipments for examination as to whether those goods are ultimately destined for the enemy's country or use. Whatever may be the conjectural conclusions to be drawn from trade statistics, which, when stated by value, are of uncertain evidence as to quantity, the United States maintains the right to sell goods into the general stock of a neutral country and denounces as illegal and unjustifiable any attempt of a belligerent to interfere with that right on the ground that it suspects that the previous supply of such goods in the neutral country, which the imports renew or replace, has been sold to an enemy. That is a matter with which the neutral vendor has no concern and which can in no way affect his rights of trade. Moreover, even if goods listed as conditional contraband are destined to an enemy country through a neutral country, that fact is not in itself sufficient to justify their seizure.

15. In view of these considerations the United States, reiterating its position in this matter, has no other course but to contest seizures of vessels at sea upon conjectural suspicion and the

practice of bringing them into port for the purpose, by search or otherwise, of obtaining evidence, for the purpose of justifying prize proceedings, of the carriage of contraband or of breaches of the order in council of March 11. Relying upon the regard of the British government for the principles of justice so frequently and uniformly manifested prior to the present war, this government anticipates that the British government will instruct their officers to refrain from these vexatious and illegal practices.

16. Secondly. The government of the United States further desires to direct particular attention to the so-called "blockade" measures imposed by the order in council of March 11. The British note of July 23, 1915, appears to confirm the intention indicated in the note of March 15, 1915, to establish a blockade so extensive as to prohibit trade with Germany or Austria-Hungary, even through the ports of neutral countries adjacent to them. Great Britain, however, admits that it should not, and gives assurances that it will not, interfere with trade with the countries contiguous to the territories of the enemies of Great Britain. Nevertheless, after over six months' application of the "blockade" order, the experience of American citizens has convinced the government of the United States that Great Britain has been unsuccessful in her efforts to distinguish between enemy and neutral trade. Arrangements have been made to create in these neutral countries special consignees, or consignment corporations, with power to refuse shipments and to determine when the state of the country's resources requires the importation of new commodities. American commercial interests are hampered by the intricacies of these arrangements, and many American citizens justly complain that their bona fide trade with neutral countries is greatly reduced as a consequence, while others assert that their neutral trade, which amounted annually to a large sum, has been entirely interrupted.

17. It makes this practice even more harassing to neutral traders that the British authorities require a consignor to prove that his shipments are not bound to an enemy of Great Britain, even when the articles are on the embargo list of the neutral country to which they are destined, and that notwithstanding the assertion in the last British note that interference with such trade by a belligerent can only take place "provided, of course, that he (the belligerent) can establish" that the commerce is with the enemy.

18. While the United States government was at first inclined to view with leniency the British measures which were termed in the correspondence, but not in the order in council of March 11, a "blockade," because of the assurances of the British government that inconvenience to neutral trade would be minimized by the discretion left to the courts in the application of the order in council and by the instructions which it was said would be issued to the administrative and other authorities having to do with the execution of the so-called "blockade" measures, this government is now forced to the realization that its expectations, which were fully set forth in its note of March 30, were based on a misconception of the intentions of the British government. Desiring to avoid controversy and in the expectation that the administration of the order in council would conform to the established rules of international law, this government has until now reserved the question of the actual validity of the order in council of March 11, in so far as it is considered by the government of Great Britain to establish a blockade within the meaning of that term as understood in the law and the practice of nations; but in the circumstances now developed it feels that it can no longer permit the validity of the alleged blockade to remain unchallenged.

19. The declaration of Paris in 1856, which has been universally recognized as correctly stating the rule of international law as to blockade, expressly declares that "blockades, in order to be

binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy." The effectiveness of a blockade is manifestly a question of fact. It is common knowledge that the German coasts are open to trade with the Scandinavian countries and that German naval vessels cruise both in the North sea and the Baltic and seize and bring into German ports neutral vessels bound for Scandinavian and Danish ports. Furthermore, from the recent placing of cotton on the British list of contraband of war, it appears that the British government have themselves been forced to the conclusion that the blockade is ineffective to prevent shipments of cotton from reaching their enemies, or else that they are doubtful as to the legality of the form of blockade which they have sought to maintain.

20. Moreover, it is an essential principle which has been universally accepted that a blockade must apply impartially to the ships of all nations. This was set forth in the declaration of London, is found in the prize rules of Germany, France and Japan, and has long been admitted as a basic principle of the law of blockade. This principle, however, is not applied in the present British "blockade," for, as above indicated, German ports are notoriously open to traffic with the ports of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. So strictly has this principle been enforced in the past that in the prize council on appeal laid down, that if belligerents themselves trade with blockaded ports they cannot be regarded as effectively blockaded. (The *Franciska*, Moore P. C. 56). This decision has special significance at the present time, since it is a matter of common knowledge that Great Britain exports and re-exports large quantities of merchandise to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, whose ports, so far as American commerce is concerned, she regards as blockaded. In fact, the British note of Aug. 13 itself indicates that the British exports of many articles, such as cotton, lubricating oil, tobacco, cocoa, coffee, rice, wheat flour, barley, spices, tea, copra, etc., to these countries have greatly exceeded the British exports of the same articles for the corresponding period of 1914. The note also shows that there has been an important British trade with these countries in many other articles, such as machinery, beef, butter, cotton waste, etc.

21. Finally, there is no better settled principle of the law of nations than that which forbids the blockade of neutral ports in time of war. The declaration of London, though not regarded as binding upon the signatories because not ratified by them, has been expressly adopted by the British government without modification as to blockade in the British order in council of Oct. 29, 1914. Article 18 of the declaration declares specifically that "the blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts." This is, in the opinion of this government, a correct statement of the universally accepted law as it exists to-day and as it existed prior to the declaration of London. The meaning of this statement is elucidated by Mr. Renault in the report of the drafting committee upon the convention, in which he states:

"This rule has been thought necessary the better to protect the commercial interests of neutral countries; it completes article 1, according to which a blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts of the enemy, which implies that, as it is an operation of war, it must not be directed against a neutral port, in spite of the importance to a belligerent of the part played by that port in supplying his adversary."

As the conference assembled at London upon the invitation of the British government, it is important to recall the instruction of Sir Edward Grey to the British delegates, "setting out the views of his majesty's government, founded on the decisions of the British courts," in which he says:

"A blockade must be confined to the ports and

coast of the enemy, but it may be instituted of one port or of several ports or of the whole of the seaboard of the enemy. It may be instituted to prevent the ingress only or egress only, or both."

He added:

"Where the ship does not intend to proceed to the blockaded port, the fact that goods on board are to be sent on by sea or by inland transport is no ground for condemnation."

In support of this announcement, Sir Edward Grey referred to several decisions of British prize courts, among which an early one of 1801 held that goods shipped from London to Emden, thence inland or by canal to Amsterdam, then blockaded by sea, were not subject to condemnation for breach of blockade (*Jonze Pieter*, 4 C. R., 79). This has been the rule for a century, so that it is scarcely necessary to recall that the *Matamoras* cases, well known to the British government, support the same rule that neutral ports may not be blockaded, though "trade with unrestricted inland commerce between such a port and the enemy's territory impairs undoubtedly, and very seriously impairs, the value of a blockade of the enemy's coast."

22. Without mentioning the other customary elements of a regularly imposed blockade, such as notification of the particular coast line invested, the imposition of the penalty of confiscation, etc., which are lacking in the present British "blockade" policy, it need only be pointed out that, measured by the three universally conceded tests above set forth, the present British measures cannot be regarded as constituting a blockade in law, in practice or in effect.

23. It is incumbent upon the United States government, therefore, to give the British government notice that the blockade, which they claim to have instituted under the order in council of March 11, cannot be recognized as a legal blockade by the United States.

24. Since the government of Great Britain has laid much emphasis on the ruling of the Supreme court of the United States in the *Springbok* case, that goods of contraband character seized while going to the neutral port of Nassau, though actually bound for the blockaded ports of the south, were subject to condemnation, it is not inappropriate to direct attention to the British view of this case in England prior to the present war, as expressed by Sir Edward Grey in his instructions to the British delegates to the London conference in 1908:

"It is exceedingly doubtful whether the decision of the Supreme court was in reality meant to cover a case of blockade running in which no question of contraband arose. Certainly if such was the intention, the decision would pro tanto be in conflict with the practice of the British courts. His majesty's government sees no reason for departing from that practice, and you should endeavor to obtain general recognition of its correctness."

It may be pointed out also that the circumstances surrounding the *Springbok* case were essentially different from those of the present day to which the rule laid down in that case is sought to be applied. When the *Springbok* case arose the ports of the confederate states were effectively blockaded by the naval forces of the United States, though no neutral ports were closed, and a continuous voyage through a neutral port required an all-sea voyage terminating in an attempt to pass the blockading squadron.

25. Thirdly. It appears to be the position of Great Britain that if, as the United States alleges, American citizens or American interests are directly and adversely affected by the British policies of contraband and nonintercourse, resulting in interference with ships and cargoes, they should seek redress in the prize courts which the British government have established, and that, pending the exhaustion of such legal remedies with the result of a denial of justice, the British government "cannot continue to deal through

the diplomatic channels with the individual cases."

26. It is declared that this was the course followed by the United States during the American civil war and the Spanish war, and that both countries have supported the practice by allowing their prize court decisions, when shown to be unjust or inadequate, to be reviewed by an international tribunal, as was done under the treaties of 1794 and 1871. The ground upon which this contention is put forth, and the results which would follow if the course of procedure suggested were accepted, give the impression that his majesty's government do not rely upon its soundness or strength. Nevertheless, since it has been advanced, I cannot refrain from presenting certain considerations which will show that the proposed course embodies the form rather than the substance of redress. The cases which the British government would have claimants present to their prize courts are essentially different from cases arising wholly within the jurisdiction of a foreign country. They result from acts committed by the British naval authorities upon the high seas, where the jurisdiction over neutral vessels is acquired solely by international law. Vessels of foreign nationality flying a neutral flag, and finding their protection in the country of that flag, are seized without facts warranting a reasonable suspicion that they are destined to blockaded ports of the enemy or that their cargoes are contraband, although the possession of such facts is, by international law, essential to render a seizure legal. The officers appear to find their justification in the orders in council and regulations of the British government in spite of the fact that in many of the present cases the orders in council and the regulations for their enforcement are themselves complained of by claimants as contrary to international law. Yet the very courts which, it is said, are to dispense justice to dissatisfied claimants are bound by the orders in council. This is unmistakably indicated to be the case in the British note of July 31, which states that—

"British prize courts 'according to the ancient form of commission under which they sit are to determine cases according to the course of admiralty and the law of nations and the statutes, rules and regulations for the time being in force in that behalf.'"

This principle, the note adds, has recently been announced and adhered to by the British prize court in the case of the *Zamora*. It is manifest therefore, that, if prize courts are bound by the laws and regulations under which seizures and detentions are made, and which claimants allege are in contravention of the law of nations, those courts are powerless to pass upon the real ground of complaint or to give redress for wrongs of this nature. Nevertheless, it is seriously suggested that claimants are free to request the prize court to rule upon a claim of conflict between an order in council and a rule of international law. How can a tribunal fettered in its jurisdiction and procedure by municipal enactments declare itself emancipated from their restrictions and at liberty to apply the rules of international law with freedom? The very laws and regulations which bind the court are now matters of dispute between the government of the United States and that of his Britannic majesty. If Great Britain followed, as she declares that she did, the course of first referring claimants to local remedies in cases arising out of American wars, it is presumed that she did so because of her knowledge or understanding that the United States had not sought to limit the jurisdiction of its courts of prize by instructions and regulations violative of the law and practice of nations, or open to such objection.

27. The British note of Feb. 10 states that the British government in the American civil war—"in spite of remonstrances from many quarters, placed full reliance on the American prize courts

to grant redress to the parties interested in cases of alleged wrongful capture by American ships of war and put forward no claim until the opportunity for redress in those courts had been exhausted."

The government of the United States recalls that during the progress of that war Great Britain, in several instances, demanded through diplomatic channels damages for seizures and detentions of British ships alleged to have been made without legal justification. Among these may be mentioned the cases of the *Magicienne*, the *Don Jose*, the *Labuan* and the *Saxon*. Two of these cases were, at the time the demands were made, before American prize courts for adjudication. It is understood also that during the Boer war, when British authorities seized the German vessels, the *Hertzog*, the *General* and the *Bundesrath*, and released them without prize proceedings, compensation for damages suffered was arranged through diplomatic channels.

28. There is, furthermore, a real and far-reaching injury for which prize courts offer no means of reparation. It is the disastrous effect of the methods of the allied governments upon the general right of the United States to enjoy its international trade free from unusual and arbitrary limitations imposed by belligerent nations. Unwarranted delay and expense in bringing vessels into port for search and investigation upon mere suspicion has a deterrent effect upon trade ventures, however lawful they may be, which cannot be adequately measured in damages. The menace of interference with legal commerce causes vessels to be withdrawn from their usual trade routes and insurance on vessels and cargoes to be refused, while exporters for the same reason are unable or unwilling to send their goods to foreign markets and importers dare not buy commodities abroad because of fear of their illegal seizure or because they are unable to procure transportation. For such injuries there can be no remedy through the medium of courts established to adjust claims for goods detained or condemned. For specific injuries suffered by private interests prize courts, if they are free to apply the law of nations, might mete out an adequate indemnity, but for the injury to the trade of a nation by the menace of unwarranted interference with its lawful and established pursuit there can manifestly be found no remedy in the prize courts of Great Britain, to which United States citizens are referred for redress.

29. There is another ground why American citizens cannot submit their wrongs arising out of undue detentions and seizures to British prize courts for reparation which I cannot pass over unnoticed. It is the manner in which British courts obtain jurisdiction of such cases. The jurisdiction over merchant vessels on the high seas is that of the nation whose flag it rightfully flies. This is a principle of the law and practice of nations fundamental to the freedom of the high seas. Municipal enactments of a belligerent power cannot confer jurisdiction over or establish rules of evidence governing the legality of seizures of vessels of neutral nationality on the high seas. International law alone controls the exercise of the belligerent right to seize and detain such vessels. Municipal laws and regulations in violation of the international rights of another nation cannot be extended to the vessels of the latter on the high seas so as to justify a belligerent nation bringing them into its ports and, having illegally brought them within its territorial jurisdiction, compelling them to submit to the domestic laws and regulations of that nation. Jurisdiction obtained in such a manner is contrary to those principles of justice and equity which all nations should respect. Such practice should invalidate any disposition by a municipal court of property thus brought before it. The government of the United States has, therefore, viewed with surprise and concern the attempt of his majesty's government to confer upon the British prize courts jurisdiction by this illegal exercise of force in order that these

courts may apply to vessels and cargoes of neutral nationalities seized on the high seas municipal laws and orders which can only rightfully be enforceable within the territorial waters of Great Britain, or against vessels of British nationality when on the high seas.

30. In these circumstances the United States government feels that it cannot reasonably be expected to advise its citizens to seek redress before tribunals which are, in its opinion, unauthorized by the unrestricted application of international law to grant reparation, nor to refrain from presenting their claims directly to the British government through diplomatic channels.

31. This government is advised that vessels and cargoes brought in for examination prior to prize proceedings are released only upon condition that costs and expenses incurred in the course of such unwarranted procedure, such as pilotage, wharfage, demurrage, harbor dues, warehouseage, unloading costs, etc., be paid by the claimants or on condition that they sign a waiver of right to bring subsequent claims against the British government for these exactions. This government is loath to believe that such ungenerous treatment will continue to be accorded American citizens by the government of his Britannic majesty, but in order that the position of the United States government may be clearly understood I take this opportunity to inform your excellency that this government denies that the charges incident to such detentions are rightfully imposed upon innocent trade or that any waiver of indemnity exacted from American citizens under such conditions of duress can preclude them from obtaining redress through diplomatic channels or by whatever other means may be open to them.

32. Before closing this note, in which frequent reference is made to contraband traffic and contraband articles, it is necessary, in order to avoid possible misconception, that it should be clearly understood by his majesty's government that there is no intention in this discussion to commit the government of the United States to a policy of waiving any objections which it may entertain as to the propriety and right of the British government to include in their list of contraband of war certain articles which have been so included. The United States government reserves the right to make this matter the subject of a communication to his majesty's government at a later day.

33. I believe it has been conclusively shown that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification; that the blockade upon which such methods are partly founded is ineffective, illegal, and indefensible; that the judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose; and that in many cases jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations. The United States, therefore, cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures, which are admittedly retaliatory, and therefore illegal in conception and in nature, and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain for alleged illegalities on their part. The United States might not be in a position to object to them if its interests and the interests of all neutrals were unaffected by them, but, being affected, it cannot with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain requires or justifies oppressive and illegal practices.

34. The government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon his majesty's government that it must insist that the relations between it and his majesty's government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of

the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired.

35. This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations.

I inclose as supplements to this instruction the United States navy order of Aug. 18, 1862, and a statement regarding vessels detained by British authorities. These two documents should be transmitted as inclosures in your note to Sir Edward Grey.

I am, etc.,

ROBERT LANSING.

Inclosures: United States navy order of Aug. 18, 1862, and statement regarding vessels detained by British authorities.

Appendix No. 1

Instructions of the Secretary of the Navy to flag officers commanding squadrons and officers commanding cruisers, relative to the right of search.

Navy Department, Aug. 18, 1862.

Sir: Some recent occurrences in the capture of vessels and matters pertaining to the blockade render it necessary that there should be a recapitulation of the instructions heretofore from time to time given, and also of the restrictions and precautions to be observed by our squadrons and cruisers.

It is essential, in the remarkable contest now waging, that we should exercise great forbearance with great firmness, and manifest to the world that it is the intention of our government, while asserting and maintaining our own rights, to respect and scrupulously regard the rights of others. It is in this view that the following instructions are explicitly given:

First. That you will exercise constant vigilance to prevent supplies of arms, munitions, and contraband of war from being conveyed to the insurgents, but that under no circumstances will you seize any vessel within the waters of a friendly nation.

Secondly. That while diligently exercising the right of visitation on all suspected vessels, you are in no case authorized to chase and fire at a foreign vessel without showing your colors and giving her the customary preliminary notice of a desire to speak and visit her.

Thirdly. That when that visit is made, the vessel is not then to be seized without a search carefully made, so far as to render it reasonable to believe that she is engaged in carrying contraband of war for or to the insurgents, and to their ports directly or indirectly by transshipment, or otherwise violating the blockade; and that if, after visitation and search, it shall appear to your satisfaction that she is in good faith and without contraband, actually bound and passing from one friendly or so-called neutral port to another, and not bound or proceeding to or from a port in the possession of the insurgents, then she cannot be lawfully seized.

Fourthly. That, to avoid difficulty and error in relation to papers which strictly belong to the captured vessel, and mails that are carried, or parcels under official seals, you will, in the words of the law, "preserve all the papers and writings found on board and transmit the whole of the originals unaltered to the judge of the district to which such prize is ordered to proceed"; but official seals, or locks, or fastenings of foreign authorities, are in no case, nor on any pretext, to be broken, or parcels covered by them read by any naval authorities, but all bags or other things covering such parcels, and duly seized and fastened by foreign authorities, will be, in the discretion of the United States officer

to whom they may come, delivered to the consul, commanding naval officer, or legation of the foreign government, to be opened, upon the understanding that whatever is contraband or important as evidence concerning the character of a captured vessel will be remitted to the prize court or to the secretary of state at Washington, or such sealed bag or parcels may be at once forwarded to this department, to the end that the proper authorities of the foreign government may receive the same without delay.

You are specially informed that the fact that a suspicious vessel has been indicated to you as cruising in any limit which has been prescribed by this department does not in any way authorize you to depart from the practice of the rules of visitation, search, and capture prescribed by the law of nations.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Appendix No. 2.

Statement regarding vessels detained by British authorities. Sept. 10, 1915.

1. Vessels whose cargoes and papers have been of such a character as to require but brief time for examination have been held in British ports, according to this government's information, for prolonged periods, in some instances for more than a month, and then released without the institution of prize court proceedings.

The steamer *Chester*, which sailed from Bator Rouge for Rotterdam with a cargo of illuminating oil, was taken into Falmouth Sept. 21, 1914, and held until Nov. 4 of that year.

The steamer *Ocean*, carrying the same kind of a cargo, from New York to Rotterdam, was taken into Plymouth Sept. 23, 1914, and similarly released Nov. 5.

The steamer *Charlots*, and the steamer *New York*, carrying similar cargoes, were taken into British ports on Sept. 30 and Oct. 12, 1914, respectively, and similarly released on Oct. 27.

The steamers *American* and *Rotterdam*, carrying cargoes of oil to Rotterdam, were also detained under conditions similar to those of the vessels just mentioned in the fall of 1914.

The steamer *Christian Knudsen*, carrying a cargo of oil in bulk, consigned to a Danish corporation in Copenhagen, was brought into the port of Kirkwall, detained for eleven days and then released.

Vessels carrying oil from the United States to long-established markets in Scandinavian countries have repeatedly been detained without being sent to the prize court for adjudication. Among them may be mentioned the *Brindilla*, the *Platania*, the *Wico*, the *Polarine*, the *Pioneer*, the *Llama*, the *Muskogee*, and the *John D. Rockefeller*.

The steamer *Denver*, which carried a full cargo of cotton from Norfolk to Bremen and which had been loaded under the supervision of a British consular officer, was taken into Kirkwall in January last, as the department was informed by the British government, just to examine her papers and to verify her cargo.

The *George W. Hawley* was held for a month because she refused to comply with a requirement of the British authorities to discharge a single shipment, the illegal destination of which does not appear to have been disclosed by any evidence. The vessel carried a mixed cargo, including a shipment of oil. The British authorities insisted that the vessel should discharge the oil, which, the shipper represented, was consigned to one of its long-established agents in Sweden. Finally it was announced that the vessel should be released as an act of grace.

The steamer *Wico* was held by the British authorities last March. This government was advised that the British minister at Stockholm had informed the Swedish foreign office that the vessel had arrived in a British port with a full cargo of oil for a concern in Stockholm, and that, in view of the recent seizure by a German man-of-war of the steamship *Bryssel* and her cargo, the British government required complete

assurances from the Swedish government before the *Wico* could be allowed to proceed to destination that she would not share the fate of the *Bryssel*.

Subsequently this government was informed that the vessel had been allowed to proceed, but that the British government felt that, in the event of further cargoes going to Stockholm being seized by German ships, the whole question of permitting oil cargoes to proceed to that destination would have to be seriously reconsidered.

The steamer *Llama*, carrying a cargo of oil to a Scandinavian port, was taken into Kirkwall and subsequently released on June 5 last. After departing from Kirkwall the ship was again arrested on June 6, and although the officer of the war vessel which seized the *Llama* apparently was shown the ship's release papers, he placed a prize crew on board and ordered the vessel to Aberdeen and thence to Leith, where she was finally released on June 12, although she could not proceed until June 15, owing to a shortage of coal.

2. Vessels have been held until they have re-consigned their cargoes to a consignee in a neutral country designated by the British government.

The steamer *Seguranca*, which carried a general cargo from New York to the Netherlands, was detained at a great loss to the owners of the vessel and to the shippers in a British port for the greater part of last April, in order that her cargo might be re-consigned to the Netherlands Oversea trust. The manifest showed that the entire cargo was consigned to named consignees in the Netherlands and was accompanied by a certificate of the British consul-general in New York stating that the loading was supervised by his inspector, and that the vessel contained no cargo other than that specified in the manifest. A large part of the cargo, consisting of fresh fruit stored in the hold of the vessel, was subject to decay with great rapidity.

A similar requirement was imposed on the steamer *F. J. Lisman*, which during last June was detained at London. It appears that, after a prolonged detention of the ship of over a month, representatives of the shippers were compelled to discharge both contraband and noncontraband articles, and that the captain and the shippers, finding their efforts to comply with the requirements of the British authorities hopeless, abandoned the voyage.

The steamers *A. A. Raven* and *Vitalia*, carrying articles listed as conditional contraband, were detained in a British port in March last until the goods shipped to specific consignees in Holland could be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea trust.

The steamer *Neches* was detained last May for about two weeks in order that a shipment of cotton destined for Rotterdam might be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea trust.

The steamer *Zandijk* was detained last June, as the department was informed, while the British minister at The Hague made inquiries as to whether the Netherlands Oversea trust had accepted the consignment of the cargo.

3. Detentions have been made without evidence amounting to probable cause.

The steamer *Annam*, which was detained at Kirkwall last April, carried a cargo of food products from the United States to Swedish ports. She was detained owing to a "suspicion," as the British government stated, that a part of its cargo was destined for Germany.

The steamer *Dronning Olga* was detained at Kirkwall in April last and the cargo, which consisted of cotton and food products, was placed in the prize court on the ground, as the department was informed by the British government, that it was "believed" that it was ultimately destined for Germany.

The steamer *Hilding*, which sailed from New York for Copenhagen with a general cargo consisting largely of food products, was seized and taken into Leith last April, and this government was informed that the cargo had been seized as

contraband with the expectation of holding it under the order in council of March 11, 1915, if the charge that the goods were contraband should fail.

Numerous similar instances might be cited.

The steamers Christian Knudsen and Platania, carrying oil from New York to Denmark, were detained by the British authorities last fall, taken into British ports, and held until the British government, as they stated, could make an investigation as to the destination of the cargoes. Furthermore, this government was informed that the vessels had been detained pending the receipt of guaranties from Denmark against the exportation of the cargoes, and that the orders were given for the release of the vessels on the receipt of satisfactory guaranties.

The steamer Brindilla, which sailed from New York Oct. 13 last with a cargo of oil for Alexandria, was taken into port at Halifax and later released, as the department was informed, when the British authorities received information that the ship's cargo was expected at Alexandria.

The steamer Ambra was taken into a British port in July last, and this government was informed that this vessel was held pending inquiries that had been instituted concerning destination of certain items of her cargo. About a week later the vessel was allowed to proceed.

In July last this government was informed by the British government that the prolonged detention of the oil steamers Polarine, Platania, and Pioneer was due to the fact that his majesty's government's attention had latterly been drawn to the very large quantities of oil which had been shipped to Scandinavian countries during the last few months; that there had been every reason to suspect that some of the oil was destined for enemy countries; and that the arrival of the steamers in quick succession necessitated the institution of inquiries as to the ultimate destination of the oil.

The owners of these vessels and their cargoes complained to the government of the United States against their detention, stating that the vessels carried the usual cargoes consigned in good faith to long-established subsidiaries in neutral countries, and further representing that, since supplies from Russia and Roumania had been prevented from entering Scandinavian ports, a large increase of business with them had been expected, but it had been found that during the first five months of the year 1915 total shipments of all petroleum products to these countries were less than for the same period last year, although business in previous years had steadily increased.

4. Vessels have been held, according to statements of the British government, because of the manner in which shipments have been consigned.

The steamer Elnorjari was brought into Kirkwall last May and its cargo of cottonseed cake, shipped from Newport News to Denmark, which the shippers represented was to be used exclusively for consumption in Denmark, was seized. This government was informed that the cargo was discharged because it was consigned "to order."

The steamers Alfred Nobel, Bjornstjerne Bjornson and Friedland were seized last autumn because their cargoes were consigned "to order."

The shipments on the steamers America and Artemis have been placed in prize court under the order in council of March 11, 1915, because, the goods being consigned by the shippers to themselves, there was no guaranty of their ultimate destination.

5. Goods have been seized by the British government on the ground, as this government has been informed, that the country to which they were shipped had not prohibited their export.

In the fall of the year 1914 copper shipped from the United States to Sweden on the steamers Francisco, Antares, Idaho, Tyr and Toronto was seized by the British authorities because, as the British government stated, the Swedish government had not yet prohibited the re-exportation of copper from Sweden.

A consignment of rubber on the Swedish ship

Zamora had been placed in prize court last January because, as the British government stated, of the absence of a comprehensive prohibition on the exportation of rubber in all its forms from Denmark.

6. The British authorities have repeatedly seized articles classified as contraband, articles classified as conditional contraband, as well as non-contraband goods shipped to Scandinavian countries, to the Netherlands, and to Italy, then neutral, although the re-exportation of such commodities from these countries had been forbidden.

In December last the steamer Tellus was ordered to discharge a shipment of copper shipped from New York directly to a consignee in Milan, Italy, although by an Italian decree of Nov. 13, 1914, the exportation of goods shipped in this manner was forbidden.

The steamer Joseph W. Fordney was seized four miles off the coast of Norway and, in charge of a prize crew, brought into Kirkwall April 8 last. The ship's manifest showed that the cargo consisted entirely of cattle fodder consigned to a person in Malmö, Sweden. It appeared, from information presented to this government, that an affidavit regarding the character and destination of the cargo, made by the shipper of the entire cargo, was attached to the bill of lading, and that this affidavit contained a certification by the British consul-general and the Swedish consul and also a statement by the latter to the effect that the exportation from Sweden of the goods of which the cargo consisted was prohibited. The vessel was brought into a British port and her cargo discharged. This government was informed by the British government that, apart from the uncertainty of the address of the consignee of the cargo of this vessel, his majesty's government had evidence that the cargo was not destined for bona fide Swedish consumption, but was intended for Germany.

Numerous other similar instances might be cited, including those of the detention of vessels carrying oil to Scandinavian ports which have been mentioned.

7. Detentions have been made pending assurances that embargoed goods would be allowed to pass through a neutral country to Great Britain's allies.

The steamer Leelanaw, which carried a cargo of cotton from Galveston to Gothenburg for transshipment to Moscow, was detained in a British port early in June last. Relative to the detention of this vessel the British foreign office said: "In view of the fact that cotton has now been placed on the Swedish prohibition of export list, his majesty's government have not considered it advisable to allow this last cargo to go on to Gothenburg until they are assured that there is a fair chance of it reaching its declared ultimate destination."

After nearly a month's detention the vessel was released on the understanding that she should proceed directly to Archangel.

The steamers Jentland and Syrius appear to have been recently detained under circumstances similar to those of the steamer Leelanaw.

8. From time to time this government has been informed of the seizure of cargoes on the ground that consignees have been known to trade with the enemy or because they were suspected of doing so.

In January last this government was advised by the British government that the British government had been compelled to place in prize court a consignment of rubber on board the Swedish vessel Zamora, the consignee of these goods being regarded with grave suspicion, and there being reason to believe that the ultimate destination of the rubber was the enemy forces.

9. Vessels have been seized and brought into port and have been required by the British authorities to pay pilotage, harbor, unloading, warehouse, storage or other dues, costs and expenses in advance of a judicial determination of the validity of the seizure of vessel or cargo.

Instances of such treatment of vessels may be

found in the cases of the detention of the steamer *Neches* last May, the *Ogechee*, which was seized last April, and the *Antilla*, which was seized in February last and subjected to a prolonged detention. In the case of the last mentioned ship it appears, however, that the cost of discharging was borne by the British government.

10. Detention of vessels proceeding from European ports.

The steamer *Ogechee*, which left Bremen April 5 last for the United States, was detained at Sharpness and compelled to discharge its entire cargo, which consisted of approximately 200 shipments of goods urgently needed by American citizens. In most if not all cases it appears that ownership of these goods at the time of the seizure had passed to American consignees. In many instances American citizens had contracted for the sale of the goods consigned to them and were prevented from carrying out their contracts.

The release of shipments on the vessel has been allowed on the production of proofs of American ownership of the goods prior to March 11, 1915. American consignees in order to avoid loss have endeavored to comply with the requirements in the presentation of proofs.

The steamer *Neches*, which sailed from Rotterdam to the United States, was brought to London and compelled, in June last, to discharge cargo on the ground, apparently, that the goods originated partly in Belgium. The vessel was detained about a month and after having been damaged to the extent of approximately £1,500 as a result of a collision with another vessel while under the control of the British admiralty, and after having been involved in litigation growing out of such collision, was allowed to proceed.

The following is a list of the vessels detained prior to March 11 last, among which are some regarding the detention of which details have been briefly stated in this memorandum:

Platuria, Brindilla, John D. Rockefeller, Kroonland, Noordam, Rotterdam, Sandefjord, Thomas J. Fordney, Fram, Edward Pierce, Ellen, Tellus, Sif, Kim, Canton, *Ogechee*, Friedland, Gallileo, Uller, Verona, Zuiderdijk, Greenbrier, Herm, Arkansas, Ascot, Carolyn, Breiford, Bergensfjord, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Ida Cuneo, Kentucky, General Minnetonka, General Caloric, Denver.

[Appended is a further list of some 350 vessels carrying American cargoes which, sailing from American to Scandinavian ports, were diverted by British authorities to the port of Kirkwall, or called at that port under instructions from owners, from March 11, 1915, to the end of August.]

THE LUSITANIA CASE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD.

Department of State, Washington, May 13, 1915.

Please call on the minister of foreign affairs and after reading to him this communication leave with him a copy.

In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship *Lusitania* on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the government of the United States and the Imperial German government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

The sinking of the British passenger steamer *Falaba* by a German submarine on March 23, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel *Cushing* by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel *Gulflight* by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship *Lusitania*, constitute a series of events which the government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German gov-

ernment in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the government of the United States was loath to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created and vindicate once more the position of that government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

The government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must hold the Imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial government accept as of course that the rule that the lives of noncombatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

The government of the United States therefore desires to call the attention of the Imperial German government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in travelling

wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the imperial German government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the imperial German embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating, in effect, that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the imperial German navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of his government, the government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the imperial German government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the imperial German embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

Long acquainted as this government has been with the character of the imperial German government and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of such a case, the commanders, even of submarines, were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of noncombatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the imperial German government will disavow the acts of which the government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the imperial German government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

The government and people of the United States look to the imperial German government for just, prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship but also by the explicit stipulations of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and the kingdom of Prussia.

Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

The imperial German government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

— BRYAN.

THE GERMAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

(Telegram.) Berlin, May 28, 1915.

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of his excellency Mr.

James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, dated the 15th instant, on the subject of the impairment of many American interests by the German submarine war.

The imperial government has subjected the statements of the government of the United States to a careful examination and has the lively wish on its part also to contribute in a convincing and friendly manner to clear up any misunderstandings which may have entered into the relations of the two governments through the events mentioned by the American government.

With regard first to the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Guilflight, the American embassy has already been informed that it is far from the German government to have any intention of ordering attacks by submarines or flyers on neutral vessels in the zone which have not been guilty of any hostile act; on the contrary, the most explicit instructions have been repeatedly given the German armed forces to avoid attacking such vessels. If neutral vessels have come to grief through the German submarine war during the past few months by mistake it is a question of isolated and exceptional cases which are traceable to the misuse of flags by the British government in connection with carelessness or suspicious actions on the part of the captains of the vessels. In all cases where a neutral vessel through no fault of its own has come to grief through the German submarine or flyers according to the facts as ascertained by the German government this government has expressed its regret at the unfortunate occurrence and promised indemnification where the facts justified it. The German government will treat the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Guilflight according to the same principles. An investigation of these cases is in progress. Its results will be communicated to the embassy shortly. The investigation might, if thought desirable, be supplemented by an international commission of inquiry, pursuant to title three of The Hague convention of Oct. 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

In the case of the sinking of the English steamer Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing passengers and crew ample opportunity to save themselves.

It was not until the captain disregarded the order to lay to and took to flight, sending up rocket signals for help, that the German commander ordered the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within ten minutes. As a matter of fact, he allowed them twenty-three minutes and did not fire the torpedo until suspicious steamers were hurrying to the aid of the Falaba.

With regard to the loss of life when the British passenger steamer Lusitania was sunk, the German government has already expressed its deep regret to the neutral governments concerned that nationals of those countries lost their lives on that occasion. The imperial government must state for the rest the impression that certain important facts most directly connected with the sinking of the Lusitania may have escaped the attention of the government of the United States. It therefore considers it necessary in the interest of the clear and full understanding aimed at by either government primarily to convince itself that two reports of the facts which are before the two governments are complete and in agreement.

The government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania is to be considered as an ordinary unarmed merchant vessel. The imperial government begs in this connection to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fastest English commerce steamers, constructed with government funds as auxiliary cruisers, and is expressly included in the navy list published by the British admiralty. It is, moreover, known to the imperial government from reliable information furnished by its officials and neutral passengers that for some time practically all the more valuable English merchant vessels have been provided with guns, ammuni-

tion and other weapons and re-enforced with a crew specially practiced in manning guns. According to reports at hand here, the *Lusitania* when she left New York undoubtedly had guns on board which were mounted under decks and masked.

The imperial government furthermore has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American government to the fact that the British admiralty by a secret instruction of February of this year advised the British merchant marine not only to seek protection behind neutral flags and markings, but even when so disguised to attack German submarines by ramming them. High rewards have been offered by the British government as a special incentive for the destruction of the submarines by merchant vessels, and such rewards have already been paid out. In view of these facts, which are satisfactorily known to it, the imperial government is unable to consider English merchant vessels any longer as "undefended territory" in the zone of maritime war designated by the admiralty staff of the imperial German navy. The German commanders are consequently no longer in a position to observe the rules of capture otherwise usual and with which they invariably complied before this. Lastly, the imperial government must specially point out that on her last trip the *Lusitania*, as on earlier occasions, had Canadian troops and munitions on board, including no less than 5,400 cases of ammunition destined for the destruction of brave German soldiers who are fulfilling with self-sacrifice and devotion their duty in the service of the fatherland. The German government believes that it acts in just self-defense when it seeks to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition destined for the enemy with the means of war at its command. The English steamship company must have been aware of the dangers to which passengers on board the *Lusitania* were exposed under the circumstances. In taking them on board in spite of this the company quite deliberately tried to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition carried and violated the clear provisions of American laws which expressly prohibit and provide punishment for the carrying of passengers on ships which have explosives on board. The company thereby wantonly caused the death of so many passengers. According to the express report of the submarine commander concerned, which is further confirmed by all other reports, there can be no doubt that the rapid sinking of the *Lusitania* was primarily due to the explosion of the cargo of ammunition caused by the torpedo. Otherwise, in all human probability, the passengers of the *Lusitania* would have been saved.

The imperial government holds the facts recited above to be of sufficient importance to recommend them to a careful examination by the American government. The imperial government begs to reserve a final statement of its position with regard to the demands made in connection with the sinking of the *Lusitania* until a reply is received from the American government, and believes that it should recall here that it took note with satisfaction of the American government in Berlin and London with a view to paving the way for a *modus vivendi* for the conduct of maritime war between Germany and Great Britain. The imperial government furnished at that time ample evidence of its good will by its willingness to consider these proposals. The realization of these proposals failed, as is known, on account of their rejection by the government of Great Britain.

The undersigned requests his excellency the ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American government and avails himself of the opportunity to renew, etc. VON JAGOW.

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THE GERMAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO
THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.
(Translation.) Berlin, June 1, 1915.

With reference to the note of May 28, the un-

dersigned has the honor to inform his excellency the ambassador of the United States of America, Mr. James W. Gerard, that the examination undertaken on the part of the German government concerning the cases of the American steamers *Gulflight* and *Cushing* has led to the following conclusions:

In regard to the attack on the steamer *Gulflight*, the commander of a German submarine saw on the afternoon of May 1, in the vicinity of the Scilly islands, a large merchant steamer coming toward him, which was accompanied by two small vessels. These latter took up such a position in relation to the steamer that they formed a regulation safeguard against submarines; one of them, moreover, had a wireless apparatus, which is not, as a rule, usual with small vessels. From this it was evidently a case of English convoy vessels. Since such vessels are regularly armed the submarine could not approach the steamer on the surface of the water without running the danger of destruction. On the other hand, it was to be assumed that the steamer was of considerable value to the British government, since it was so particularly guarded. The commander could see no neutral markings on it of any kind; that is, distinctive marks painted on the freeboard, recognizable at a distance, such as are now usual on neutral ships in the English zone of naval warfare. In consequence, he arrived at the conclusion from all the circumstances that he had to deal with an English steamer and attacked submerged. The torpedo came in the immediate neighborhood of one of the convoy ships, which at once rapidly approached the point of firing, so that the submarine was forced to go to a great depth to avoid being rammed; the conclusion of the commander that an English convoy ship was concerned was in this way confirmed. That the attacked steamer carried the American flag was first observed at the moment of firing the shot. The fact that the steamship was pursuing a course which led neither to nor from America was a further reason why it did not occur to the commander of the submarine that he had to deal with an American steamship.

Upon scrutiny of the time and place of the occurrence described, the German government has become convinced that the attacked steamship was actually the American steamship *Gulflight*. According to the attendant circumstances, there can be no doubt that the attack is not to be attributed to the fault of the commander, but to an unfortunate accident. The German government expresses its regrets to the government of the United States concerning this incident and declares itself ready to furnish full recompense for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens. It begs to leave it to the discretion of the American government to present a statement of this damage, or, if doubts may arise over individual points, to designate an expert, who would have to determine together with a German expert the amount of the damage.

It has not yet been possible by means of an inquiry fully to clear up the case of the American steamship *Cushing*. According to the official reports available, only one merchant steamship was attacked by a German flying machine in the vicinity of Nordhind lightship. The German aviator considered the vessel as hostile, and was forced to consider it as such because it carried no flag and also because of no further recognizable neutral markings. The attack, which was carried into effect by means of four bombs, was of course not aimed at any American ship.

That, however, the ship attacked was the American steamer *Cushing* is not impossible, considering the time and place of the occurrence; nevertheless, the German government accordingly requests the American government to communicate to it the material which has been submitted for judgment, in order that, with this as a basis, it can take a further position in regard to the matter.

While the undersigned leaves it to the ambassador to bring the foregoing to the immediate at-

tention of his government, he takes this opportunity, etc. — VON JAGOW.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AD INTERIM TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

Department of State, Washington, June 9, 1915.
American Ambassador, Berlin: You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of foreign affairs:

In compliance with your excellency's request, I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the imperial German government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight. I am now instructed by my government to communicate the following in reply:

The government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the imperial German government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and Gulflight, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the imperial German government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships "which have not been guilty of any hostile act" by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established, and the government of the United States will in due course lay before the imperial German government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the government of the United States is surprised to find the imperial German government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The government of the United States, however, does not understand that the imperial German government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

Your excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the government of the United States. It is stated in the note that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are matters concerning which the government of the United States is in a position to give the imperial German government official information. Of the facts alleged in your excellency's note, if true, the government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its

duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serving as a transport, that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman, and if performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the imperial German government that it has been misinformed. If the imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness the government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

Whatever may be the contentions of the imperial German government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the imperial German government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the government of the United States to speak of these things and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the imperial German government to the grave responsibility which the government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests. The government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on Aug. 3, 1914, by the imperial German admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand.

The government of the United States is happy to observe that your excellency's note closes with the intimation that the imperial German government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed. The government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to con-

vey to either government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey and cordially invites the imperial German government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

In the meantime, whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may in the opinion of the imperial German government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

The government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the imperial German government on the 15th of May, and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

The government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the imperial German government to question those rights. It understands it also to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of noncombatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done.

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State ad Interim.

THE GERMAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO
THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.
(Translation.)

Foreign Office, Berlin, July 8, 1915.

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of his excellency Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, dated the 10th ultimo, foreign office No. 3514, on the subject of the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war.

The imperial government has learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also, this appeal meets with full sympathy in Germany, and the imperial government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the case under consideration to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

The imperial government welcomed it with gratitude when the American government in its note of May 15, 1915, itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of Sept. 10, 1785, between Prussia and the republic of the west, German and American

statesmen have in fact always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade. In the international proceedings which have since been conducted for the regulation of the right of maritime war Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolishment of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals. Even at the beginning of the present war the German government immediately declared its willingness, in response to the proposal of the American government, to ratify the declaration of London and thereby to subject itself, in the use of its naval forces, to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany has likewise been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of the enemy country, but that the civilian population of the enemy must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The imperial government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American government on that occasion.

If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more the longer its duration, the German government has no guilt therein.

It is known to the American government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and the neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning, and with increasing lack of consideration, at the destruction not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in so doing all the rules of international law and disregarding all the rights of neutrals. On Nov. 3, 1914, England declared the North sea to be a war area, and by planting poorly anchored mines and the stoppage and capture of vessels made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, so that it is actually blocking neutral coasts and ports, contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of the submarine war England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to submarine war on trade. On Nov. 16, 1914, the English prime minister declared in the house of commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany by way of neutral ports. Since March 1 of this year England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise proceeding to Germany, as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as was the case with the Boers, the German people is now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation, with its women and children, or of relinquishing its independence.

While our enemies thus loudly and openly have proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we are conducting war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of Feb. 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from submarine warfare. However, the American government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the imperial government to do all within its power to protect and to save the lives of German sub-

jects. If the imperial government were derelict in these, its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of the highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In most direct contradiction of international law, all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers have thereby been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war. If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and travelers to put out in boats before firing the torpedo this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in the sinking of much smaller and less seaworthy vessels it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough, even after the torpedoing, to permit the passengers to enter the ship's boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials, defeated this expectation. In addition, it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared thousands of cases of ammunition would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of their supporters.

In the spirit of friendship with which the German nation has been imbued toward the union and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the imperial government will always be ready to do all it can, during the present war also, to prevent the jeopardizing of the lives of American citizens.

The imperial government therefore repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping, and the lives of American citizens on neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war on the part of Germany's adversaries, the German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The imperial government, however, confidently hopes that the American government will assume the guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board. The details of the arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels would have to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic ocean for American citizens, the German government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in the passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers, the exact number to be agreed upon, under the American flag under the same conditions as the American steamers above mentioned.

The imperial government believes that it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would therefore appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular the imperial government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board. Germany merely followed England's example when it declared part of the high seas an area of war. Consequently accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when

they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warning.

If, however, it should not be possible for the American government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the imperial government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American government of four enemy passenger steamers for the passenger traffic between America and England. The assurances of "free and safe" passage for American passenger steamers would then be extended to apply under the identical preconditions to these formerly hostile passenger ships.

The president of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The imperial government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the president and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the sea, will lead to an understanding.

The undersigned requests the ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American government and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

VON JAGOW.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD.
(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, July 21, 1915.

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister for foreign affairs:

The note of the imperial German government dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the imperial German government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this government has addressed to the imperial German government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that 'the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed and that the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The imperial German government will readily understand that the government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the imperial German government of what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may

be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected. The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstance and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea, but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the imperial German navy within the so called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the imperial government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States cannot believe that the imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the imperial German government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends and which in time of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The government of the United States and the imperial German government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the imperial German government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The imperial German government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends.

It can be. The government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the imperial German government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSING.

AMBASSADOR VON BERNSTORFF TO SECRETARY LANSING.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: With reference to our conversation of this morning, I beg to inform you that my instructions concerning our answer to your last Lusitania note contain the following passage:

"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety to the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

Although I know that you do not wish to discuss the Lusitania question till the Arabic incident has been definitely and satisfactorily settled, I desire to inform you of the above because this policy of my government was decided on before the Arabic incident occurred.

I have no objection to your making any use you may please of the above information.

I remain, my dear Mr. Lansing, very sincerely yours,

J. VON BERNSTORFF.

THE ARABIC CASE.

AMBASSADOR VON BERNSTORFF TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following statement concerning the German government's attitude in regard to the Arabic was given out by Count von Bernstorff Aug. 24 in New York, N. Y.:

The German ambassador received the following instructions from Berlin, which he communicated to the department of state:

So far no official information available concerning the sinking of the Arabic.

The German government trusts that the American government will not take a definite stand at hearing only the reports of one side, which, in the opinion of the imperial government, cannot correspond with the facts, but that a chance will be given to Germany to be heard equally.

Although the imperial government does not doubt the good faith of the witnesses whose statements are reported by the newspapers in Europe, it should be borne in mind that these statements are naturally made under excitement which might easily produce wrong impressions.

If Americans should actually have lost their lives, this would naturally be contrary to our intentions. The German government would deeply regret the fact, and begs to tender sincerest sympathies to the American government.

THE GERMAN SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN.

Germany's note to the United States bearing on the sinking of the White Star line steamer Arabic on Aug. 19, communicated to the American ambassador, James W. Gerard, for transmission to Washington, was in the form of a

memorandum under date of Sept. 7, the text of which follows:

On Aug. 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunsley about sixteen nautical miles south of Kinsale and was on the point of sinking the prize by gunfire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly toward him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy vessel, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings.

When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly toward the submarine. From this the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him. In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing, he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen boats.

According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine.

This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish sea on Aug. 14—that is, a few days before—by a large passenger steamer apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet company, which he had neither attacked nor stopped.

The German government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses this regret to the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens.

The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of international law, to The Hague tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to article 38 of The Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

In so doing, it assumes that, as a matter of course, the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare.

AMBASSADOR VON BERNSTORFF TO AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following letter was received by Secretary Lansing Oct. 5:

My Dear Mr. Secretary: Prompted by the desire to reach a satisfactory agreement with regard to the Arabic incident, my government has given me the following instructions:

The order issued by his majesty the emperor to the commanders of the German submarines of which I notified you on a previous occasion has been made so stringent that the recurrence of incidents similar to the Arabic case is considered out of the question.

According to the report of Commander Schneider of the submarine which sank the Arabic and his affidavit, as well as those of his men, Commander Schneider was convinced that the Arabic intended to ram the submarine.

On the other hand the Imperial government does not doubt the good faith of the affidavit of the British officers of the Arabic, according to which the Arabic did not intend to ram the submarine. The attack of the submarine was undertaken against the instructions issued to the commander. The Imperial government re-

grets and disavows this act, and has notified Commander Schneider accordingly.

Under these circumstances my government is prepared to pay an indemnity for American lives which, to its deep regret, have been lost on the Arabic. I am authorized to negotiate with you about the amount of this indemnity.

I remain, my dear Lansing, yours very sincerely,
J. VON BERNSTORFF.

THE NEBRASKAN CASE.

AMBASSADOR GERARD TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Telegram—Paraphrase.)

American Embassy, Berlin, July 12, 1915.

Following memorandum just received from the foreign office:

Memorandum relative to the damaging of the American steamer Nebraskan by a German submarine:

The German government received from newspaper reports the intelligence that the American steamer Nebraskan had been damaged by a mine or torpedo on the southwest coast of Ireland. It therefore started a thorough investigation of the case without delay, and from the result of the investigation it has become convinced that the damage to the Nebraskan was caused by an attack by a submarine.

On the evening of May 25 last the submarine met a steamer bound westward without a flag and with no neutral markings on her freeboard about thirty-five nautical miles west of Fastnet Rock; no appliance of any kind for the illumination of the flag or markings was to be seen. In the twilight, which had already set in, the name of the steamer was not visible from the submarine. Since the commander of the submarine was obliged to assume, from his wide experience in the area of maritime war, that only English steamers, and no neutral steamers, traversed this war area without flag and markings, he attacked the vessel with a torpedo in the conviction that he had an enemy vessel before him. Some time after the shot the commander saw that the vessel had in the meantime hoisted the American flag. As a consequence he of course refrained from any further attack. Since the vessel remained afloat he had no occasion to concern himself further with the boats which had been launched.

It results from this, without a doubt, that attack on the steamer Nebraskan was not meant for the American flag; nor is it traceable to any fault on the part of the commander of the German submarine, but is to be considered an unfortunate accident. The German government expresses its regret at the occurrence to the government of the United States of America and declares its readiness to make compensation for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens.

As in the case of the steamer Gulfight, the German government begs to suggest that the American government submit to it a detailed statement of such damage or, if doubt might arise as to certain points, to designate an expert to fix the amount of compensation, acting in conjunction with a German expert. GERARD.

CASE OF THE WILLIAM P. FRYE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD.

(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, March 31, 1915.
You are instructed to present the following note to the German foreign office:

Under instructions from my government I have the honor to present a claim for \$228,059.54, with interest from Jan. 28, 1915, against the German government on behalf of the owners and captain of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye for damages suffered by them on account of the destruction of that vessel on the high seas by the German armed cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich on Jan. 28, 1915.

The facts upon which this claim arises and by reason of which the German government is held

responsible by the government of the United States for the attendant loss and damages are briefly as follows:

The William P. Frye, a steel sailing vessel of 3,374 tons gross tonnage, owned by American citizens and sailing under the United States flag and register, cleared from Seattle, Wash., Nov. 4, 1914, under charter to M. H. Houser of Portland, Ore., bound for Queenstown, Falmouth or Plymouth for orders, with a cargo consisting solely of 186,950 bushels of wheat owned by the aforesaid Houser and consigned "unto order or to its assigns," all of which appears from the ship's papers which were taken from the vessel at the time of her destruction by the commander of the German cruiser.

On Jan. 27, 1915, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich encountered the Frye on the high seas, compelled her to stop, and sent on board an armed boarding party, who took possession. After an examination of the ship's papers the commander of the cruiser directed that the cargo be thrown overboard, but subsequently decided to destroy the vessel, and on the following morning, by his order, the Frye was sunk.

The claim of the owners and captain consists of the following items:

Value of ship, equipment and outfit.....	\$150,000.00
Actual freight as per freight list, 5034 1000-2240 tons at 32-6—\$3,180-19-6 at \$4.86	39,759.54
Traveling and other expenses of Capt. Kiehne and Arthur Sewall & Co., agents of ship, in connection with making affidavits, preparing and filing claim	500.00
Personal effects of Capt. H. H. Kiehne	300.00
Damages covering loss due to deprivation of use of ship.....	37,500.00

Total 228,059.54

By direction of my government, I have the honor to request that full reparation be made by the German government for the destruction of the William P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. BRYAN.

AMBASSADOR GERARD TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

American Embassy, Berlin, April 5, 1915.

The following is translation of the reply of the foreign office to my note of April 3:

German Foreign Office, Berlin, April 5, 1915.

The undersigned has the honor to make reply to the note of his excellency Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador, the United States of America, dated the 3d instant, relative to claims for damages for the sinking of the American merchant vessel William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

According to the reports which have reached the German government the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich stopped the William P. Frye on the high seas Jan. 27, 1915, and searched her. He found on board a cargo of wheat consigned to Queenstown, Falmouth or Plymouth to order. After he had first tried to remove the cargo from the William P. Frye he took the ship's papers and her crew on board and sank ship.

It results from these facts that the German commander acted quite in accordance with the principles of international law as laid down in the declaration of London and the German prize ordinance. The ports of Queenstown, Falmouth, and Plymouth, whither the ship visited was bound, are strongly fortified English coast places, which, moreover, serve as bases for the British naval forces. The cargo of wheat, being food or food-stuffs, was conditional contraband within the meaning of article 24, No. 1, of the declaration of London, and article 23, No. 1, of the German prize ordinance, and was therefore to be considered as destined for the armed forces of the enemy, pursuant to articles 33 and 34 of the declaration of London and articles 32 and 33 of the German prize ordinance, and to be treated as contraband pending proof of the contrary. This proof was certainly not capable of being ad-

duced at the time of the visiting of the vessel, since the cargo papers read to order. This, however, furnished the conditions under which, pursuant to article 49 of the declaration of London and article 113 of the German prize ordinance, the sinking of the ship was permissible, since it was not possible for the auxiliary cruiser to take the prize into a German port without involving danger to its own security or the success of its operations. The duties devolving upon the cruiser before destruction of the ship, pursuant to article 50 of the declaration of London and article 116 of the German prize ordinance, were fulfilled by the cruiser, in that it took on board all the persons found on the sailing vessel, as well as the ship's papers.

The legality of the measures taken by the German commander is furthermore subject to examination by the German prize court pursuant to article 51 of the declaration of London and section 1, No. 2, of the German code of prize procedure. These prize proceedings will be instituted before the prize court at Hamburg as soon as the ship's papers are received and will comprise the settlement of questions whether the destruction of the cargo and the ship was necessary within the meaning of article 49 of the declaration of London; whether the property sunk was liable to capture; and whether, or to what extent, indemnity is to be awarded the owners. In the trial the owners of ship and cargo would be at liberty, pursuant to article 34, paragraph 3, of the declaration of London, to adduce proof that the cargo of wheat had an innocent destination and did not, therefore, have the character of contraband. If such proof is not adduced, the German government would not be liable for any compensation whatever, according to the general principles of international law.

However, the legal situation is somewhat different in the light of the special stipulations applicable to the relations between Germany and the United States since article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of friendship and commerce of July 11, 1799, taken in connection with article 12 of the Prussian-American treaty of commerce and navigation of May 1, 1828, provides that contraband belonging to the subjects or citizens of either party cannot be confiscated by the other in any case, but only detained or used in consideration of payment of the full value of the same. On the ground of this treaty stipulation, which is a matter, of course, binding on the German prize court, the American owners of the ship and cargo would receive compensation even if the court should declare the cargo of wheat to be contraband. Nevertheless, the approaching prize proceedings are not rendered superfluous, since the competent prize court must examine into the legality of the capture and destruction and also pronounce upon the standing of the claimants and the amount of indemnity.

The undersigned begs to suggest that the ambassador bring the above to the knowledge of his government, and avails himself, etc.

(Signed) JAGOW.
GERARD.

April 4, 1915.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD.

Department of State, Washington, April 23, 1915.

You are instructed to present the following note to the German foreign office:

In reply to your excellency's note of the 5th instant, which the government of the United States understands admits the liability of the imperial German government for the damages resulting from the sinking of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich on Jan. 28 last, I have the honor to say, by direction of my government, that while the promptness with which the imperial German government has admitted its liability is highly appreciated, my government feels that it would be inappropriate in the circumstances of this case, and would involve unnecessary delay, to adopt the suggestion in your note that the legality of the capture and

destruction, the standing of the claimants and the amount of indemnity should be submitted to a prize court.

Unquestionably the destruction of this vessel was a violation of the obligations imposed upon the imperial German government under existing treaty stipulations between the United States and Prussia, and the United States government, by virtue of its treaty rights, has presented to the imperial German government a claim for indemnity on account of the resulting damages suffered by American citizens. The liability of the imperial German government and the standing of the claimants as American citizens and the amount of indemnity are all questions which lend themselves to diplomatic negotiation between the two governments, and happily the question of liability has already been settled in that way. The status of the claimants and the amount of the indemnity are the only questions remaining to be settled, and it is appropriate that they should be dealt with in the same way.

The government of the United States fully understands that, as stated in your excellency's note, the German government is liable under the treaty provisions above mentioned for the damages arising from the destruction of the cargo as well as from the destruction of the vessel. But it will be observed that the claim under discussion does not include damages for the destruction of the cargo, and the question of the value of the cargo therefore is not involved in the present discussion.

The government of the United States recognizes that the German government will wish to be satisfied as to the American ownership of the vessel and the amount of the damages sustained in consequence of her destruction.

These matters are readily ascertainable, and if the German government desires any further evidence in substantiation of the claim on these points in addition to that furnished by the ship's papers, which are already in the possession of the German government, any additional evidence found necessary will be produced. In that case, however, inasmuch as any evidence which the German government may wish to have produced is more accessible and can more conveniently be examined in the United States than elsewhere, on account of the presence there of the owners and captain of the William P. Frye and their documentary records, and other possible witnesses, the government of the United States ventures to suggest the advisability of transferring the negotiations for the settlement of these points to the imperial German embassy at Washington.

In view of the admission of liability by reason of specific treaty stipulations, it has become unnecessary to enter into a discussion of the meaning and effect of the declaration of London, which is given some prominence in your excellency's note of April 5, further than to say that, as the German government has already been advised, the government of the United States does not regard the declaration of London as in force.

BRYAN.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Telegram.)

American Embassy, Berlin, June 7, 1915.

The following is the text of the reply of the German government in the Frye case:

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of his excellency, Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, dated April 30, 1915, on the subject of the sinking of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich:

The German government cannot admit that, as the American government assumes, the destruction of the sailing vessel mentioned constitutes a violation of the treaties concluded between Prussia and the United States at an earlier date and now applicable to the relations between the German empire and the United States or of the American rights derived therefrom. For these

treaties did not have the intention of depriving one of the contracting parties engaged in war of the right of stopping the supply of contraband to his enemy when he recognizes the supply of such articles as detrimental to his military interests. On the contrary, article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of July 11, 1799, expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband and to detain the contraband; it follows then that if it cannot be accomplished in any other way, the stopping of the supply may in the extreme case be effected by the destruction of the contraband and of the ship carrying it. As a matter of course, the obligation of the party at war to pay compensation to the interested persons of the neutral contracting party remains in force whatever be the manner of stopping the supply.

According to general principles of international law, any exercise of the right of control over the trade in contraband is subject to the decision of the prize courts, even though such right may be restricted by special treaties. At the beginning of the present war Germany, pursuant to these principles, established by law prize jurisdiction for cases of the kind under consideration. The case of the William P. Frye is likewise subject to the German prize jurisdiction, for the Prussian-American treaties mentioned contain no stipulation as to how the amount of the compensation provided by article 13 of the treaty cited is to be fixed. The German government, therefore, complies with its treaty obligations to a full extent when the prize courts instituted by it in accordance with international law proceed in pursuance of the treaty stipulations and thus award the American interested persons equitable indemnity. There would, therefore, be no foundation for a claim of the American government, unless the prize courts should not grant indemnity in accordance with the treaty; in such an event, however, the German government would not hesitate to arrange for equitable indemnity notwithstanding. For the rest, prize proceedings in the case of the Frye are indispensable, apart from the American claims, for the reason that other claims of neutral and enemy interested parties are to be considered in the matter.

As was stated in the note of April 4 last, the prize court will have to decide the questions whether the destruction of the ship and cargo was legal; whether and under what conditions the property sunk was liable to confiscation, and to whom and in what amount indemnity is to be paid provided application therefor is received. Since the decision of the prize court must first be awaited before any further position is taken by the German government, the simplest way for the American interested parties to settle their claims would be to enter them in the competent quarter in accordance with the provisions of the German code of prize procedure.

The undersigned begs to suggest that the ambassador bring the above to the knowledge of his government, and avails himself at the same time of the opportunity to renew the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) V. JAGOW.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, June 24, 1915.

You are instructed to present the following note to the German minister of foreign affairs:

I have the honor to inform your excellency that I duly communicated to my government your note of the 7th instant on the subject of the claim presented in my note of April 3d last, on behalf of the owners and captain of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye in consequence of her destruction by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

In reply I am instructed by my government to say that it has carefully considered the reasons given by the imperial German government for urging that this claim should be passed upon by

the German prize court instead of being settled by direct diplomatic discussion between the two governments, as proposed by the government of the United States, and that it regrets to find that it cannot concur in the conclusions reached by the imperial German government.

As pointed out in my last note to you on this subject, dated April 30, the government of the United States has considered that the only question under discussion was the method which should be adopted for ascertaining the amount of the indemnity to be paid under an admitted liability, and it notes with surprise that in addition to this question the imperial German government now desires to raise some questions as to the meaning and effect of the treaty stipulations under which it has admitted its liability.

If the government of the United States correctly understands the position of the imperial German government as now presented, it is that the provisions of article 13 of the treaty of 1799 between the United States and Prussia, which is continued in force by the treaty of 1828, justified the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich in sinking the William P. Frye, although making the imperial German government liable for the damages suffered in consequence, and that inasmuch as the treaty provides no specific method for ascertaining the amount of indemnity to be paid, that question must be submitted to the German prize court for determination.

The government of the United States, on the other hand, does not find in the treaty stipulations mentioned any justification for the sinking of the Frye, and does not consider that the German prize court has any jurisdiction over the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid by the imperial German government on account of its admitted liability for the destruction of an American vessel on the high seas.

You state in your note of the 7th instant that article 13 of the above mentioned treaty of 1799 "expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband and to detain the contraband; it follows then that if it cannot be accomplished in any other way, the stopping of the supply may in the extreme case be effected by the destruction of the contraband and of the ship carrying it."

The government of the United States cannot concur in this conclusion. On the contrary, it holds that these treaty provisions do not authorize the destruction of a neutral vessel in any circumstances. By its express terms the treaty prohibits even the detention of a neutral vessel carrying contraband if the master of the vessel is willing to surrender the contraband. Article 13 provides: "In the case supposed of a vessel stopped for articles of contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature, he shall be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case be carried into any port, nor further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage."

In this case the admitted facts show that pursuant to orders from the commander of the German cruiser, the master of the Frye undertook to throw overboard the cargo of that vessel, but that before the work of delivering out the cargo was finished the vessel with the cargo was sunk by order of the German commander.

For these reasons, even if it be assumed, as your excellency has done, that the cargo was contraband, your contention that the destruction of the vessel was justified by the provisions of article 13 does not seem to be well founded. The government of the United States has not thought it necessary in the discussion of this case to go into the question of the contraband or noncontraband character of the cargo. The imperial German government has admitted that this question makes no difference so far as its liability for damages is concerned, and the result is the same so far as the justification for the sinking of the vessel is concerned. As shown above, if we assume that the cargo was contraband, the master of the Frye should have been allowed to

deliver it out, and the vessel should have been allowed to proceed on her voyage.

On the other hand, if we assume that the cargo was noncontraband, the destruction either of the cargo or the vessel could not be justified in the circumstances of this case under any accepted rule of international law. Attention is also called to the provisions of article 12 of the treaty of 1785 between the United States and Prussia, which, like article 13 of the treaty of 1799, was continued in force by article 12 of the treaty of 1828. So far as the provisions of article 12 of the treaty of 1785 apply to the question under consideration, they are as follows:

"If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neuter with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case, as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, inasmuch that all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, although such things belong to an enemy of the other."

It seems clear to the government of the United States, therefore, that whether the cargo of the Frye is regarded as contraband or as noncontraband, the destruction of the vessel was, as stated in my previous communication on this subject, "a violation of the obligations imposed upon the imperial German government under existing treaty stipulations between the United States and Prussia."

For these reasons the government of the United States must disagree with the contention which it understands is now made by the imperial German government that an American vessel carrying contraband may be destroyed without liability or accountability beyond the payment of such compensation for damages as may be fixed by a German prize court. The issue thus presented arises on a disputed interpretation of treaty provisions, the settlement of which requires direct diplomatic discussion between the two governments, and cannot properly be based upon the decision of the German prize court, which is in no way conclusive or binding upon the government of the United States.

Moreover, even if no disputed question of treaty interpretation was involved, the admission by the imperial German government of its liability for damages for sinking the vessel would seem to make it unnecessary, so far as this claim is concerned, to ask the prize court to decide "whether the destruction of the ship and cargo was legal, and whether and under what conditions the property sunk was liable to confiscation," which you state in your note dated June 7 are questions which should be decided by the prize court. In so far as these questions relate to the cargo, they are outside of the present discussion, because, as pointed out in my previous note to you on the subject dated April 30, "the claim under discussion does not include damages for the destruction of the cargo."

The real question between the two governments is what reparation must be made for a breach of treaty obligations, and that is not a question which falls within the jurisdiction of a prize court.

In my first note on the subject the government of the United States requested that "full reparation be made by the imperial German government for the destruction of the William P. Frye." Reparation necessarily includes an indemnity for the actual pecuniary loss sustained, and the government of the United States takes this opportunity to assure the imperial German government that such an indemnity, if promptly paid, will be accepted as satisfactory reparation, but it does not rest with a prize court to determine what reparation should be made or what reparation would be satisfactory to the government of the United States.

Your excellency states in your note of June 7 that in the event the prize court should not grant indemnity in accordance with the treaty requirements, the German government would not hesitate to arrange for equitable indemnity, but it is also necessary that the government of the United States should be satisfied with the amount of the indemnity, and it would seem to be more appropriate and convenient that an arrangement for equitable indemnity should be agreed upon now rather than later. The decision of the prize court, even on the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid, would not be binding or conclusive on the government of the United States.

The government of the United States also dissents from the view expressed in your note that "there would be no foundation for a claim of the American government unless the prize courts should not grant indemnity in accordance with the treaty." The claim presented by the American government is for an indemnity for a violation of a treaty, in distinction from an indemnity in accordance with the treaty, and therefore is a matter for adjustment by direct diplomatic discussion between the two governments, and is in no way dependent upon the action of a German prize court.

For the reasons above stated, the government of the United States cannot recognize the propriety of submitting the claim presented by it on behalf of the owners and captain of the Frye to the German prize court for settlement.

The government of the United States is not concerned with any proceedings which the imperial German government may wish to take on "other claims of neutral and enemy interested parties," which have not been presented by the government of the United States, but which you state in your note of June 7 make prize court proceedings in this case indispensable, and it does not perceive the necessity for postponing the settlement of the present claim pending the consideration of those other claims by the prize court.

The government of the United States therefore suggests that the imperial German government reconsider the subject in the light of these considerations, and, because of the objections against resorting to the prize court, the government of the United States renews its former suggestion that an effort be made to settle this claim by direct diplomatic negotiations.

— LANSING.

AMBASSADOR GERARD TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Telegram.)

American Embassy, Berlin, July 30, 1915.

Following note received:

Foreign Office, Berlin, July 30, 1915.

The undersigned has the honor to inform his excellency Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, in reply to the note of the 26th ultimo on the subject of the sinking of the American merchant vessel William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prince Eitel Friedrich, that the points of view brought out in the note have been carefully examined by the imperial German government. This examination has led to the following conclusions:

The government of the United States believes that it is incumbent upon it to take the position that the treaty rights to which America is entitled, as contained in article 12 of the Prussian-American treaty of amity and commerce of Sept. 10, 1785, in article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of amity and commerce of July 11, 1799, were violated by the sinking of the William P. Frye. It interprets these articles as meaning that a merchantman of the neutral contracting party carrying contraband cannot in any circumstances be destroyed by a warship of the belligerent contracting party, and that the sinking of the William P. Frye was, therefore, in violation of the treaty, even if her cargo should have consisted of contraband, which it leaves outside of the discussion.

The German government cannot accept this view. It insists as heretofore that the com-

mander of the German auxiliary cruiser acted in the legal exercise of the right of control of trade in contraband enjoyed by warships of belligerent nations, and that the treaty stipulations mentioned merely oblige the German government to make compensation for the damage sustained by the American citizens concerned.

It is not disputed by the American government that according to general principles of international law a belligerent is authorized in sinking neutral vessels under almost any conditions for carrying contraband. As is well known, these principles were laid down in articles 49 and 50 of the declaration of London, and were recognized at that time by the duly empowered delegates of all the nations which participated in the conference, including the American delegates, to be declarative of existing international law (see preliminary clause of the declaration of London); moreover, at the beginning of the present war, the American government proposed to the belligerent nations to ratify the declaration of London and give its provisions formal validity also.

The German government has already explained in its note of April 4 last for what reasons it considers that the conditions justifying the sinking under international law were present in the case of the William P. Frye. The cargo consisted of conditional contraband, the destination of which for the hostile armed forces was to be presumed under the circumstances; no proof to overcome this presumption has been furnished. More than half the cargo of the vessel was contraband, so that the vessel was liable to confiscation. The attempt to bring the American vessel into a German port would have greatly imperiled the German vessel in the given situation of the war, and at any rate practically defeated the success of her further operations. Thus the authority for sinking the vessel was given according to general principles of international law.

There only remains then to be examined the question how far the Prussian-American treaty stipulations modify these principles of international law.

In this connection article 12 of the treaty of 1785 provides that in the event of a war between one of the contracting parties with another power the free commerce and intercourse of the nationals of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted, but that on the contrary the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports of the belligerent powers, even neutralizing enemy goods on board thereof. However, this article merely formulates general rules for the freedom of maritime intercourse and leaves the question of contraband untouched; the specific stipulations on this point are contained in the following article, which is materially identical with article 13 of the treaty of 1799 now in force.

The plain intention of article 13 is to establish a reasonable compromise between the military interests of the belligerent contracting party and the commercial interests of the neutral party. On the one hand the belligerent party is to have the right to prevent the transportation of war supplies to his adversaries even when carried on vessels of the neutral party; on the other hand, the commerce and navigation of the neutral party is to be interfered with as little as possible by the measures necessary for such prevention, and reasonable compensation is to be paid for any inconvenience or damage which may nevertheless ensue from the proceeding of the belligerent party.

Article 13 recites the following means whereby the belligerent party can prevent the vessels of the neutral party from carrying war supplies to his adversary. The detention of the ship and cargo for such length of time as the belligerent may think necessary; furthermore, the taking over of the war stores for his own use, paying the full value of the same as ascertained at the place of destination. The right of sinking is not mentioned in the treaty and is therefore neither expressly permitted nor expressly prohibited, so that on this point the party stipulations must

be supplemented by the general rules of international law. From the meaning and spirit of the treaty it really appears out of the question that it was intended to expect of the belligerent that he should permit a vessel loaded with contraband, for example a shipment of arms and ammunition of decisive importance for the outcome of the war, to proceed unhindered to his enemy when circumstances forbid the carrying of the (* * *) into port, if the general rules of international law allow sinking of the vessel.

The remaining stipulations of article 13 must likewise be considered in this light: they provide that the captain of a vessel stopped shall be allowed to proceed on his voyage if he delivers out the contraband to the warship which stopped his vessel. For such delivering out cannot, of course, be considered when the ensuing loss of time imperils either the warship herself or the success of her other operations. In the case of the William P. Frye the German commander at first tried to have matters settled by the delivery of contraband, but convinced himself of the impracticability of this attempt in that it would expose his ship to attack by whatever superior force of enemy war vessels pursuing him, and was accordingly obliged to determine upon the sinking of the Frye. Thus, he did not exceed on this point the limits to which he was bound by article 13.

However, article 13 asserts itself here to the extent that it founds the obligation to compensate the American citizens affected, whereas, according to the general rules of international law, the belligerent party does not need to grant compensation for a vessel lawfully sunk. For, if by article 13, the mere exercise of the right of highways makes the belligerent liable for compensation, this must apply a fortiori to the exercise of the right of sinking.

The question whether the German commander acted legally was primarily a subject for the consideration of the German prize courts, according to general principles of international law as laid down, also in article 1 of The Hague convention for the establishment of an international prize court and in article 51 of the declaration of London. The German government consequently laid the case of William P. Frye before the competent prize court at Hamburg, as was stated in its note of the 7th ultimo. This court found by its judgment of the 10th instant that the cargo of the American vessel William P. Frye was contraband, that the vessel could not be carried into port, and that the sinking was therefore justified; at the same time the court expressly recognized the validity of the Prussian-American treaty stipulations severally (* * *) model for the relations between the German empire and America, so that the sinking of the ship and cargo, so far as American property, makes the German empire liable for indemnity. The prize court was unable to fix the indemnity itself, since it had no data before it, failing the receipt of the necessary details from the parties interested.

It will now be necessary to settle these points in a different way. The German government suggests as the simplest way that each of the two governments designate an expert, and that the two experts jointly fix the amount of indemnity for the vessel and any American property which may have been sunk with her. The German government will promptly pay the amount of indemnity thus ascertained; it expressly declares, however, reverting to what has been stated above, that this payment does not constitute satisfaction for the violation of American treaty rights, but a duty or policy of this government founded on the existing treaty stipulations.

Should the American government not agree to this manner of settling the matter, the German government is prepared to submit the difference of opinion as being a question of the interpretation of the existing treaties between Germany and the United States to the tribunal at The Hague, pursuant to article 38 of The Hague con-

vention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

The undersigned begs to suggest that the ambassador bring the above to the attention of his government and avails himself, etc.

*Omission.

VON JAGOW.
GERARD.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR
GERARD.
(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, Aug. 10, 1915.

You are instructed to present the following note to the German minister for foreign affairs:

Under instructions from my government, I have the honor to inform your excellency, in reply to your note of July 30 in regard to the claim for reparation for the sinking of the William P. Frye, that the government of the United States learns with regret that the objections urged by it against the submission of this case to the prize court for decision have not commended themselves to the imperial German government, and it equally regrets that the reasons presented by the imperial German government for submitting this case to the prize court have failed to remove the objections of the government of the United States to the adoption of that course. As this disagreement has been reached after the full presentation of the views of both governments in our previous correspondence, a further exchange of views on the questions in dispute would doubtless be unprofitable, and the government of the United States therefore welcomes your excellency's suggestion that some other way should be found for settling this case.

The two methods of settlement proposed as alternative suggestions in your excellency's note have been given careful consideration, and it is believed that if they can be combined so that they may both be adopted, they will furnish a satisfactory basis for the solution of the question at issue.

The government of the United States has already expressed its desire that the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid by the imperial German government under its admitted liability for the losses of the owners and captain on account of the destruction of the Frye should be settled by diplomatic negotiation, and it entirely concurs with the suggestion of the imperial German government that the simplest way would be to agree, as proposed in your note, "that each of the two governments designate an expert and that the two experts jointly fix the amount of indemnity for the vessel and any American property which may have been sunk with her," to be paid by the imperial German government when ascertained as stated in your note. It is assumed that the arrangement will include some provision for calling in an umpire in case the experts fail to agree.

The government of the United States notes that your suggestion is made with the express reservation that a payment under this arrangement would not constitute an admission that American treaty rights had been violated, but would be regarded by the imperial German government merely as fulfilling a duty or policy founded on existing treaty stipulations. A payment made on this understanding would be entirely acceptable to the government of the United States, provided that the acceptance of such payment should likewise be understood to be without prejudice to the contention of the government of the United States that the sinking of the Frye was without legal justification, and provided also that an arrangement can be agreed upon for the immediate submission to arbitration of the question of legal justification in so far as it involves the interpretation of existing treaty stipulations.

There can be no difference of opinion between the two governments as to the desirability of having this question of the true intent and meaning of their treaty stipulations determined without delay, and to that end the government of the United States proposes that the alternative

suggestion of the imperial German government also be adopted, so that this question of treaty interpretation can be submitted forthwith to arbitration pursuant to article 38 of The Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

In this way both the question of indemnity and the question of treaty interpretation can promptly be settled, and it will be observed that the only change made in the plan proposed by the imperial German government is that instead of eliminating either one of its alternative suggestions, they are both given effect in order that both of the questions under discussion may be dealt with at the same time.

If this proposal proves acceptable to the imperial German government, it will be necessary also to determine whether, pending the arbitral award, the imperial German government shall govern its naval operations in accordance with its own interpretation, or in accordance with the interpretation maintained by the United States, as to the obligations imposed by their treaty stipulations, and the government of the United States would be glad to have an expression of the views of the imperial German government on this point.

LANSING.

—
AMBASSADOR GERARD TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Berlin, Sept. 19, 1915.

Following note received from the foreign office to-day:

Foreign Office, Berlin, Sept. 19.

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of his excellency Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, dated 13th ultimo, on the subject of the claim for reparation for the sinking of the American merchantman William P. Frye.

With regard first to the ascertainment of the damage by experts the German government believes that it should dispense with the nomination of an umpire. In the cases of the ascertainment of damages hitherto arranged between the German government and a neutral government from similar causes the experts named by the two parties have always reached an agreement as to the amount of the damage without difficulty; should it not be possible, however, to reach an agreement on some point it could probably be settled by diplomatic negotiation. Assuming that the American government agrees to this, the German government names as its expert Dr. Kerpny of Bremen, director of the North German Lloyds; it begs to await the designation of the American expert.

The German government declares that it agrees with the proposal of the American government to separate the question of indemnity from the question of interpretation of the Prussian-American treaties of 1785, 1799 and 1828. It, therefore, again expressly states that in making payment it does not acknowledge the violation of the treaty, as contended by the American side, but it will admit that the settlement of the question of indemnity does not prejudice the arrangement of the difference of opinion concerning the interpretation of the treaty rights, and that this dispute is left to be decided by The Hague tribunal of arbitration.

The negotiations relative to the signing of the compromise provided by article 52 of The Hague arbitration convention would best be conducted between the foreign office and the American embassy in Berlin in view of the difficulties in the way of instructing the imperial ambassador in Washington. In case the American government agrees the foreign office is prepared to submit to the embassy a draft of such a compromise.

The American government's inquiry whether the German government will govern its naval operations in accordance with the German or the American interpretation of the treaty stipulations in question, pending the arbitral proceedings, has been carefully considered by the German government. From the standpoint of law

and equity it is not prevented, in its opinion, from proceeding against American ships carrying contraband, according to its interpretation, until the question is settled by arbitration. For the German government does not need to depart from the application of generally recognized rules of the law of maritime war, as the declaration of London, unless and in so far as an exception based on a treaty is established beyond all doubt. In the case of the present difference of opinion between the German and the American governments such an exception could not be taken to be established except on the ground of the arbitral award. Moreover, the disadvantages to Germany which would ensue from the American interpretation of the treaty stipulations would be so much greater as to be out of proportion to those which the German interpretation would entail for the United States. For whereas the American interpretation would materially impede Germany in her conduct of warfare, hardly any particular disadvantage to American citizens would result from the German interpretation, since they receive full reparation for any property damage sustained.

Nevertheless, the German government, in order to furnish to the American government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port. On the other hand, it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction is permissible according to the provisions of the declaration of London.

The undersigned begs to suggest that the ambassador bring the above to the knowledge of his government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew, etc.

VON JAGOW.

—
THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD.

Department of State, Washington, Oct. 12, 1915.

You are instructed to present the following note to the German minister of foreign affairs:

In reply to your excellency's note of Sept. 19 on the subject of claim for damages for the sinking of the American merchantman William P. Frye, I am instructed by the government of the United States to say that it notes with satisfaction the willingness of the imperial German government to settle the questions at issue in this case by referring to a joint commission of experts the amount of the indemnity to be paid by the imperial German government under its admitted liability for the losses of the owners and captain on account of the destruction of the vessel, and by referring to arbitration the question of the interpretation of treaty rights.

The government of the United States further notes that in agreeing to this arrangement the imperial German government expressly states that in making payment it does not acknowledge the violation of the treaty, as contended by the government of the United States, and that the settlement of the question of indemnity does not prejudice the arrangement of the differences of opinion between the two governments concerning the interpretation of the treaty rights. The government of the United States understands that this arrangement will also be without prejudice to its own contention in accordance with the statements of its position in its note of Aug. 10 last to your excellency on this subject, and the government of the United States agrees to this arrangement on that understanding. Your excellency states that the imperial German government believes that the nomination of an umpire should be dispensed with, because it has been the experience of the imperial German government that the experts named in such cases have always reached an agreement without difficulty, and that should they disagree on some point it could probably be settled by diplomatic negotiation.

The government of the United States entirely concurs in the view that it is not necessary to nominate an umpire in advance. It is not to be assumed that the experts will be unable to agree or that if they are the point in dispute cannot be settled by diplomatic negotiation, but the government of the United States believes that in agreeing to this arrangement it should be understood in advance that in case the amount of indemnity is not settled by the joint commission of experts or by diplomatic negotiation the question will then be referred to an umpire if that is desired by the government of the United States.

Assuming that this understanding is acceptable to the German government, it will only remain for the government of the United States to nominate its expert to act with the expert already nominated by the German government on the joint commission. It seems desirable to the government of the United States that this joint commission of experts should meet without delay as soon as the American member is named and that its meetings should be held in the United States, because, as pointed out in my note to you of April 30 last, any evidence which the German government may wish to have produced is more accessible and can more conveniently be examined there than elsewhere.

With reference to the agreement to submit to arbitration the question of treaty interpretation, the government of the United States notes that in answer to its inquiry whether, pending the arbitral proceedings, the German government will govern its naval operations in accordance with the German or American interpretation of the treaty stipulations in question, the reply of the German government is that "it has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port," and that "on the other hand it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband whenever such destruction is permissible according to the provisions of the declaration on London."

Without admitting that the declaration of London is in force, and on the understanding that the requirements in article 50 of the declaration that "before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety" is not satisfied by merely giving them an opportunity to escape in lifeboats, the government of the United States is willing, pending the arbitral award in this case, to accept the declaration of London as the rule governing the conduct of the German government in relation to the treatment of American vessels carrying cargoes of absolute contraband. On this understanding the government of the United States agrees to refer to arbitration this question of treaty interpretation.

The government of the United States concurs in the desire of the imperial German government that the negotiations relative to the signing of the compromise referring this question of treaty interpretation to arbitration under the provisions of article 52 of The Hague arbitration convention, should be conducted between the German foreign office and the American embassy in Berlin, and the government of the United States will be glad to recognize the draft compromise which you inform me the foreign office is prepared to submit to the American ambassador in Berlin.

Anticipating that it may be convenient for the imperial German government to know in advance of these negotiations the preference of the government of the United States as to the form of arbitration to be arranged for in the compromise, my government desires me to say that it would prefer, if agreeable to the imperial government, that the arbitration should be by summary procedure, based upon the provisions of articles 86 to 90, inclusive, of The

Hague arbitration convention rather than the longer form of arbitration before the permanent court at The Hague.

Arrange for simultaneous publication of this note at earliest date which will give you time to notify the department. LANSING.

CASE OF THE WILHELMINA.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE.

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 15, 1915.

The department notes that you have been informed by the British government that the cargo of the American steamer *Wilhelmina* has been sent to prize court, but is not yet unloaded. The government of the United States, of course, has no intention of interfering with the proper course of judicial procedure in the British prize courts, but deems it proper to bring to the attention of the British government information which has been received in relation to the character and destination of the cargo and to point out certain considerations prompting the supposition that the seizure may not be justified.

This government is informed that the W. L. Green Commission company, an American corporation organized in 1891, which in the past has made extensive shipments of goods to Germany, is the sole owner of the cargo, which consists entirely of foodstuffs consigned to the W. L. Green Commission company, Hamburg, and that the company's manager, now in Europe, has instructions to sell the cargo solely to the civilian population of Hamburg. A copy of the ship's manifest has been submitted to this government, accompanied by a sworn statement from the company's manager in which he represents that he was instructed to proceed to Germany to dispose of the cargo to private purchasers in that country, and not to any belligerent government nor armed forces of such government, nor to any agent of a belligerent government or of its armed forces.

According to well-established practice among nations, admitted, as this government understands, by the government of Great Britain, the articles of which the *Wilhelmina's* cargo is said to consist are subject to seizure as contraband only in case they are destined for the use of a belligerent government or its armed forces. The government of the United States understands that the British authorities consider the seizure of the cargo justified on the ground that a recent order of the federal council of Germany, promulgated after the vessel sailed, required the delivery of imported articles to the German government. The owners of the cargo have represented to this government that such a position is untenable. They point out that, by a provision of the order in question as originally announced, the regulations in relation to the seizure of food products are made inapplicable to such products imported after Jan. 31, 1915. They further represent that the only articles shipped on the *Wilhelmina* which are embraced within the terms of these regulations are wheat and bran, which constitute about 15 per centum of the cargo as compared with 85 per centum consisting of meats, vegetables and fruits. The owners also assert that the regulations contemplate the disposition of foodstuffs to individuals through municipalities; that municipalities are not agents of the government, and that the purpose of the regulations is to conserve the supply of food products and to prevent speculation and inflation of prices to non-combatants.

The German government has addressed a formal communication to the government of the United States in relation to the effect of the decree issued by the German federal council, and this government deems it pertinent to call to the attention of the British government a material portion of this communication, which is as follows:

"1. The federal council's decision concerning the seizure of food products, which England alleges to be the cause of food products shipped to Germany being treated as contraband, bears ex-

clusively on wheat, rye, both unmixed and mixed with other products, and also wheat, rye, oats, and barley flour.

"2. The federal council makes an express exception in section 45 of the order. Section 45 provides as follows: The stipulations of this regulation do not apply to grain or flour imported from abroad after Jan. 31.

"3. Conjointly with that saving clause the federal council's order contains a provision under which imported cereals and flours would be sold exclusively to the municipalities or certain specially designated organizations by the importers. Although that provision had for its object simply to throw imported grain and flours into such channels as supply the private consumption of civilians and, in consequence of that provision, the intent and purpose of the federal council's order, which was to protect the civilian population from speculators and engrossers, were fully met, it was nevertheless rescinded so as to leave no room for doubt.

"4. My government is amenable to any proposition looking to control by a special American organization under the supervision of the American consular officers and, if necessary, will itself make a proposition in that direction.

"5. The German government further calls attention to the fact that municipalities do not form part of or belong to the government, but are self administrative bodies, which are elected by the inhabitants of the commune in accordance with fixed rules and therefore exclusively represent the private part of the population and act as it directs. Although those principles are generally known and obtain in the United States as well as in England itself, the German government desired to point out the fact so as to avoid any further unnecessary delay.

"6. Hence it is absolutely assured that imported food products will be consumed by the civilian population in Germany exclusively."

It will be observed that it is stated in this communication, which appears to confirm the contention of the cargo owners, that a part of the order of the German federal council relating to imported food products has now been rescinded.

This government has received another communication from the German government giving formal assurance to the government of the United States that all goods imported into Germany from the United States, directly or indirectly, which belong to the class of relative contraband, such as foodstuffs, will not be used by the German army or navy or by government authorities, but will be left to the free consumption of the German civilian population, excluding all government purveyors.

If the British authorities have not in their possession evidence other than that presented to this government as to the character and destination of the cargo of the *Wilhelmina* sufficient to warrant the seizure of this cargo, the government of the United States hopes that the British government will release the vessel together with her cargo and allow her to proceed to her port of destination.

Please communicate with the British government in the sense of the foregoing. BRYAN.

—
AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
[Telegram.]

American Embassy, London, Feb. 19, 1915.

Sir Edward Grey has just handed me the following memorandum. Since your telegram to him was given to the press in Washington I consented to his proposal to give this memorandum out for publication in Saturday morning's newspapers: Memorandum.

The communication made by the United States ambassador in his note to Sir Edward Grey of the 16th instant has been carefully considered and the following observations are offered in reply:

2. At the time when his majesty's government gave directions for the seizure of the cargo of

the steamship *Wilhelmina* as contraband they had before them the text of the decree made by the German federal council on the 25th January, under article 45 of which all grain and flour imported into Germany after the 31st January was declared deliverable only to certain organizations under direct government control or to municipal authorities. The vessel was bound for Hamburg, one of the free cities of the German empire, the government of which is vested in the municipality. This was one of the reasons actuating his majesty's government in deciding to bring the cargo of the *Wilhelmina* before the prize court.

3. Information has only now reached them that by a subsequent decree, dated the 6th February, the above provision in article 45 of the previous decree was repealed, it would appear for the express purpose of rendering difficult the anticipated proceedings against the *Wilhelmina*. The repeal was not known to his majesty's government at the time of detention of the cargo, or, indeed, until now.

4. How far the ostensible exception of imported supplies from the general government monopoly of all grain and flour set up by the German government may affect the question of the contraband nature of the shipment seized is a matter which will most suitably be investigated by the prize court.

5. It is, however, necessary to state that the German decree is not the only ground on which the submission of the cargo of the *Wilhelmina* to a prize court is justified. The German government have in public announcements claimed to treat practically every town or port on the English east coast as a fortified place and base of operations. On the strength of this contention they have subjected to bombardment the open towns of Yarmouth, Scarborough and Whitby among others. On the same ground a number of neutral vessels sailing for English ports on the east coast with cargoes of goods on the German list of conditional contraband have been seized by German cruisers and brought before the German prize court. Again, the Dutch vessel *Maria*, having sailed from California with a cargo of grain consigned to Dublin and Belfast, was sunk in September last by the German cruiser *Karlshöhe*. This could only have been justified if, among other things, the cargo could have been proved to be destined for the British government or armed forces and if a presumption to this effect had been established owing to Dublin or Belfast being considered a fortified place or a base for the armed forces.

6. The German government cannot have it both ways. If they consider themselves justified in destroying by bombardment the lives and property of peaceful civil inhabitants of English open towns and watering places, and in seizing and sinking ships and cargoes of conditional contraband on the way thither on the ground that they were consigned to a fortified place or base, "a fortiori" his majesty's government must be at liberty to treat Hamburg, which is in part protected by the fortifications at the mouth of the Elbe, as a fortified town and a base of operations and supply for the purposes of article 34 of the declaration of London. If the owners of the cargo of the *Wilhelmina* desire to question the validity in international law of the action taken by order of his majesty's government they will have every opportunity of establishing their case in due course before the prize court, and his majesty's government would, in this connection, recall the attention of the United States government to the considerations put forward in Sir Edward Grey's note to Mr. Page of the 10th instant as to the propriety of awaiting the result of prize court proceedings before diplomatic action is initiated. It will be remembered that they have from the outset given a definite assurance that the owners of the *Wilhelmina*, as well as the owners of her cargo, if found to be contraband, would be equitably indemnified.

7. There is one further observation to which

his majesty's government think it right and appropriate in the present connection to give expression. They have not so far declared foodstuffs to be absolute contraband. They have not interfered with any neutral vessels on account of their carrying foodstuffs, except on the basis of such foodstuffs being liable to capture if destined for the enemy forces or governments. In so acting they have been guided by the general principle, of late universally upheld by civilized nations and observed in practice, that the civil populations of countries at war are not to be exposed to the treatment rightly reserved for combatants. This distinction has to all intents and purposes been swept away by the novel doctrines proclaimed and acted upon by the German government.

8. It is unnecessary here to dwell upon the treatment that has been meted out to the civil population of Belgium and those parts of France which are in German occupation. When Germany, long before any mines had been laid by British authorities, proceeded to sow mines upon the high seas, and, by this means, sunk a considerable number not only of British but also of neutral merchantmen with their unoffending crews, it was, so his majesty's government held, open to them to take retaliatory measures, even if such measures were of a kind to involve pressure of the civil population—not indeed of neutral states—but of their enemies. They refrained from doing so.

9. When, subsequently, English towns and defenseless British subjects, including women and children, were deliberately and systematically fired upon and killed by ships flying the flag of the imperial German navy, when quiet country towns and villages, void of defenses and possessing no military or naval importance, were bombarded by German airships, his majesty's government still abstained from drawing the logical consequences from this form of attack on defenseless citizens. Further steps in the same direction are now announced, and, in fact, have already been taken by Germany. British merchant vessels have been torpedoed at sight without any attempt being made to give warning to the crew or any opportunity being given to save their lives; a torpedo has been fired against a British hospital ship in daylight, and similar treatment is threatened to all British merchant vessels in future, as well as to any neutral ships that may happen to be found in the neighborhood of the British Isles.

10. Faced with this situation, his majesty's government consider it would be altogether unreasonable that Great Britain and her allies should be expected to remain indefinitely bound, to their grave detriment, by rules and principles of which they recognize the justice if impartially observed as between belligerents, but which are at the present moment openly set at defiance by their enemy.

11. If, therefore, his majesty's government should hereafter feel constrained to declare foodstuffs absolute contraband, or to take other measures for interfering with German trade by way of reprisals, they confidently expect that such action will not be challenged on the part of neutral states by appeals to laws and usages of war whose validity rests on their forming an integral part of that system of international doctrine which as a whole their enemy frankly boasts the liberty and intention to disregard, so long as such neutral states cannot compel the German government to abandon methods of warfare which have not in recent history been regarded as having the sanction of either law or humanity.

PAGE.

AMBASSADOR W. H. PAGE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Telegram.)

American Embassy, London, April 8, 1915.

The prime minister has just handed me the following, which I have communicated to Hayes

and Brookings, who strongly recommend its acceptance by their principals:

His majesty's government share the desire of the United States government for an immediate settlement of the case of the *Wilhelmina*. This American ship laden with foodstuffs left New York for Hamburg on Jan. 22. She called at Falmouth of her own accord on Feb. 9 and her cargo was detained as prize on Feb. 11. The writ instituting prize court proceedings was issued on Feb. 27, and claimed that the cargo should be condemned as contraband of war. No proceedings were taken or even threatened against the ship herself, and in the ordinary course the cargo would have been unloaded when seized so that the ship would be free to leave. The owners of the cargo, however, have throughout objected to the discharge of the cargo and it is because of this objection that the ship is still at Falmouth with the cargo on board.

His majesty's government have formally undertaken that even should the condemnation of the cargo as contraband be secured in the prize court they would none the less compensate the owners for any loss sustained in consequence of the ship having been stopped and proceedings taken against the cargo.

It was understood at the time that the proceedings in the prize court would be in the nature of a test case, the decision in which would govern the treatment of any subsequent shipments of food supplies to Germany in similar circumstances. Since then the situation has, however, materially changed by the issue of the order in council of March 11, 1915, and the measures taken thereunder, which prevent further supplies being sent from America to Germany, whether contraband or not.

In these circumstances there is no longer any object in continuing the judicial proceedings in the case of the *Wilhelmina*; for it can no longer serve as a test case, and it is really agreed that the owners of the cargo, even if proved to have no claim, are to be treated as if their claim was good. Nothing, therefore, remains but to settle the claim on proper and just conditions, and this would, in the opinion of his majesty's government, be secured most expeditiously and with the least inconvenience to all parties by an agreement between the crown and the claimants for the disposal of the whole matter. His majesty's government accordingly propose that such an agreement be arrived at on the following terms: "His majesty's government having undertaken to compensate the claimants by paying for the cargo seized on the basis of the loss of the profit the claimants would have made if the ship had proceeded in due course to Hamburg, and by indemnifying them for the delay caused to the ship so far as this delay has been due to the action of the British authorities, all proceedings in the prize court shall be stayed, on the understanding that his majesty's government buy the cargo from the claimants on the above terms. The cargo shall be discharged and delivered to the proper officer of the crown forthwith. The sum to be paid shall be assessed by a single referee nominated jointly by the ambassador of the United States of America and his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, who shall certify the total amount after making such inquiries as he may think fit, but without formal hearing or arbitration." His majesty's government would be grateful if the United States ambassador would inform the claimants of the above proposal at his early convenience and obtain their acceptance.

PAGE.

SALE OF MUNITIONS OF WAR TO BELLIGERENTS.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Translation.)

Imperial German Embassy, Washington, April 4, 1915.

Mr. Secretary of State: I have the honor to deliver to your excellency the inclosed memo-

randum on German-American trade and the question of delivery of arms.

Accept, etc., J. BERNSTOFF.
(Inclosure—Translation.)
Memorandum.

Imperial German Embassy, Washington, D. C.,
April 4, 1915.

The various British orders in council have on-sidedly modified the generally recognized principles of international law in a way which arbitrarily stops the commerce of neutral nations with Germany. Even before the last British order in council, the shipment of conditional contraband, especially food supplies, to Germany was practically impossible. Prior to the protest sent by the American to the British government on Dec. 28 last, such a shipment did not actually take place in a single case. Even after this protest the Imperial embassy knows of only a single case in which an American shipper has ventured to make such a shipment for the purpose of legitimate sale to Germany. Both ship and cargo were immediately seized by the English and are being held in an English port under the pretext of an order of the German federal council (bundesrath) regarding the grain trade, although this resolution of the federal council relates exclusively to grain and flour, and not to other foodstuffs, besides making an express exception with respect to imported foodstuffs, and although the German government gave the American government an assurance, and proposed a special organization whereby the exclusive consumption by the civilian population is absolutely guaranteed.

Under the circumstances the seizure of the American ship was inadmissible according to recognized principles of international law. Nevertheless the United States government has not to date secured the release of the ship and cargo, and has not, after a duration of the war of eight months, succeeded in protecting its lawful trade with Germany.

Such a long delay, especially in matters of food supply, is equivalent to an entire denial.

The Imperial embassy must therefore assume that the United States government acquiesces in the violations of international law by Great Britain.

Then there is also the attitude of the United States in the question of the exportation of arms. The Imperial government feels sure that the United States government will agree that in questions of neutrality it is necessary to take into consideration not only the formal aspect of the case, but also the spirit in which the neutrality is carried out.

The situation in the present war differs from that of any previous war. Therefore, any reference to arms furnished by Germany in former wars is not justified, for then it was not a question whether war material should be supplied to the belligerents, but who should supply it in competition with other nations. In the present war all nations having a war material industry worth mentioning are either involved in the war themselves or are engaged in perfecting their own armaments, and have therefore laid an embargo against the exportation of war material. The United States is accordingly the only neutral country in a position to furnish war materials. The conception of neutrality is thereby given a new purport, independently of the formal question of hitherto existing law. In contradiction thereto, the United States is building up a powerful arms industry in the broadest sense, the existing plants not only being worked but enlarged by all available means, and new ones built. The international conventions for the protection of the rights of neutral nations doubtless sprang from the necessity of protecting the existing industries of neutral nations as far as possible from injury in their business. But it can in no event be in accordance with the spirit of true neutrality if, under the protection of such international stipulations, an entirely new industry is created in a neutral state, such as is the development of the arms industry in the United States, the business whereof,

under the present conditions, can benefit only the belligerent powers.

This industry is actually delivering goods only to the enemies of Germany. The theoretical willingness to supply Germany also if shipments thither were possible does not alter the case. If it is the will of the American people that there shall be a true neutrality, the United States will find means of preventing this one-sided supply of arms or at least of utilizing it to protect legitimate trade with Germany, especially that in foodstuffs. This view of neutrality should all the more appeal to the United States government because the latter enacted a similar policy toward Mexico. On Feb. 4, 1914, President Wilson, according to a statement of a representative in congress in the committee for foreign affairs of Dec. 30, 1914, upon the lifting of the embargo on arms to Mexico, declared that "we should stand for genuine neutrality, considering the surrounding facts of the case." He then held that "in that case, because Carranza had no ports, while Huerta had them and was able to import these materials, it was our duty as a nation to treat (Carranza and Huerta) upon an equality if we wished to observe the true spirit of neutrality as compared with a mere paper neutrality."

If this view were applied to the present case, it would lead to an embargo on the exportation of arms.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Department of State, Washington, April 21, 1915.

Excellency: I have given thoughtful consideration to your excellency's note of the 11th of April, 1915, inclosing a memorandum of the same date, in which your excellency discusses the action of this government with regard to trade between the United States and Germany and the attitude of this government with regard to the exportation of arms from the United States to the nations now at war with Germany.

I must admit that I am somewhat at a loss how to interpret your excellency's treatment of these matters. There are many circumstances connected with these important subjects to which I would have expected your excellency to advert, but of which you make no mention, and there are other circumstances to which you do refer which I would have supposed to be hardly appropriate for discussion between the government of the United States and the government of Germany.

I shall take the liberty, therefore, of regarding your excellency's references to the course pursued by the government of the United States with regard to interferences with trade from this country, such as the government of Great Britain have attempted, as intended merely to illustrate more fully the situation to which you desire to call our attention and not as an invitation to discuss that course. Your excellency's long experience in international affairs will have suggested to you that the relations of the two governments with one another cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third government, which cannot be fully informed as to the facts and which cannot be fully cognizant of the reasons for the course pursued. I believe, however, that I am justified in assuming that what you desire to call forth is a frank statement of the position of this government in regard to its obligations as a neutral power. The general attitude and course of policy of this government in the maintenance of its neutrality I am particularly anxious that your excellency should see in their true light. I have hoped that this government's position in these respects had been made abundantly clear, but I am of course perfectly willing to state it again. This seems to me the more necessary and desirable because, I regret to say, the language which your excellency employs in your memorandum is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral. I take it for granted that no such implication was intended, but it is so evident

that your excellency is laboring under certain false impressions that I cannot be too explicit in setting forth the facts as they are, when fully reviewed and comprehended.

In the first place, this government has at no time and in no manner yielded any one of its rights as a neutral to any of the present belligerents. It has acknowledged, as a matter of course, the right of visit and search and the right to apply the rules of contraband of war to articles of commerce. It has, indeed, insisted upon the use of visit and search as an absolutely necessary safeguard against mistaking neutral vessels for vessels owned by an enemy and against mistaking legal cargoes for illegal. It has admitted also the right of blockade if actually exercised and effectively maintained. These are merely the well known limitations which war places upon neutral commerce on the high seas. But nothing beyond these has it conceded. I call your excellency's attention to this, notwithstanding it is already known to all the world as a consequence of the publication of our correspondence in regard to these matters with several of the belligerent nations, because I cannot assume that you have official cognizance of it.

In the second place, this government attempted to secure from the German and British governments mutual concessions with regard to the measures those governments respectively adopted for the interruption of trade on the high seas. This it did, not of right, but merely as exercising the privileges of a sincere friend of both parties and as indicating its impartial good will. The attempt was unsuccessful, but I regret that your excellency did not deem it worthy of mention in modification of the impressions you expressed. We had hoped that this act on our part had shown our spirit in these times of distressing war as our diplomatic correspondence had shown our steadfast refusal to acknowledge the right of any belligerent to alter the accepted rules of war as far as so far as they affect the rights and interests of neutrals.

In the third place I note with sincere regret that, in discussing the sale and exportation of arms by citizens of the United States to the enemies of Germany, your excellency seems to be under the impression that it was within the choice of the government of the United States, notwithstanding its professed neutrality and its diligent efforts to maintain it in other particulars, to inhibit this trade, and that its failure to do so manifested an unfair attitude toward Germany. This government holds, as I believe your excellency is aware, and as it is constrained to hold in view of the present indisputable doctrines of accepted international law, that any change in its own laws of neutrality during the progress of a war which would affect unequally the relations of the United States with the nations at war would be an unjustifiable departure from the principle of strict neutrality by which it has consistently sought to direct its actions, and I respectfully submit that none of the circumstances urged in your excellency's memorandum alters the principle involved. The placing of an embargo on the trade in arms at the present time would constitute such a change and be a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States. It will, I feel assured, be clear to your excellency that, holding this view and considering itself in honor bound by it, it is out of the question for this government to consider such a course.

I hope that your excellency will realize the spirit in which I am drafting this reply. The friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Germany is so warm and of such long standing, the ties which bind them to one another in amity are so many and so strong, that this government feels under a special compulsion to speak with perfect frankness when any occasion arises which seems likely to create any misunderstanding, however slight or temporary, between those who represent the governments of the two countries. It will be a matter of gratification to me if I have

removed from your excellency's mind any misapprehension you may have been under regarding either the policy or the spirit and purposes of the government of the United States. Its neutrality is founded upon the firm basis of conscience and good will.

Accept, etc.

W. J. BRYAN.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO AMBASSADOR PENFIELD.
(Translation.)

I. and R. Ministry of the Imperial and Royal House and for Foreign Affairs,

Vienna, June 29, 1915.

The far-reaching effects which result from the fact that for a long time a traffic in munitions of war to the greatest extent has been carried on between the United States of America on the one hand and Great Britain and its allies on the other, while Austria-Hungary as well as Germany have been absolutely excluded from the American market, have from the very beginning attracted the most serious attention of the imperial and royal government.

If now the undersigned permits himself to address himself to this question, with which the Washington cabinet has been concerned until now only with the imperial German government, he follows the injunction of imperative duty to protect the interests intrusted to him from further serious damage which results from this situation as well to Austria-Hungary as to the German empire.

Although the imperial and royal government is absolutely convinced that the attitude of the federal government in this connection emanates from no other intention than to maintain the strictest neutrality and to conform to the letter of the provisions of international treaties, nevertheless the question arises whether the conditions as they have developed during the course of the war, certainly independently of the will of the federal government, are not such as in effect thwart the intentions of the Washington cabinet or even actually oppose them. In the affirmative case—and affirmation in the opinion of the imperial and royal government cannot be doubted—then immediately follows the further question whether it would not seem possible, even imperative, that appropriate measures be adopted toward bringing into full effect the desire of the federal government to maintain an attitude of strict parity with respect to both belligerent parties. The imperial and royal government does not hesitate to answer also this question unqualifiedly in the affirmative.

It cannot certainly have escaped the attention of the American government, which has so eminently co-operated in the work at The Hague, that the meaning and essence of neutrality are in no way exhaustively dealt with in the fragmentary provisions of the pertinent treaties. If one takes into consideration particularly the genesis of article 7 of the fifth and thirteenth conventions, respectively, upon which the federal government clearly relies in the present case, and the wording of which, as is in no way to be denied, affords it a formal pretext for the toleration of traffic in munitions of war now being carried on by the United States, it is only necessary, in order to measure the true spirit and import of this provision, which, moreover, appears to have been departed from in the prevention of the delivery of vessels of war and the prevention of certain deliveries to vessels of war of belligerent nations, to point out the fact that the detailed privileges conceded to neutral states in the sense of the preamble to the above-mentioned convention are limited by the requirements of neutrality which conform to the universally recognized principles of international law.

According to all authorities on international law who concern themselves more particularly with the question now under consideration, a neutral government may not permit traffic in contraband of war to be carried on without hindrance when this traffic assumes such a form

or such dimensions that the neutrality of the nation becomes involved thereby.

If any one of the various criteria which have been laid down in science in this respect be used as a basis in determining the permissibility of commerce in contraband, one reaches the conclusion from each of these criteria that the exportation of war requisites from the United States, as it is being carried on in the present war, is not to be brought into accord with the demands of neutrality.

The question now before us is surely not whether American industries which are engaged in the manufacture of war material should be protected from loss in the export trade that was theirs in time of peace. Rather has that industry soared to unimagined heights." In order to turn out the huge quantities of arms, ammunition and other war material of every description ordered in the past month by Great Britain and her allies from the United States, not only the full capacity of the existing plants, but also their transformation and enlargement and the creation of new large plants, as well as a flocking of workmen of all trades into that branch of industry, in brief, far-reaching changes of economic life encompassing the whole country, became necessary. From no quarter then can there come any question of the right of the American government to prohibit through the issuance of an embargo that enormous exportation of war implements that is openly carried on and besides is commonly known to be availed of by only one of the parties to the war. If the federal government would exercise that power it possesses, it could not lay itself open to blame if, in order to keep within the requirements of the law of the land, it adopted the course of enacting a law. For while the principle obtains that a neutral state may not alter the rules in force within its province concerning its attitude toward belligerents while war is being waged, yet this principle, as clearly appears from the preamble to the thirteenth Hague convention, suffers an exception in the case "on l'expérience acquise en démontrerait la nécessité pour la sauvegarde de ses droits." [Where experience has shown the necessity thereof for the protection of its rights.]

Moreover, this case is already established for the American government through the fact that Austria-Hungary as well as Germany is cut off from all commercial intercourse with the United States of America without the existence of a legal prerequisite thereof—a legally constituted blockade.

In reply to the possible objection that, notwithstanding the willingness of American industry to furnish merchandise to Austria-Hungary and Germany as well as to Great Britain and her allies, it is not possible for the United States of America to trade with Austria-Hungary and Germany as the result of the war situation, it may be pointed out that the federal government is undoubtedly in a position to improve the situation described. It would be amply sufficient to confront the opponents of Austria-Hungary and Germany with the possibility of the prohibition of the exportation of foodstuffs and raw materials in case legitimate commerce in these articles between the union and the two central powers should not be allowed. If the Washington cabinet should find itself prepared for an action in this sense, it would not only be following the tradition always held in such high regard in the United States of contending for the freedom of legitimate maritime commerce, but would also earn the high merit of nullifying the wanton efforts of the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany to use hunger as an ally.

The imperial and royal government may therefore in the spirit of the excellent relations which have never ceased to exist between the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the United States of America appeal to the federal government in sincere friendship, in view of the expositions here set forth, to subject its previously adopted

standpoint in this so important question to a mature reconsideration. A revision of the attitude observed by the government of the union in the sense of the views advocated by the imperial and royal government would, according to the convictions of the latter, be not only within the bounds of the rights and obligations of a neutral government, but also in close keeping with those principles dictated by true humanity and love of peace which the United States has ever written on its banner.

The undersigned has the honor to ask the good offices of his excellency, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America, Mr. Frederic Courtland Penfield, to convey the foregoing by telegram to the attention of the Washington cabinet; he avails himself, etc.

BURIAN.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR
PENFIELD.
(Telegram.)

Department of State, Washington, Aug. 12, 1915.

Please present a note to the royal foreign office in reply to its note of June 29, in the following sense:

The government of the United States has given careful consideration to the statement of the imperial and royal government in regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to the countries at war with Austria-Hungary and Germany. The government of the United States notes with satisfaction the recognition by the imperial and royal government of the undoubted fact that its attitude with regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States is prompted by its intention to "maintain the strictest neutrality and to conform to the letter of the provisions of international treaties," but is surprised to find that the imperial and royal government implying that the observance of the strict principles of the law under the conditions which have developed in the present war is insufficient and asserting that this government should go beyond the long recognized rules governing such traffic by neutrals and adopt measures to "maintain an attitude of strict parity with respect to both belligerent parties."

To this assertion of an obligation to change or modify the rules of international usage on account of special conditions the government of the United States cannot accede. The recognition of an obligation of this sort, unknown to the international practice of the past, would impose upon every neutral nation a duty to sit in judgment on the progress of the war and to restrict its commercial intercourse with a belligerent whose naval successes prevented the neutral from trade with the enemy. The contention of the imperial and royal government appears to be that the advantages gained to a belligerent by its superiority on the sea should be equalized by the neutral powers by the establishment of a system of nonintercourse with the victor. The imperial and royal government confines its comments to arms and ammunition, but, if the principle for which it contends is sound, it should apply with equal force to all articles of contraband. A belligerent controlling the high seas might possess an ample supply of arms and ammunition but be in want of food and clothing. On the novel principle that equalization is a neutral duty, neutral nations would be obligated to place an embargo on such articles because one of the belligerents could not obtain them through commercial intercourse.

But, if this principle, so strongly urged by the imperial and royal government, should be admitted to obtain by reason of the superiority of a belligerent at sea, ought it not to operate equally as to a belligerent superior on land? Applying this theory of equalization, a belligerent who lacks the necessary munitions to contend successfully on land ought to be permitted to purchase them from neutrals, while a belligerent with an abundance of war stores or with the power to produce them should be debarred from such traffic.

Manifestly the idea of strict neutrality now advanced by the imperial and royal government would involve a neutral nation in a mass of perplexities which would obscure the whole field of international obligation, produce economic confusion and deprive all commerce and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise already heavily burdened by the unavoidable restrictions of war.

In this connection it is pertinent to direct the attention of the imperial and royal government to the fact that Austria-Hungary and Germany, particularly the latter, have, during the years preceding the present European war, produced a great surplus of arms and ammunition which they sold throughout the world and especially to belligerents. Never during that period did either of them suggest or apply the principle now advocated by the imperial and royal government.

During the Boer war between Great Britain and the South African republics the patrol of the coasts of neighboring neutral colonies by British naval vessels prevented arms and ammunitions reaching the Transvaal or the Orange Free State. The allied republics were in a situation almost identical in that respect with that in which Austria-Hungary and Germany find themselves at the present time. Yet, in spite of the commercial isolation of one belligerent, Germany sold to Great Britain, the other belligerent, hundreds of thousands of kilos of explosives, gunpowder, cartridges, shot and weapons; and it is known that Austria-Hungary also sold similar munitions to the same purchaser, though in smaller quantities. While, as compared with the present war, the quantities sold were small (table of the sales is appended), the principle of neutrality involved was the same. If at that time Austria-Hungary and her present ally had refused to sell arms and ammunition to Great Britain on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of strict neutrality, the imperial and royal government might with greater consistency and greater force urge its present contention.

It might be further pointed out that during the Crimean war large quantities of arms and military stores were furnished to Russia by Prussian manufacturers; that during the recent war between Turkey and Italy, as this government is advised, arms and ammunition were furnished to the Ottoman government by Germany; and that during the Balkan wars the belligerents were supplied with munitions by both Austria-Hungary and Germany. While these latter cases are not analogous, as is the case of the South African war, to the situation of Austria-Hungary and Germany in the present war, they nevertheless clearly indicate the long-established practice of the two empires in the matter of trade in war supplies.

In view of the foregoing statements, this government is reluctant to believe that the imperial and royal government will ascribe to the United States a lack of impartial neutrality in continuing its legitimate trade in all kinds of supplies used to render the armed forces of a belligerent efficient, even though the circumstances of the present war prevent Austria-Hungary from obtaining such supplies from the markets of the United States, which have been and remain, so far as the action and policy of this government are concerned, open to all belligerents alike.

But, in addition to the question of principle, there is a practical and substantial reason why the government of the United States has from the foundation of the republic to the present time advocated and practiced unrestricted trade in arms and military supplies. It has never been the policy of this country to maintain in time of peace a large military establishment or stores of arms and ammunition sufficient to repel invasion by a well equipped and powerful enemy. It has desired to remain at peace with all nations and to avoid any appearance of menacing such peace by the threat of its armies and navies. In consequence of this standing policy

the United States would, in the event of attack by a foreign power, be at the outset of the war seriously, if not fatally, embarrassed by the lack of arms and ammunition and by the means to produce them in sufficient quantities to supply the requirements of national defense. The United States has always depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack. This right, which it claims for itself, it cannot deny to others.

A nation whose principle and policy it is to rely upon international obligations and international justice to preserve its political and territorial integrity might become the prey of an aggressive nation whose policy and practice it is to increase its military strength during times of peace with the design of conquest, unless the nation attacked can, after war had been declared, go into the markets of the world and purchase the means to defend itself against the aggressor.

The general adoption by the nations of the world of the theory that neutral powers ought to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to belligerents would compel every nation to have in readiness at all times sufficient munitions of war to meet any emergency which might arise and to erect and maintain establishments for the manufacture of arms and ammunition sufficient to supply the needs of its military and naval forces throughout the progress of a war. Manifestly the application of this theory would result in every nation becoming an armed camp, ready to resist aggression and tempted to employ force in asserting its rights rather than appeal to reason and justice for the settlement of international disputes.

Perceiving as it does that the adoption of the principle that it is the duty of a neutral to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to a belligerent during the progress of a war would inevitably give the advantage to the belligerent which had encouraged the manufacture of munitions in time of peace and which had laid in vast stores of arms and ammunition in anticipation of war, the government of the United States is convinced that the adoption of the theory would force militarism on the world and work against that universal peace which is the desire and purpose of all nations which exalt justice and righteousness in their relations with one another.

The government of the United States, in the foregoing discussion of the practical reason why it has advocated and practiced trade in munitions of war, wishes to be understood as speaking with no thought of expressing or implying any judgment with regard to the circumstances of the present war, but as merely putting very frankly the argument in this matter which has been conclusive in determining the policy of the United States.

While the practice of nations, so well illustrated by the practice of Austria-Hungary and Germany during the South African war, and the manifest evil which would result from a change of that practice render compliance with the suggestions of the imperial and royal government out of the question, certain assertions appearing in the Austro-Hungarian statement as grounds for its contentions cannot be passed over without comment. These assertions are substantially as follows: (1) That the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to belligerents contravenes the preamble to The Hague convention No. 13 of 1907; (2) that it is inconsistent with the refusal of this government to allow delivery of supplies to vessels of war on the high seas; (3) that, "according to all authorities on international law who concern themselves more properly with the question," exportation should be prevented "when this traffic assumes such a form or such dimensions that the neutrality of a nation becomes involved thereby."

As to the assertion that the exportation of arms and ammunition contravenes the preamble of The Hague convention No. 13 of 1907, this government presumes that reference is made to

the last paragraph of the preamble, which is as follows: "Seeing that, in this category of ideas, these rules should not, in principle, be altered, in the course of the war, by a neutral power, except in a case where experience has shown the necessity for such change for the protection of the rights of that power."

Manifestly the only ground to change the rules laid down by the convention, one of which, it should be noted, explicitly declares that a neutral is not bound to prohibit the exportation of contraband of war, is the necessity of a neutral power to do so in order to protect its own rights. The right and duty to determine when this necessity exists rests with the neutral, not with a belligerent. It is discretionary, not mandatory. If a neutral power does not avail itself of the right, a belligerent is not privileged to complain, for in doing so it would be in the position of declaring to the neutral power what is necessary to protect that power's own rights. The imperial and royal government cannot but perceive that a complaint of this nature would invite just rebuke.

With reference to the asserted inconsistency of the course adopted by this government in relation to the exportation of arms and ammunition and that followed in not allowing supplies to be taken from its ports to ships of war on the high seas, it is only necessary to point out that the prohibition of supplies to ships of war rests upon the principle that a neutral power must not permit its territory to become a naval base for either belligerent. A warship may, under certain restrictions, obtain fuel and supplies in a neutral port once in three months. To permit merchant vessels acting as tenders to carry supplies more often than three months and in unlimited amount would defeat the purpose of the rule and might constitute the neutral territory a naval base. Furthermore, this government is unaware that any Austro-Hungarian ship of war has sought to obtain supplies from a port in the United States, either directly or indirectly. This subject has, however, already been discussed with the imperial German government, to which the position of this government was fully set forth Dec. 24, 1914.

In view of the positive assertion in the statement of the imperial and royal government as to the unanimity of the opinions of text writers as to the exportation of contraband being unneutral, this government has caused a careful examination of the principal authorities on international law to be made. As a result of this examination it has come to the conclusion that the imperial and royal government has been misled and has inadvertently made an erroneous assertion. Less than one-fifth of the authorities consulted advocate unreservedly the prohibition of the export of contraband. Several of those who constitute this minority admit that the practice of nations has been otherwise. It may not be inopportune to direct particular attention to the declaration of the German authority, Paul Einicke, who states that, at the beginning of a war, belligerents have never remonstrated against the enactment of prohibitions on trade in contraband, but adds "that such prohibitions may be considered as violations of neutrality, or at least as unfriendly acts, if they are enacted during a war with the purpose to close unexpectedly the sources of supply to a party which heretofore had relied on them."

The government of the United States deems it unnecessary to extend further at the present time a consideration of the statement of the Austro-Hungarian government. The principles of international law, the practice of nations, the national safety of the United States and other nations without great military and naval establishments, the prevention of increased armies and navies, the adoption of peaceful methods for the adjustment of international differences, and, finally, neutrality itself are opposed to the prohibition by a neutral nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition, or other munitions of war to belligerent powers during the progress of the war.

LANSING.

Appendix.

German exports of arms and ammunition to Great Britain:

Articles.	Quantity, 100 kilos.			
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Explosives	4,342	6,014	5,147	3,645
Gunpowder	28	658	243	69
Gun barrels.....	12	366	21	133
Shot, of malleable iron, not polished, etc.....	30	43	28	.....
Shot (further manufactured), polished, etc., not lead coated, etc., .....	.....	4	.....	.....
Shot, nicked or lead coated with copper rings, etc.....	.....	3,018	176	.....
Weapons for war purposes .....	.....	.....	18	2
Cartridges with copper shells and percussion caps	904	1,595	866	982

Austro-Hungarian exports of arms and ammunition to Great Britain:

Articles.	Quantity, 100 kilos.			
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Arms, exclusive of small arms	190	374	12	.....
Separate parts of arms..	1	1	.....	.....
Small arms.....	2	3	80	5
Ammunition and explosives under tariff No. 346	1	7	16	51
Other ammunition and explosives .....	.....	.....	4	.....

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO AMBASSADOR PENFIELD.

(Translation.)

Vienna, Sept. 24, 1915.

From the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the ambassador of the United States of America in Vienna:

The undersigned has had the honor to receive the note of Aug. 16, in which his excellency the ambassador of the United States of America, Frederic Courtland Penfield, was pleased to define the stand taken by the government of the United States of America toward the imperial and royal government concerning the supply of war materials to Great Britain and her allies.

The arguments set forth by the Washington cabinet disclose the various viewpoints that actuate the federal government in this connection, and, in its opinion, prevent it from taking into account the views expressed by the imperial and royal government. Although the imperial and royal government has laid stress upon investigating most minutely the contentions of the Washington cabinet, its most careful examination cannot move it to depart from the point of view which it has made clear in its note of June 29.

The remarks of the federal government are mostly based upon the erroneous premises that the imperial and royal government has essentially denied the right conceded by article 7 of the fifth and thirteenth conventions of The Hague to nationals of neutral powers to supply contraband to belligerents, whereas the imperial and royal government had expressly stated in the aforesaid note that the wording—and the wording only—of the clause referred to formally warranted the sufferance by the federal government of the trade in war materials as at present pursued by citizens of the United States of America. The imperial and royal government naturally never sought to prevail upon the Washington cabinet to depart from an existing treaty; it only pointed out that, in its opinion, an interpretation of said clause should be avoided that would be contrary to the fundamental idea and the highest principles of the laws of neutrality. A certain danger attaches to the gradual codification of international law, inasmuch as the wording of the conventions governing the laws of the nations might be considered as more important than the elementary principles underlying these laws when they have not been specifically formulated in international treaties. Such a limited interpreta-

tion should be avoided, particularly with respect to the laws of neutrality; for this very reason the preamble of the thirteenth convention of The Hague (second and third paragraphs) emphasizes that the stipulations of this agreement represent merely fragments that do not apply to all the circumstances which may arise in practice, and that, therefore, these stipulations will have to be amended or completed according to the general principles of international law.

The imperial and royal government has accordingly confined its arguments to the question whether the interpretation of the already quoted clause would not be limited by these principles; when, in support of its assertion that this would be so, it referred to the opinion expressed in international law, it naturally had in mind the authorities on the subject who have specially examined whether the exportation of war materials, against which no objection can be raised under normal circumstances, would not at times imply a breach of neutrality. The assertion to the effect that the authors unanimously agree that the exportation of contraband is contrary to neutrality is not to be found in any paragraph of the note of June 29.

Furthermore, the imperial and royal government has in no way pleaded in favor of the principle of "equalization." As a matter of fact it did not base its suggestion concerning the exportation of war materials on the fact that it was not in a position itself to import war materials from the United States of America; even if both groups of belligerents were to share in the supply of war materials from the United States of America the imperial and royal government would nevertheless maintain that the excessive exportation of war materials would be objectionable. The imperial and royal government never thought of suggesting that because Austria-Hungary could not procure war materials from the territories of one neutral power this disadvantage should be balanced by prohibiting the citizens of that neutral power to carry on a normal trade in contraband with the enemies of the dual monarchy. It, however, did protest against the creation of new and the extension of existing plants for the purpose of manufacturing and exporting war materials to such an extent that the economic life of the United States has practically, so to say, become militarized—if one can use a word that has been often wrongly applied.

The concentration of a large part of the American working power toward one goal, namely, the supply of munitions of war, constitutes a "fait nouveau" which invalidates any reference to allegedly similar cases in other wars; whether intended or not, this concentration of the national working power constitutes a one-sided and effective support of one group of belligerents, all the more conspicuous since not even noncontraband goods are supplied from the United States to the other group of belligerents. A comparison with the former wars is all the more out of place since those wars were waged between two single powers, or at least between groups of a few powers only. When munitions of war from one neutral country were supplied to one belligerent only it was then possible for the latter's enemies to apply to other neutral countries. In the present war, however, the United States of America is the only power that can be effectively considered for such supplies. This circumstance further contributes to give to the exportation of munitions of war from the union a different and far more serious character than the exportation of contraband has ever had in the past.

Since these various facts, unforeseen before, have become clearly manifest in the course of the present war only, the Austro-Hungarian government thinks it is justified to hold the opinion that, in accordance with the last paragraph of the preamble of the thirteenth convention, they should constitute a sufficient reason for modifying the regulations that govern the trade in contraband in the United States. The abso-

lute and strict impartiality which the Washington cabinet is anxious to observe, and therefore the abstaining from any direct or indirect assistance and support of one belligerent, are undoubtedly the right of a neutral power. If experience should teach that an embargo in any direction should in the course of the war become necessary to that end, then the power concerned is justified to modify its former policy of applying neutrality. On the other hand, the present case is wholly different from all preceding ones, it is a "novum" which, as pointed out above, does not come under the already quoted article 7, and therefore has to be considered as a "cas non prévu" (unforeseen case), which in accordance with the preamble of the thirteenth convention (paragraph 3) has to be dealt with under the general principles of international law, as has already been explained.

The suggestion of the imperial and royal government concerning the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials was likewise not based on the assumption that a neutral government would be bound to compensate the advantages attained by one belligerent over the other by a system of nonintercourse with the former. The note of June 29 makes it clear that this suggestion was made solely for the purpose of pointing out to the Washington cabinet, which had declared that, as a consequence of the situation created by the war, it had become impossible for the United States of America to maintain its trade relations with the central powers, that it is within the power of the federal government to enforce such a possibility of trade relations. As a matter of fact, the trade between America and Austria-Hungary, at least with regard to noncontraband goods, has not been stopped by the naval successes of Great Britain and her allies, but by the unlawful decisions taken by the entente powers, which, as the imperial and royal government has not failed to learn, are also considered as unlawful by the government of the United States of America.

It is not contended that, were the Washington cabinet to fall in with the views of the imperial and royal government, the trade relations of the United States of America with both groups of belligerents would be less unequal than they are at present. The imperial and royal government believes that an argument could all the less be therefrom derived against a suggestion admitted by a neutral power as justified from the point of view of neutrality and otherwise, since the Washington cabinet certainly will not consider it as a duty of a neutral power to render its situation toward both belligerents as unequal as possible, or, when such a state of inequality exists, to undertake no steps whatever with a view to modify it.

Whereas the federal government has understood that according to the imperial and royal government the exportation of arms and munitions is contrary to the last paragraph of the preamble of the thirteenth convention, it should be emphasized that—as already pointed out above—the imperial and royal government bases its stand against the excessive exportation of munitions of war on the second and third paragraphs of said preamble. The reference to the last paragraph was made in connection with the unlawful exclusion of Austria-Hungary from commercial intercourse with America, and was intended to convey the suggestion that the exclusion in itself would justify the issuance by the federal government of laws providing for an embargo.

If the impression is correct that the government of the United States wishes to express the opinion that the government of a belligerent power is not entitled to take up a matter which is connected with the preservation or the application of a right of a neutral power, this is evidently due to the fact that the Washington cabinet has possibly given a too restricted interpretation to the last paragraph referred to when it understood it to apply only to strictly private rights, the preservation of which the imperial

and royal government naturally holds to be a matter that concerns the neutral power only. As is shown by the report submitted by the French delegate, M. Renault, to the full sitting of The Hague conference concerning the thirteenth convention (Deuxieme conf. intern. de la paix, actes et doc., tome 1, page 326), the said paragraph aims at the preservation of neutrality; a belligerent can, therefore, not be denied the right to approach a neutral country and to invoke the clause referred to when the question of the preservation of the rights of a neutral power has a bearing on the rights of that belligerent.

The Imperial and royal government has followed with great interest the arguments of the federal government setting forth the reasons which in the opinion of the Washington cabinet, make it impossible to restrict during the present war the exportation of munitions. The Imperial and royal government nevertheless still hopes that the federal government will agree that the reasons given, which have a purely practical character, can in no way influence the legal aspect of the question; while expressing this hope, we do not venture to investigate whether the very fact that the manufacture of war materials in the United States could develop to such extraordinary dimensions does not rather lead to the conclusion that the United States, disposing as it does in an unlimited way of all the essential conditions for manufacturing munitions, such as labor, natural products and financial capital, would not be reduced to procure war material from abroad in the event of a war which would naturally stimulate the energy of its citizens.

The Imperial and royal government begs leave to make the following remarks:

Among the precedents invoked by the Washington government which, as has already been mentioned, cannot be accepted as such, the federal government lays stress on the conditions existing at the time of the Boer war, during which one of the belligerents was cut off from international trade in a way similar to that created during the present war. Such an analogy cannot possibly be detected, because Great Britain did not then decree a stoppage of trade comparable with the unlawful measures now taken by the London cabinet; the prevention of the supply of arms and ammunition referred to by the federal government does certainly not amount to a commercial isolation.

Besides, the exportation of munitions of war from Austria-Hungary during the Boer war, just as during other wars, whenever such an exportation took place, never exceeded the limits of permissibility.

The federal government undoubtedly will have learned that Herr Elnicke has publicly protested against the interpretation of one sentence taken from his treatise on neutrality in naval warfare for the purpose of justifying the duty of the Washington government; this invalidates the reference made by the Washington cabinet to German jurists and the conclusions deduced therefrom. Furthermore, the Imperial and royal government naturally holds that a neutral government cannot issue an embargo with the intention of jeopardizing the interests of one of the belligerents. Just as naturally an embargo issued by the government for the purpose of protecting its neutrality could never be described as a measure taken with the intent of injuring one of the belligerents.

Finally, the remarks of the federal government concerning the victualing of men-of-war are apparently based upon a misunderstanding.

The references made by the Imperial and royal government to the prohibition of supplying men-of-war, and to the prohibition of making certain supplies to men-of-war, was not aimed at a concrete case; it was simply intended to quote the prohibitions embodied in articles 8, 19 and 20 of the thirteenth convention of The Hague.

The undersigned has the honor to request his excellency the American ambassador to convey by wire to the Washington cabinet the above friendly communications, which are solely made

in order to complete the outline of the legal status defined in the note of June 29, after a careful examination of the views expressed in the note of the federal government.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his excellency the American ambassador the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

BURIAN.

NONCONTRABAND CHARACTER OF HYDRO-AEROPLANES.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Imperial German Embassy, Washington, Jan. 19, 1915.

Mr. Secretary of State: It has come to my knowledge that a number of hydroaeroplanes have been ordered in the United States for belligerent states from the Curtiss plant at Hammondsport, N. Y., and that a part of them has already been delivered.

An airship named America was delivered in October of last year to England and five more hydroaeroplanes of the same type have been delivered since.

England has also ordered twenty-four hydroaeroplanes of the I. N. model (70 horsepower) from Curtiss.

Curtiss is also building for England twelve hydroaeroplanes of the K model of 160 horsepower.

Russia has also recently ordered a number of hydroaeroplanes of the K model from Curtiss. How many is not yet known.

The motors for the aeroplanes are built by Curtiss himself at Hammondsport, partly by the Herschel Spillman Motor factory at North Tonawanda, N. Y.

The wings are made at the Curtiss plant, the minor parts by the Autocrat Manufacturing Co. The Tonawanda Boat company furnishes the boat part.

There is no doubt that hydroaeroplanes must be regarded as war vessels whose delivery to belligerent states by neutrals should be stopped under article 8 of the thirteenth convention of the second Hague conference of Oct. 18, 1907. Hydroaeroplanes are not mentioned by name in the convention simply because there was none in 1907 at the time of the conference.

On the supposition that hydroaeroplanes are delivered to belligerents against the wishes of the government of the United States, I have the honor to bring the foregoing to your excellency's kind knowledge.

Accept, etc.,

J. BERNSTORFF.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Department of State, Washington, Jan. 29, 1915.

Excelsi: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note of the 19th instant, and in reply have to inform you that the statements contained in your excellency's note have received my careful consideration in view of the earnest purpose of this government to perform every duty which is imposed upon it as a neutral by treaty stipulation and international law.

The essential statement in your note, which implies an obligation on the part of this government to interfere in the sale and delivery of hydroaeroplanes to belligerent powers, is:

"There is no doubt that hydroaeroplanes must be regarded as war vessels whose delivery to belligerent states by neutrals should be stopped under article 8 of the thirteenth convention of the second Hague conference of Oct. 18, 1907."

As to this assertion of the character of hydroaeroplanes I submit the following comments: The fact that a hydroaeroplane is fitted with apparatus to rise from and alight upon the sea does not in my opinion give it the character of a vessel any more than the wheels attached to an aeroplane fitting it to rise from and alight upon land give the latter the character of a land vehicle. Both the hydroaeroplane and the aeroplane are essentially air craft; as an aid in military

operations they can only be used in the air; the fact that one starts its flight from the surface of the sea and the other from the land is a mere incident—which in no way affects their aerial character.

In view of these facts I must dissent from your excellency's assertion that "there is no doubt that hydroaeroplanes must be regarded as war vessels," and consequently I do not regard the obligations imposed by treaty or by the accepted rules of international law applicable to air craft of any sort.

In this connection I further call to your excellency's attention that according to the latest advice received by this department the German imperial government include "balloons and flying machines and their component parts" in the list of conditional contraband, and that in the im-

perial prize ordinance, drafted Sept. 30, 1909, and issued in the Reichsgesetzblatt on Aug. 3, 1914, appear as conditional contraband "airships and flying machines" (article 23, section 8). It thus appears that the imperial government have placed and still retain air craft of all descriptions in the class of conditional contraband, for which no special treatment involving neutral duty is, so far as I am advised, provided by any treaty to which the United States is a signatory or adhering power.

As in the views of this department the provisions of convention 13 of the second Hague conference do not apply to hydroaeroplanes I do not consider it necessary to discuss the question as to whether those provisions are in force during the present war.

Accept, etc.,

W. J. BRYAN.

CHRONOLOGY OF RECENT WARS.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

Maine blown up.....	Feb. 15
Diplomatic relations broken.....	April 21
Cuban blockade declared.....	April 22
War declared by Spain.....	April 24
War declared by United States.....	April 25
Dewey's victory at Manila.....	May 1
Hobson's Merrimac exploit.....	June 3
U. S. army corps lands in Cuba.....	June 21
Battle at El Caney and San Juan.....	July 1
Cervera's fleet destroyed.....	July 3
Santiago de Cuba surrenders.....	July 17
Peace protocol signed.....	Aug. 12
Surrender of Manila.....	Aug. 13
Peace treaty signed in Paris.....	Dec. 12

PHILIPPINE WAR, 1899-1902.

Hostilities begun.....	Feb. 4, 1899
Battles around Manila.....	Feb. 4-7, 1899
Battle at Pasig.....	March 13, 1899
Santa Cruz captured.....	April 25, 1899
San Fernando captured.....	May 5, 1899
Battle of Bacoar.....	June 13, 1899
Battle of Imus.....	June 16, 1899
Battle of Colamba.....	July 26, 1899
Battle of Calulut.....	Aug. 9, 1899
Battle at Angeles.....	Aug. 16, 1899
Maj. John A. Logan killed.....	Nov. 11, 1899
Gen. Gregorio del Pilar killed.....	Dec. 10, 1899
Gen. Lawton killed.....	Dec. 19, 1899
Taft commission appointed.....	Feb. 25, 1900
Aguinaldo captured.....	March 23, 1901
End of war.....	April 30, 1902
Military governorship ended.....	July 4, 1902

ANGLO-BOER WAR, 1899-1902.

Boers declare war.....	Oct. 10, 1899
Boers invade Natal.....	Oct. 12, 1899
Battle of Glencoe.....	Oct. 20, 1899
Battle of Magersfontein.....	Dec. 10, 1899
Battle of Colaburg.....	Dec. 31, 1899
Spion Kop battles.....	Jan. 23-25, 1900
Kimberley relieved.....	Feb. 15, 1900
Gen. Cronje surrenders.....	Feb. 27, 1900
Ladysmith relieved.....	March 1, 1900
Maifeking relieved.....	May 17, 1900
Johannesburg captured.....	May 30, 1900
Orange Free State annexed.....	May 30, 1900
Pretoria captured.....	June 4, 1900
South African Republic annexed.....	Sept. 1, 1900
Gen. Methuen captured.....	March 7, 1902
Treaty of peace signed.....	May 31, 1902

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 1904-1905.

Hostilities begun by Japan.....	Feb. 8, 1904
War declared.....	Feb. 10, 1904
Petropavlovsk sunk.....	April 13, 1904
Battle of the Yalu.....	May 1, 1904
Battle ship Hatsuse sunk.....	May 15, 1904
Cruiser Yoshino sunk.....	May 15, 1904
Nanshan hill battles.....	May 21-27, 1904
Dalny captured.....	May 30, 1904
Vafangow battle.....	June 14, 1904

Kaiping captured.....	July 8, 1904
Port Arthur invested.....	July 20-31, 1904
Newchwang evacuated.....	July 25, 1904
Haicheng evacuated.....	Aug. 3, 1904
Port Arthur naval battle.....	Aug. 10, 1904
Battle of Liaoyang.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 4, 1904
Battle of Sha river.....	Oct. 12-19, 1904
Dogger bank affair.....	Oct. 22, 1904
203-Meter hill captured.....	Nov. 30, 1904
North Keekwan captured.....	Dec. 18, 1904
Ehrlungshan captured.....	Dec. 25, 1904
Sungshushan captured.....	Dec. 31, 1904
Port Arthur surrendered.....	Jan. 1-2, 1905
Battle of Heikoutai.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 4, 1905
Battle of Mukden.....	Feb. 24-March 12, 1905
Battle of Sea of Japan.....	May 27-28, 1905
Roosevelt peace proposal.....	June 7, 1905
Sakhalin captured.....	July 31, 1905
Portsmouth peace conference.....	Aug. 9-29, 1905
Peace treaty signed.....	Sept. 5, 1905

ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR, 1911-1912.

War declared by Italy.....	Sept. 29, 1911
Tripoli bombarded.....	Oct. 3, 1911
Tripoli captured.....	Oct. 5, 1911
Turks repulsed by Itallaps.....	Oct. 30, 1911
Seven Turkish gunboats sunk.....	Jan. 7, 1912
Beirut bombarded.....	Feb. 24, 1912
Tripoli annexed.....	Feb. 25, 1912
Island of Rhodes seized.....	May. 4, 1912
Battle at Zanzur oasis.....	June 9, 1912
Town of Sidi Ali captured.....	July 14, 1912
Peace treaty signed.....	Oct. 18, 1912

BALKAN-TURKISH WAR, 1912-1913.

Balkan-Turkish war begun.....	Oct. 9, 1912
War formally declared.....	Oct. 18, 1912
Battle of Kirk Kiliseh.....	Oct. 24, 1912
Battle of Lule Burgas.....	Oct. 29-31, 1912
Saloniki captured.....	Nov. 8, 1912
Monastir captured.....	Nov. 18, 1912
London peace conference.....	Dec. 16, 1912
Peace conference ended.....	Jan. 29, 1913
War resumed.....	Feb. 3, 1913
Janina captured.....	March 6, 1913
Adrianople captured.....	March 27, 1913
Scutari captured.....	April 23, 1913
Powers occupy Scutari.....	May 14, 1913
Peace treaty signed.....	May 30, 1913

BALKAN-BULGARIAN WAR, 1913.

Fighting is begun.....	May 23, 1913
Battle of Makres.....	June 10, 1913
Kilkish is captured.....	July 4, 1913
Seres and Kavala are captured.....	July 9, 1913
Roumania wars on Bulgaria.....	July 12, 1913
Turks attack Bulgaria.....	July 12, 1913
Turks reoccupy Adrianople.....	July 21, 1913
Peace treaty signed.....	Aug. 10, 1913

NOTE—For chronology of war in Europe and civil war in Mexico see special articles on those subjects in this volume.

UNITED STATES COINAGE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Coinage mints of the United States are located in Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal., and Denver, Col. The government assay offices are in New York, N. Y.; Carson, Nev.; Denver, Col.; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Charlotte,

N. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Deadwood, S. D.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans, La., and Salt Lake City, Utah. The mint in Philadelphia was established in 1792 and the others as follows: San Francisco, 1852, and Denver, 1904.

CLIMATOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of average rainfall, highest and lowest temperatures, based upon observations of forty-four or fewer years at selected stations in the several states and territories of the United States, was compiled from the records of the weather bureau for The Almanac and Year-Book by the United States weather bureau, Washington, D. C.:

State. Stations.	Barometer No. above sea of level (ft.)	yr.	Max.	Year.	Min.	Year.	Av. pre- cipita- tion.
Alabama—Mobile	108	44	102	1901	-1	1899	62.0
Montgomery	240	43	107	1881	-5	1899	51.2
Arizona—Yuma	141	39	120	1910	22	1911	3.1
Arkansas—Little Rock	398	36	106	1901	-12	1899	49.9
California—San Fran.	206	44	101	1904	29	1888	22.3
San Diego	59	42	110	1913	25	1913	10.0
Colorado—Denver	5,272	43	105	1878	-29	1875	14.0
Pueblo	4,685	27	104	1862	-27	1890	12.0
Connecticut—N. Haven	120	42	100	1881	-14	1873	47.2
Dist. Col.—Washington	111	44	104	1881	-15	1899	43.5
Florida—Jacksonville.	180	44	104	1879	10	1899	53.2
Key West	14	44	100	1886	41	1886	38.7
Georgia—Atlanta	1,218	36	100	1887	-8	1899	49.4
Savannah	154	44	105	1879	8	1899	50.3
Idaho—Boise	2,770	30	111	1898	-28	1888	12.7
Lewiston	756	20	108	1898	-18	1884	13.5
Pocatello	4,483	16	102	1901	-20	1905	12.9
Illinois—Chicago	356	44	106	1901	-16	1884	41.7
Springfield	607	36	107	1901	-24	1905	37.0
Indiana—Indianapolis.	830	44	106	1901	-25	1884	41.5
Iowa—Des Moines	861	37	109	1901	-30	1884	32.4
Kansas—Dodge City.	2,533	40	108	1876	-26	1899	20.8
Kentucky—Louisville.	654	43	107	1901	-20	1884	44.3
Louisiana—N. Orleans	55	44	102	1901	7	1899	57.4
Shreveport	238	44	110	1909	-5	1899	45.7
Maine—Eastport	76	42	93	1901	-23	1914	43.3
Portland	103	44	103	1911	-17	1872	42.5
Maryland—Baltimore.	78	44	104	1898	-7	1899	43.2
Massachusetts—Boston ..	125	44	104	1911	-13	1882	43.4
Michigan—Alpena	616	43	101	1911	-27	1882	33.2
Detroit	782	44	101	1887	-24	1872	32.2
Marquette	709	44	108	1901	-27	1875	32.6

State. Stations.	Barometer No. above sea of level (ft.)	yr.	Max.	Year.	Min.	Year.	Av. pre- cipita- tion.
Minnesota—St. Paul.	940	44	104	1901	-41	1888	28.7
Moorhead	913	34	102	1894	-48	1887	24.9
Mississippi—Vicksburg ..	247	44	101	1881	-1	1899	63.7
Missouri—St. Louis.	717	44	107	1901	-22	1884	37.2
Montana—Helena	4,121	35	103	1886	-42	1893	12.8
Hayre	2,492	35	108	1900	-65	1887	18.7
Nebraska—No. Platte.	2,809	41	107	1877	-35	1899	13.9
Omaha	1,105	44	107	1911	-32	1884	30.2
Nevada—Winnemucca.	4,291	39	104	1877	-28	1888	8.4
N. Jer.—Atlantic City	16	41	99	1880	-7	1899	40.8
New York—Albany.	97	41	104	1911	-24	1904	36.4
Rochester	523	44	101	1911	-14	1904	34.3
N. Mexico—Santa Fe.	7,018	43	97	1878	-13	1883	14.5
N. Carolina—Charlotte ..	888	37	102	1887	-5	1899	49.2
Wilmington	78	44	103	1879	-5	1899	61.0
N. Dakota—Bismarck.	1,674	40	107	1910	-44	1887	17.6
Ft. Buf. rd. Willist.	1,896	36	107	1887	-49	1883	15.1
Ohio—Cincinnati	767	44	105	1901	-17	1899	38.3
Cleveland	762	44	99	1881	-17	1873	35.0
Oklahoma—Okla. City.	2,262	24	108	1909	-17	1899	51.7
Oregon—Portland	58	43	102	1891	-2	1888	45.1
Roseburg	510	37	106	1905	-6	1888	34.4
Pennsylvania—Phila- delphia	117	44	103	1901	-6	1899	41.4
Pittsburgh	1,070	44	103	1881	-20	1899	36.2
R. Island—Block Isl'd	43	44	92	1911	-4	1896	44.4
S. Carolina—Charleston ..	48	44	104	1879	7	1899	52.1
S. Dakota—Rap. City.	3,271	37	106	1900	-40	1883	18.7
Yankton	1,231	49	107	1894	-36	1912	25.4
Tennessee—Knoxville.	1,007	44	100	1887	-16	1884	49.8
Memphis	316	44	104	1901	-9	1899	50.8
Texas—Arlene	1,735	29	110	1886	-6	1899	24.7
Galveston	69	43	99	1913	8	1899	47.1
Utah—Salt Lk. City.	4,408	41	102	1889	-20	1883	16.0
Vermont—Northfield.	848	28	93	1911	-35	1908	33.8
Virginia—Norfolk	149	44	102	1887	2	1895	49.5
Washington—Spokane.	1,955	34	104	1898	-30	1888	18.8
West Virginia—Par- kersburg	638	26	102	1911	-27	1899	40.2
Wisconsin—Milwaukee.	683	44	100	1901	-25	1875	41.4
Wyoming—Cheyenne.	6,121	44	100	1881	-38	1875	13.6

*Corrected to Dec. 31, 1914, inclusive. †Precipitation normals adopted in 1907.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

State.	*Cost.	†Miles.	‡Miles.	State.	*Cost.	†Miles.	‡Miles.
Alabama	\$3,125,925	5,491	49,639	New Hampshire	\$2,062,173	1,025	15,116
Arizona	1,009,738	400	5,987	New Jersey	6,542,572	4,500	14,842
Arkansas	2,447,368	1,085	36,445	New Mexico	527,209	900	16,920
California	14,670,614	9,388	48,069	New York	29,890,473	22,398	80,112
Colorado	2,601,449	655	30,571	North Carolina	3,935,000	6,166	49,802
Connecticut	5,096,782	3,300	12,582	North Dakota	2,365,000	200	61,593
Delaware	421,411	241	3,000	Ohio	11,261,882	28,312	83,681
Florida	3,450,000	2,625	17,954	Oklahoma	3,375,000	500	71,325
Georgia	2,500,000	12,500	83,986	Oregon	7,062,632	3,994	42,930
Idaho	1,358,278	611	18,406	Pennsylvania	10,424,580	3,976	87,387
Illinois	7,937,668	9,000	94,141	Rhode Island	584,598	1,246	2,121
Indiana	13,258,761	26,831	63,370	South Carolina	1,000,000	4,888	45,549
Iowa	11,437,000	2,505	104,027	South Dakota	1,421,501	290	56,354
Kansas	5,436,504	1,170	111,536	Tennessee	2,500,000	5,554	45,913
Kentucky	1,718,000	10,636	58,000	Texas	8,750,000	9,790	128,971
Louisiana	4,461,506	697	24,962	Utah	1,156,986	1,653	7,970
Maine	3,537,596	3,264	25,528	Vermont	5,224,311	3,278	15,082
Maryland	6,967,458	2,706	17,023	Virginia	3,915,446	4,482	35,399
Massachusetts	6,020,609	8,928	17,272	Washington	6,221,121	4,250	37,000
Michigan	5,616,224	8,859	68,906	West Virginia	2,532,000	825	31,629
Minnesota	8,225,821	6,206	91,899	Wisconsin	9,118,708	11,500	61,090
Mississippi	2,850,000	1,800	44,072	Wyoming	426,448	450	10,569
Missouri	8,277,253	8,000	120,000				
Montana	2,567,289	100	23,319				
Nebraska	3,347,062	250	80,338				
Nevada	240,000	65	12,751				

Total

*Expenditures in 1914. †Miles of road surfaced up to Jan. 1, 1915. ‡Total of all roads.

FLOOD DISASTER IN ERIE, PA.

Heavy rains for three days, followed by a cloudburst on the evening of Aug. 3, 1915, caused a loss of twenty-seven lives and ruined property to the estimated value of \$7,000,000 in Erie, Pa. Mill creek, which divides the city, became a torrent and swept away some 300 dwellings and fifty store buildings, piling up wreckage to a height of 100 feet in places. The bursting of

the Glenwood dam caused additional damage, the water in some sections of the city reaching the second stories of buildings.

Flood damages from the heavy rains were reported from Meadville, Cambridge Springs, Titusville and other towns in Pennsylvania. In New York city and vicinity losses amounting to \$1,000,000 were sustained.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Organized 1898; incorporated by act of congress.

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 Secretary—Ripley Hitchcock, 34 Gramercy Park,
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 Treasurer—Arnold W. Brunner, New York, N. Y.

DEPT. OF LITERATURE.

Adams, Brooks.
 Adams, Henry.
 Ade, George.
 Alden, Henry M.
 Aldrich, Richard.
 Allen, James Lane.
 Baldwin, Simeon E.
 Bates, Arlo.
 Bridges, Robert.
 Brownell, W. C.
 Burroughs, John.
 Burton, Richard.
 Butler, Nicholas M.
 Cable, George W.
 Chadwick, French E.
 Chambers, R. W.
 Channing, Edward.
 Chatfield-Taylor, H. C.
 Cheney, John Vance.
 Churchill, Winston.
 Connolly, James B.
 Cortissoz, Royal.
 Croly, Herbert.
 Cross, Wilbur L.
 Crothers, Samuel Mc-Chord.
 de Kay, Charles.
 Dunne, Finley Peter.
 Edwards, Harry S.
 Egan, Maurice Francis.
 Fernald, Chester B.
 Finley, John Houston.
 Firkins, O. W.
 Ford, Worthington C.
 Fox, John, Jr.
 Furness, Horace H., Jr.
 Garland, Hamlin.
 Gildersleeve, Basil L.
 Gillette, William.
 Gilman, Lawrence.
 Gordon, George A.
 Grant, Robert.
 Greenslet, Ferris.
 Griffiths, William E.
 Gummere, Francis B.
 Hadley, Arthur T.
 Hamilton, Clayton.
 Harben, Will N.
 Hardy, Arthur S.
 Harper, George McLean.
 Harrison, Henry S.
 Henderson, William J.
 Herford, Oliver.
 Herrick, Robert.
 Hibben, John G.
 Hitchcock, Ripley.
 Hooker, Brian.
 Howe, M. A. De Wolfe.
 Howells, W. D.
 Huntington, Archer M.
 James, Henry.
 Johnson, Owen.
 Johnson, Robert U.
 Kennan, George.
 Lloyd, Nelson.
 Lodge, Henry Cabot.
 Long, John Luther.
 Lounsbury, T. R.*
 Lovett, Robert M.
 Lowell, Abbott L.
 Lummis, Charles F.
 Mabie, H. W.
 Mackaye, Percy.
 Mahan, A. T.*
 Markham, Edwin.
 Martin, Edward S.
 Mather, Frank J.
 Matthews, Brander.
 McMaster, John Bach.

Mitchell, John A.
 Mitchell, Langdon E.
 More, Paul Elmore.
 Morris, Harrison S.
 Nicholson, Meredith.
 Page, Thomas Nelson.
 Payne, Will.
 Payne, William Morton.
 Peck, Harry Thurston.*
 Perry, Bliss.
 Perry, Thomas S.
 Phelps, William L.
 Pier, A. S.
 Rhodes, James Ford.
 Riley, James Whitcomb.
 Rives, George L.
 Roberts, Charles G. D.
 Robinson, Edward A.
 Roosevelt, Theodore.
 Royce, Josiah.
 Schelling, Felix E.
 Schouler, James.
 Secllard, Clinton.
 Sedgwick, Henry D.
 Seton, Ernest Thompson.
 Sherman, Frank Dempster.
 Shorey, Paul.
 Sloane, William M.
 Sullivan, Thomas R.
 Tarkington, Booth.
 Thayer, William R.
 Thomas, Augustus.
 Thorndike, Ashley H.
 Tooker, Frank L.
 Torrence, Ridgely.
 Townsend, E. W.
 Trent, William P.
 van Dyke, Henry.
 Van Dyke, John C.
 White, William Allen.
 Whiting, Charles G.
 Whitlock, Brand.
 Williams, Francis H.
 Williams, Jesse Lynch.
 Wilson, Harry Leon.
 Wilson, Woodrow.
 Wister, Owen.
 Woodberry, George E.
 DEPT. OF ART.
 Adams, Herbert.
 Bacon, Henry.
 Ballin, Hugo.
 Barnard, George Gray.
 Bartlett, Paul W.
 Beckwith, J. Carroll.
 Benson, Frank W.
 Betts, Louis.
 Blashfield, Edwin H.
 Brooks, Richard E.
 Brown, Glenn.
 Brunner, Arnold W.
 Brush, George de Forest.
 Carlsen, Emil.
 Chase, William M.
 Cole, Timothy.
 Cook, Walter.
 Cox, Kenyon.
 Dannatt, William T.
 Day, Frank M.
 De Camp, Joseph.
 Dewey, Charles M.
 Dietman, Frederick W.
 Donaldson, John M.
 Dougherty, Paul.
 Duveneck, Frank.
 Foster, Ben.
 French, Daniel C.
 Gay, Walter.
 Gibson, Charles Dana.
 Gilbert, Cass.

Grafty, Charles.
 Guerin, Jules.
 Hardenbergh, H. J.
 Harrison, Alexander.
 Harrison, Birge.
 Hassam, Childe.
 Hastings, Thomas.
 Henri, Robert.
 Howard, John Galen.
 Howe, William Henry.
 Howells, J. M.
 Jaegers, Albert.
 Jones, Francis C.
 Jones, H. Bolton.
 Kendall, W. Mitchell.
 Kendall, W. Sergeant.
 Low, Will H.
 Macmonnies, Frederick.
 MacNeil, H. A.
 Marr, Carl.
 McEwen, Walter.
 Mend, William R.
 Melchers, Gari.
 Metcalf, Willard L.
 Mowbray, H. Siddons.
 Ochtman, Leonard.
 Peabody, Robert S.
 Pennell, Joseph.
 Platt, Charles A.
 Pond, I. K.
 Potter, Edward Clark.
 Pratt, Bela L.
 Proctor, A. Phimister.
 Redfield, Edward W.
 Roth, F. G. R.
 Ruckstuhl, F. W.
 Ryder, Albert P.
 Sargent, John S.

Schofield, W. E.
 Shady, H. M.
 Smedley, William T.
 Symons, Gardner.
 Taft, Lorado.
 Tarbell, Edmund O.
 Thayer, Abbott H.
 Tryon, D. W.
 Vedder, Elihu.
 Walden, Lionel.
 Walker, Henry O.
 Walker, Horatio.
 Warren, Whitney.
 Weinman, Adolph A.
 Weir, J. Alden.
 Wiles, Irving R.

DEPT. OF MUSIC.

Bird, Arthur.
 Brockway, Howard.
 Chadwick, G. W.
 Converse, F. S.
 Damosch, Walter.
 De Koven, Reginald.
 Foote, Arthur.
 Gilchrist, W. W.
 Hadley, H. K.
 Herbert, Victor.
 Kelley, Edgar S.
 Loeffler, Charles M.
 Parker, Horatio W.
 Schelling, Ernest.
 Shelley, Harry Rowe.
 Smith, David S.
 Stock, Frederick A.
 Van der Stucken, F.
 Whiting, Arthur.

*Deceased.

The purposes of the corporation are the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts. The organization is limited to 250 regular members. It is authorized to receive bequests and donations and to hold the same in trust for the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Founded in 1904.

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 Chancellor—William Milligan Sloane.
 Permanent Secretary—Robert Underwood Johnson, 52 Vanderbilt avenue, New York, N. Y.

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LEADING ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

The following list includes only the principal collections of paintings and sculptures readily accessible to the public in Europe and America.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Academy of Art, Vienna.
Albertina, Vienna.
Imperial art gallery, Vienna.
Lichtenstein gallery, Vienna.
National gallery, Budapest.

BELGIUM.

Museum, Antwerp.
Palace of Fine Arts, Brussels.
Musée Wiertz, Brussels.

DENMARK.

Thorvaldsen museum, Copenhagen.
Ny-Carlsberg, Glyptothek, Copenhagen.
National art gallery, Copenhagen.

FRANCE.

Louvre,* Paris.
Luxembourg, Paris.
Museum, Versailles.

GERMANY.

National gallery, Berlin.
Old and New museums, Berlin.
Fergamon museum, Berlin.
Emperor Frederick museum, Berlin.
Dresden gallery,* Dresden.
Old and New Pinakothek,* Munich.
Glyptothek, Munich.

HOLLAND.

Ryk's museum, Amsterdam.
Fodor museum, Amsterdam.
Six Collection, Amsterdam.
Townhall, Haarlem.
Lakenhal, Leyden.
Boymans museum, Rotterdam.
Mauritshuis, The Hague.

ITALY.

Vatican,* Rome.
Uffizi gallery,* Florence.
Pitti gallery,* Florence.
Brera gallery, Milan.
Poldi museum, Milan.
National museum, Naples.
Academy of Fine Arts, Venice.

NORWAY.

National gallery, Christiania.

RUSSIA.

Hermitage, Petrograd.

SPAIN.

Museo del Prado,* Madrid.
Museo Provincial, Seville.

SWEDEN.

National gallery, Stockholm.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British museum, London.
National gallery,* London.
Dore gallery, London.
Walker art gallery, Liverpool.
Art galleries, Glasgow.

AMERICA.

CANADA.

Fraser institute, Montreal.
The Basilica, Quebec.

MEXICO.

National museum, City of Mexico.

UNITED STATES.

Art institute, Chicago, Ill.
Art museum, Cincinnati, O.
Art museum, Worcester, Mass.
Carnegie institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D. C.
Layton art gallery, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lenox collection, public library, New York, N. Y.
Metropolitan Museum of Art,* New York, N. Y.
Museum of Art, Toledo, O.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.
Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, Mo.
New York Historical society, New York, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Of first rank.

NATIONAL HYMNS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Following is a list of songs used as national hymns or anthems in various countries of the world:

United States—"The Star Spangled Banner."*
"America" and "Hail, Columbia," are also used as national songs.

Great Britain—"God Save the King."

Germany—"Die Wacht am Rhein" (The Watch on the Rhine).

France—"La Marseillaise."

Austria—"Gott Erhalte Unsern Kaiser" (God Preserve Our Emperor).

Hungary—"Isten Áld Meg a Magyar" (Lord, Bless the Hungarian).

Belgium—"La Brabanconne" (Song of the Brabantines).

Denmark—"Kong Kristian Stod Ved Høien Mast" (King Kristian Stood Beside the lofty Mast).

Norway—"Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet" (Yes, We Love This Land).

Sweden—"Fosterjorden" (Land of My Birth).

Finland—"Vaart Land" (Our Land).

Russia—"God Preserve the Czar."

Italy—"Marcia Reale Italiana" (Royal Italian March).

Mexico—"Mexicanos, al Grito de Guerra" (Mexicans, at the Cry of War).

Wales—"Land of My Fathers."

*Official in navy.

DEATH OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Booker T. Washington, leader of the negro people of the United States and principal of Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, died at Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 14, 1915. He was 56 or 57 years of age, the exact date of his birth not being known. He had been in failing health for some time and suffered a nervous breakdown in New York city a few days before his death. Dr. Washington was born a slave on a plantation near Hales Ford, Va. His father was thought to be a slave from a neighboring plantation, but little was known about him by the son, who took the name of Washington when he first went to school. Supporting himself and

his mother by working as a miner, janitor and waiter, he obtained his education at Hampton Institute. It was while there that he conceived the idea, which he worked out at Tuskegee, of an industrial education for the negro race. In course of time the Tuskegee institute developed into a school with thousands of pupils and property valued at about \$2,000,000. Dr. Washington was a distinguished lecturer, was honored by Harvard and Dartmouth with degrees and was regarded as a friend by many public men. President Roosevelt on one occasion entertained him at lunch in the white house in Washington.

GENERAL EVENTS OF 1915.

FIRE LOSSES AND CASUALTIES.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 16—Fire in flm plant causes loss of three lives, of \$500,000 worth of property.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28—Bonded warehouse at Locust Point burned; loss, \$450,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 21—Two business buildings burned; loss, \$400,000.

Camden, N. J., May 2—Manufacturing plant burned; loss, \$150,000.

Champaign, Ill., March 17—Morrisey building and other structures burned; loss, \$500,000.

Chelsea, Mass., July 20—Six persons burned to death in a tenement house fire.

Chicago, Jan. 24—Stores at 334-338 South Wabash avenue burned; loss, \$157,000.

Feb. 12—Academy of Music burned; loss, \$100,000.

Sept. 27—Grace Episcopal church and other buildings burned; loss, \$500,000.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 14—Six stores in retail district burned; loss, \$100,000.

Clinton, Iowa, Nov. 17—Business buildings burned; loss, \$500,000.

Colon, Panama, April 30—Half of city burned; ten lives lost; property loss, \$3,000,000.

Danville, Ill., Feb. 17—Odd Fellows' building burned; two firemen killed and six injured; property loss, \$100,000.

Davenport, Iowa, Jan. 26—Crescent macaroni and cracker plant burned; loss, \$250,000.

Decatur, Ill., April 21—Decatur and Arcade hotels burned; loss, \$225,000.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 21—Newspaper plants burned; loss, \$200,000.

Dubuque, Iowa, April 27—Lumber and buildings valued at \$225,000 burned.

East St. Louis, Ill., Feb. 21—Business buildings burned; loss, \$200,000.

Elk River, Minn., April 22—Six business buildings and a residence burned; loss, \$125,000.

Hampton Beach, N. H., Sept. 23—Seventy-five buildings burned; loss, \$200,000.

Hillman, Mich., April 29—Greater part of village burned; loss, \$100,000.

Ironton, O., May 3—Business block burned; loss, \$200,000.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 24—Werner block burned; loss, \$150,000.

Lowell, Mass., March 1—Public library burned; loss, \$1,000,000.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 13—Wholesale grocery plant burned; loss, \$100,000.

Marshall, Tex., Oct. 1—Railroad shops burned; loss, \$700,000.

Mayburg, Pa., Feb. 3—Nine men killed and six severely burned in burning of a dwelling.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 16—Huhn elevator burned; loss, \$400,000.

May 18—Sheffield elevator burned; loss, \$340,000.

Muncie, Ind., March 23—Eighteen lives lost in burning of county infirmary.

Aug. 13—Rowlett building burned; loss, \$250,000.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 29—Block of buildings burned; one life lost; property loss, \$100,000.

Newport News, Va., Sept. 4—Grain elevator "A" burned; loss, \$1,500,000.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 11—Film studio burned; thirteen persons injured; loss, \$1,000,000.

Oct. 17—Five persons die in tenement house fire.

Nov. 2—Thirteen persons die in Brooklyn tenement house fire.

Nov. 6—Twelve girls die in Williamsburg factory fire.

Norfolk, N. Y., burned March 31—Four lives lost; property loss, \$200,000.

Peabody, Mass., Oct. 23—Fire in St. John's parochial school results in loss of twenty-one lives.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 27—Business buildings burned; loss, \$300,000.

June 25—Wilson Provision plant burned; loss, \$200,000.

Oct. 10—Vienna Milling plant burned; loss, \$100,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3—Lumber yards and buildings in city and Camden, N. J., burned; loss, \$1,000,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 10—Five persons burned to death in tenement house fire.

Oct. 25—Thirteen persons killed by fire in Union Paper Box company building.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 26—Block of business and other buildings burned; loss, \$250,000.

Quincy, Ill., March 16—Several manufacturing plants burned; loss, \$300,000.

St. Paul, Minn., April 27—Public library building burned; loss, \$325,000.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 27—Mrs. F. W. Pershing and three children suffocated in fire at Presidio.

Sept. 4—Five girls burned to death in St. Francis' school.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 23—Pier No. 14 destroyed by incendiary fire; loss, \$2,000,000.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 10—No. 4 machine shop of Bethlehem Steel company burned; loss, \$1,000,000.

Toledo, O., April 4—Niagara hotel annex burned; two lives lost; property loss, \$100,000.

Topeka, Kas., April 10—Palace Clothing store and other buildings burned; loss, \$250,000.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 18—Roebbing Wire plant burned; loss, \$1,000,000.

Valdez, Alaska, July 15—Business district burned; loss, \$500,000.

Vancouver, B. C., April 29—Bridges burned; loss, \$300,000.

Warrensburg, Mo., March 6—State normal school burned; loss, \$500,000.

Warwick, R. I., April 1—Fire on Aldrich estate causes loss of \$300,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Alliance No. 2, schooner, wrecked on coast of British Columbia Oct. 18—Ten lives lost.

Charles A. Luck, steamer, lost on Lake Superior about Nov. 11—Eighteen lives lost.

Choctaw, freight steamer, sunk in collision on Lake Superior July 11—No lives lost.

Christine, Canadian steamer, sunk in St. Lawrence river May 18—Eight lives lost.

Cuba, Norwegian steamer, sunk in collision in North sea Feb. 22—No lives lost.

Denver, American steamer, sunk in Atlantic March 22—No lives lost.

Dixie, steamer, sunk in Mississippi river near Montrose, Iowa, May 11—No lives lost.

Eastland, steamer, overturned in Chicago river July 24—More than 800 lives lost.

Edward Luckenbach, tug, sunk off coast of Virginia April 3—Fifteen lives lost.

Elizabeth Palmer, schooner, sunk in collision off Cape Henlopen Jan. 26—No lives lost.

F. 4, U. S. submarine, sunk off Honolulu, H. I., March 24—Twenty-six lives lost.

Idler, steam yacht, wrecked off Cape Hatteras Jan. 25—Fifteen lives lost.

Imatoca, Norwegian steamer, sunk in mid-Atlantic about Feb. 8—No lives lost.

Iowa, steamer, crushed in ice off Chicago Feb. 4—No lives lost.

Isabel, steamship, foundered in Long Island sound Sept. 28—Fourteen lives lost.

Julia, yacht, burned near Engelhart, N. C., Jan. 15—Five lives lost.

La Champagne, French liner, wrecked off St. Nazaire, France, May 28—No lives lost.

Leona, steamer, lost in Gulf of Georgia Oct. 31—Seven men drowned.

Maryland, steamer, burned in Chesapeake bay, Jan. 22—No lives lost.

Maximiliano Erzurias, Chilean steamer, sunk in Pacific—Fifty lives lost.

Millan Carrasco, Spanish steamer, wrecked near Bilbao, Spain, Oct. 2—Eleven lives lost.

Nile, British steamer, sunk in inland sea of Japan Jan. 11—No lives lost.

Polish Prince, British steamer, sunk in collision on Atlantic, July 20—One life lost.

Ponce de Leon, Spanish gunboat, sunk in collision off Spanish coast Oct. 14—No lives lost.

Prins Maurits, Dutch steamer, lost off Cape Hatteras April 3—Forty-four lives lost.
 Penarth, British steamer, wrecked off English coast Jan. 18—Twenty-one lives lost.
 Republica, Portuguese cruiser, wrecked off coast of Portugal Aug. 13—No lives lost.
 Sam Houston, dredge, wrecked off Galveston, Tex., Aug. 16—Fifty-six lives lost.
 San Diego, U. S. cruiser, off western coast of Mexico Jan. 21—Four men killed and nine injured by boiler tube explosion.
 San Jacinto, dredge, wrecked off Galveston, Tex., Aug. 16—Fifty lives lost.
 Santa Clara, steamer, wrecked on Oregon coast Nov. 2—Fifteen lives lost.
 Trostburg, British steamship, wrecked off Moroccan coast March 26—Eighteen lives lost.
 Washingtonian, steamship, wrecked in collision off Cape Henlopen Jan. 26—One life lost.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

China, July 10-20—Eighty thousand lives lost in floods in vicinity of Canton.
 Cincinnati, O., and vicinity, July 7—Twenty persons killed and many injured by tornado; property loss, \$1,000,000.
 Erie, Pa., Aug. 3—Twenty-seven lives lost in flood caused by cloudburst; property loss, \$7,000,000.
 Ferryville, Wis., June 13—Seven persons killed by tornado; eighteen injured.
 Frenier, La., Sept. 29—Hurricane causes loss of forty-two lives in Frenier and Manshae.
 Galveston, Tex., Aug. 16-17—Thirty-three lives lost in hurricane; property loss, \$3,000,000.
 Ganges valley, India, Aug. 29-Sept. 20—Eighty thousand persons made homeless by floods; forty-five lives lost.
 Great Bend, Kas., Nov. 10—Twelve persons killed and 100 injured by tornado.
 Jamaica, Aug. 12-13—Heavy damage done by hurricane.
 Lansing, Iowa, June 13—Five persons killed by tornado; thirteen injured.
 Louisiana, May 6—Twenty-one persons killed and forty injured in Acadia parish by tornado; property loss, \$500,000.
 Louisiana and Mississippi, Sept. 29—Hurricane causes loss of 549 lives and \$12,000,000 worth of property.
 Missouri, July 7—Four persons killed by tornado in eastern part of Missouri.
 Missouri and Kansas, June 17-18—Seventeen lives lost in storms.
 New Orleans, La., Sept. 29—Hurricane from gulf causes loss of seven lives and property to value of \$2,000,000.
 Ohio, July 15-16—Floods in central Ohio cause five deaths and \$2,000,000 damage.
 Pacific coast, April 30—Heavy gale sweeps over all coast states; considerable damage done in San Francisco.
 Rock Springs, Wyo., July 27—Flood from cloudburst causes loss of \$300,000.
 St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 20-23—Floods in St. Louis county cause loss of a score of lives and much damage to property.
 Samoa, Feb. 11—Manna islands, in American Samoa, swept by hurricane; all houses destroyed.
 Texas City, Tex., Aug. 16—Ten soldiers killed in camp by hurricane.
 Texas, April 22—Floods and gales cause loss of fourteen lives; property loss, \$500,000.
 Texas, Aug. 16-17—West Indian hurricane causes heavy loss of life and property on gulf coast.
 Tobacco, P. I., Oct. 26—One hundred persons killed by typhoon.
 Wisconsin and Iowa, June 13—Eighteen persons killed in heavy storms.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern road near Columbus, O., Aug. 12—Six persons killed and twenty hurt in collision.

Burlington road at Western Springs, Ill., Sept. 20—Twenty-four persons injured in collision.
 Caledonian railroad at Gretna, England, May 22—One hundred and sixty-four killed, 400 injured.
 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road near Lake City, Minn., June 6—Seven persons killed in wreck.
 Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth line at Amelia, O., Feb. 1—Three killed and thirteen injured.
 Denver & Rio Grande road at Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 22—Two killed and eleven injured.
 Pennsylvania road near Titusville, Pa., Aug. 12—Twenty persons injured.
 St. Louis & San Francisco road, west of Enid, Okla., June 8—Nineteen persons injured.
 Union Pacific road near Randolph, Kas., Oct. 16—Sixteen persons killed and forty injured by motor train going through bridge.
 Western Maryland road at High Ridge, Md., June 24—Eight persons killed and twelve injured in collision.

MINE DISASTERS.

Boomer, W. Va., Nov. 30—Sixteen men killed by explosion in coal mine.
 Boswell, Pa., Aug. 31—Eighteen men killed by explosion in Oreanda mine.
 Butte, Mont., Oct. 19—Fifteen men in Granite Mountain mine killed by powder explosion.
 Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 6—Twenty-one men killed by explosion in coal mine.
 Christopher, Ill., July 27—Eight coal miners killed in a gas explosion.
 Elizabeth, Pa., July 30—Eight men killed in coal mine by breaking of cable.
 Howe Sound, B. C., March 22—Fifty miners killed by landslide.
 Nanaimo, B. C., May 27—Twenty-four men killed by gas explosion in coal mine.
 Panama, Ill., April 5—Eleven men killed by explosion in coal mine.
 Ravensdale, Wash., Nov. 16—Thirty-four coal miners killed by explosion.
 South Wellington, B. C., Feb. 9—Twenty-one coal miners drowned by rush of water.
 Thurmond, Va., March 2—Explosion in coal mine of New River and Pocahontas Coal company results in loss of 109 lives.

MISCELLANEOUS CASUALTIES.

Alton, Ill., April 1—Five men killed by explosion in powder works.
 Ardmore, Okla., Sept. 27—Explosion of gasoline tank car causes loss of forty-seven lives and destruction of buildings and other property valued at \$500,000.
 Atlantic City, N. J., June 20—Seven bathers drowned in undertow.
 Birmingham, Ala., April 21—Twelve persons killed and many injured by falling of wall.
 Brookside, Minn., June 16—Twenty-five workmen injured in trolley line wreck.
 Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29—Fifty persons injured in collision of elevated and interurban trains.
 Dallas, Tex., May 31—Six persons killed and nineteen injured by fall of large passenger automobile over embankment.
 Detroit, Mich., April 14—Thirteen persons killed and twenty-seven injured in collision between street car and train.
 Fraser, Mich., Oct. 24—Seven persons killed in automobile colliding with train.
 Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 1—Seven workmen killed by falling wall.
 Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 31—Four men drowned in Reeds lake in speed boat accident.
 Grove Run, Pa., Aug. 16—Five men killed by explosion in Aetna plant.
 Lyman, Ariz., April 14—Eight persons drowned by breaking of reservoir dam; property loss, \$400,000.
 Montague, Cal., Sept. 7—Five persons killed by train striking automobile.

Montreal, Que., July 6—Seven men killed by cordite explosion.
 New York, N. Y., Sept. 22—Seven persons killed and scores injured by collapse of roadway over new subway.

Queenstown, Ont., July 7—Fourteen persons killed and many injured by trolley car wreck.
 Washington, Ind., Sept. 6—Aeroplane strikes crowd, injuring a score of persons.

DEATH ROLL OF THE YEAR 1915.

From Dec. 1, 1914, to Dec. 1, 1915.

UNITED STATES.

Abernethy, Alonzo (1836), educator, in Tampa, Fla., Feb. 21.
 Adams, Charles Francis (1835), railroad official, in Washington, D. C., March 20.
 Aldrich, Nelson W. (1841), former United States senator from Rhode Island, in New York, N. Y., April 16.
 Alexander, James W. (1839), insurance official, in Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Sept. 21.
 Alexander, John W. (1856), artist, in New York, N. Y., June 1.
 Allen, Charles J. (1840), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Asheville, N. C., June 15.
 Anderson, George S. (1849), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in New York, N. Y., March 7.
 Anderson, Max C. (1860), theater owner, in New York, N. Y., March 8.
 Anderson, Thomas (1835), golf player, at Montclair, N. J., Aug. 13.
 Armstrong, Paul (1869), playwright, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 30.
 Arthur, Miss Anna E. (1828), educator, in Johnstown, N. Y., April 10.
 Atherholt, Arthur F. (1867), aeronaut, in Harrisburg, Pa., April 15.
 Avery, Mrs. Susan L. (1817), suffragist, in Wyoming, N. Y., Feb. 1.
 Bagg, Egbert (1850), insurance expert, in Utica, N. Y., July 11.
 Baillio, F. (1848), journalist, in Cleburne, Tex., Aug. 25.
 Baker, John H. (1832), jurist, in Goshen, Ind., Oct. 21.
 Bard, Thomas R. (1841), former United States senator, in Hueneme, Cal., March 5.
 Barnard, George D. (1846), philanthropist, in St. Louis, Mo., May 31.
 Bedloe, Edward, former American consul, in Philadelphia, Pa., July 24.
 Beecher, William H. (1848), commodore, U. S. N., retired, in Annapolis, Md., June 23.
 Bent, Luther S. (1829), civil engineer, in Philadelphia, Pa., April 19.
 Berger, Rudolph, opera singer, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 27.
 Bitter, Karl T. F. (1868), sculptor, in New York, N. Y., April 10.
 Black, Green V. (1836), dental authority, near Virginia, Ill., Aug. 31.
 Black, John C. (1839), soldier and lawyer, in Chicago, Aug. 17.
 Blair, DeWitt Clinton (1832), banker, in New York, N. Y., June 3.
 Blakeley, Archibald (1827), attorney, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 27.
 Blakeley, James, actor, in London, England, Oct. 19.
 Blakesley, Charles A. (1874), journalist, in Kansas City, Mo., July 11.
 Blethen, Alden J. (1846), journalist, in Seattle, Wash., July 12.
 Bliss, Edwin (1879), author, in New York, N. Y., April 14.
 Bliss, Francis E. (1843), publisher, in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 9.
 Boardman, George N. (1825), clergyman, in New York, N. Y., Nov. 9.
 Bowles, Samuel (1851), editor and publisher, in Springfield, Mass., March 14.
 Bowman, Samuel H. (1863), lumber merchant, in Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10.
 Boynton, Charles A. (1836), newspaper correspondent, in Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.
 Brackett, Cyrus F. (1833), professor of physics, in Princeton, N. J., Jan. 29.
 Bradbury, J. P. (1838), jurist, in Pomeroy, O., July 17.

Brauersreuther, William, commodore, U. S. N., retired, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 26.
 Bretano, Simon (1859), bookseller, in Orange, N. J., Feb. 15.
 Breyfogel, William L. (1847), railroad builder, in Hillsborough, Cal., June 17.
 Brigham, Nat M. (1856), lecturer, in Hamilton, O., Aug. 9.
 Brodhead, Eva (1870), novelist, in Denver, Col., Aug. 6.
 Brown, J. C. (1860), jurist, in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4.
 Brown, Philip E. (1856), jurist, in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 6.
 Bunny, John (1863), actor, in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 26.
 Burke, Thomas M. A. (1840), bishop, in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 20.
 Burr, Joseph A. (1850), jurist, in New York, N. Y., April 18.
 Burrows, Julius C. (1843), former U. S. senator, in Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 16.
 Burt, Andrew S. (1839), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.
 Busch, Adolphus (1879), in Pasadena, Cal., April 8.
 Callender, Guy S. (1865), economist, at Indian Neck, Conn., Aug. 8.
 Castlemon, Harry (See Fostick).
 Chandler, John G. (1830), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Los Angeles, Cal., June 21.
 Clark, Charles Heber (1841), humorist, in Eaglesmere, Pa., Aug. 10.
 Codman, Robert, bishop, in Boston, Mass., Oct. 7.
 Cole, William W. (1846), circus owner, in New York, N. Y., March 12.
 Colton, Charles Henry (1848), Roman catholic bishop, in Buffalo, N. Y., May 9.
 Comstock, Anthony (1844), vice crusader, at Summit, N. J., Sept. 21.
 Conant, Alban J. (1821), artist, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 3.
 Conaty, Thomas J. (1847), Roman catholic bishop, at San Diego, Cal., Sept. 18.
 Creelman, James (1859), journalist, in Berlin, Germany, Feb. 12.
 Crook, Col. W. H., Lincoln bodyguard, in Washington, D. C., March 13.
 Crosby, Fanny (1820), hymn writer, in Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 12.
 Cudahy, John (1843), packer, in Chicago, April 23.
 Cushing, Marshall H., journalist, in New York, N. Y., May 12.
 Dana, Mrs. Richard H., daughter of Longfellow, in Lancaster, Mass., July 21.
 Davis, George B. (1847), major-general, in Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1914.
 Davis, Samuel T., Jr. (1873), manufacturer, in Fairfield, Conn., Sept. 1.
 Deacon, William G. (1867), editor, in Minneapolis, Minn., July 15.
 Dean, Bradley (1841), civil war veteran, in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 10.
 Delafield, Francis (1841), physician, in Noraton, Conn., July 17.
 Delaney, John J. (1830), jurist, in New York, N. Y., July 14.
 Dickson, Samuel (1838), lawyer, in Philadelphia, Pa., May 28.
 Disston, William, manufacturer, in White Marsh Valley, Pa., April 6.
 Dodge, Arthur (1849), attorney, in Freeport, N. Y., Oct. 12.
 Dodge, Frederick W. (1864), publisher, in New York, N. Y., Nov. 10.
 Dodge, Miss Grace H., philanthropist, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1914.
 D'Ooge, Martin M. (1839), Greek scholar, in Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 12.
 Dooley, Francis (1872), priest and educator, in Detroit, Mich., July 7.

- Doran, Michael (1828), political leader, in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 20.
- Dowling, Martin P. (1851), Jesuit educator, in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13.
- Dresser, Daniel Le Roy, financier, in New York, N. Y., July 10.
- Drury, Deborah S. (1823), suffragist, in Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 23.
- Dubs, Rudolph (1837), bishop, in Harrisburg, Pa., March 31.
- Dulles, William (1858), manufacturer, at Fishers Island, N. Y., Sept. 14.
- Dunham, Sylvester C. (1846), insurance official, in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 26.
- Duniway, Mrs. Abigail Scott (1834), woman suffragist pioneer, in Portland, Ore., Oct. 11.
- Dyche, Louis L. (1853), zoologist, in Topeka, Kas., Jan. 20.
- Davis, Theodore M. (1837), Egyptologist, at Miami, Fla., Feb. 23.
- Eames, Charles J. (1831), chemist, in New York, N. Y., March 4.
- Easton, Edward L. (1854), manufacturer, in Arcola, N. J., April 30.
- Emerson, Mrs. Adaline E. T., author, in Rockford, Ill., May 3.
- Emerson, Luther O. (1820), composer, in Hyde Park, Mass., Sept. 29.
- Estey, Frederick L. (1849), automobile expert, in Detroit, Mich., March 6.
- Eustis, George D., Cincinnati banker, in New York, N. Y., April 19.
- Evans, George (1873), minstrel, in Baltimore, Md., March 5.
- Fanculli, Francesco (1853), band conductor, in New York, N. Y., July 17.
- Fargo, James C. (1829), express company official, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 8.
- Ferris, Stephen G. (1834), portrait painter, in Philadelphia, Pa., July 9.
- Fifield, Samuel S. (1839), former lieutenant-governor, in Ashland, Wis., Feb. 17.
- Fish, Mrs. Stuyvesant (1855), in Garrison, N. Y., May 25.
- Fitch, George (1877), humorist, in Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 9.
- Fitch, William F. (1839), railroad official, in Marquette, Mich., Sept. 16.
- Flint, Austin (1836), alienist, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 22.
- Flood, Theodore L. (1841), clergyman, in Meadville, Pa., June 26.
- Folsom, George W. (1847), author, in Washington, D. C., March 29.
- Ford, Henry Clay (1843), theater manager, in Passaic, N. J., July 22.
- Forsyth, George A. (1837), general, U. S. A., retired, in Rockport, Mass., Sept. 12.
- Forsyth, James McQueen (1842), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Shamokin, Pa., Aug. 3.
- Foster, T. D., philanthropist, in Ottumwa, Iowa, July 20.
- Fostick, Austin ("Harry Castlemon") (1842), author, in Hamburg, N. Y., Aug. 22.
- Fox, Joseph J. (1855), bishop in Green Bay, Wis., Roman catholic diocese, in Chicago, March 14.
- Frew, William N. (1854), attorney, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 28.
- Frothingham, George (1840), actor, in Burlington, Vt., Jan. 19.
- Fuller, Frank (1827), war governor of Utah, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 19.
- Fyles, Vanderheyden (1832), journalist, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 10.
- Gainor, John F. (1850), contractor, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.
- Garrett, Miss Mary, in Bryn Mawr, Pa., April 3.
- Gerville-Reache, Mme., opera singer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 5.
- Good, Brent (1837), manufacturer, at Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 10.
- Goulden, Joseph A., congressman, in Philadelphia, Pa., May 3.
- Greene, Benjamin A. (1845), clergyman, in St. Petersburg, Fla., May 12.
- Greene, Edward L. (1843), botanist, in Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.
- Gregory, Daniel S. (1832), editor, in East Orange, N. J., April 14.
- Gregory, Eliot (1854), author, in New York, N. Y., June 1.
- Groton, William M. (1850), clergyman, in Philadelphia, Pa., May 25.
- Guild, Curtis (1860), diplomat, in Boston, Mass., April 6.
- Guthe, Karl F. (1866), educator, in Ashland, Ore., Sept. 11.
- Hamilton, Miss Adelaide (1830), grandchild of Alexander Hamilton, in New York, N. Y., May 9.
- Hardy, Joseph J. (1844), mathematician, in Easton, Pa., May 2.
- Harkness, L. V. (1840), capitalist, at Hollister, Cal., Jan. 17.
- Harper, John W. (1831), publisher, at Biddeford Pool, Me., Aug. 14.
- Harper, Olive (Mrs. Helen B. d'Apery) (1842), author, in Philadelphia, Pa., May 3.
- Harris, Andrew L. (1835), former governor, in Eaton, O., Sept. 13.
- Harzfeld, Edward (1848), manufacturer, in Kansas City, Mo., June 22.
- Hawley, Henry S. (1851), railroad builder and official, in Saunderstown, R. I., July 22.
- Haywood, Charles (1840), major-general, U. S. M. C., retired, in Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.
- Head, Eugene R. (1866), publisher, in Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 7.
- Heine, Mme. Amelle (1832), at Chateau Riche-lieu, France, May 16.
- Henderson, Charles R. (1848), sociologist, in Charleston, S. C., March 29.
- Herreshoff, John B. (1838), yacht builder, in Bristol, R. I., July 20.
- Herring, William P. (1845), manufacturer, in Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 16.
- Higgins, Frank, missionary, in Shelbourne, Ont., Jan. 5.
- Hoerber, Arthur (1854), artist, in Nutley, N. J., April 29.
- Hoffman, Christian B. (1853), banker, in Kansas City, Mo., July 17.
- Holmes, Joseph A. (1860), director federal bureau of mines, in Denver, Col., July 13.
- Hough, Warwick (1836), jurist, in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28.
- Howe, Church (1829), republican leader, in Auburn, Neb., Oct. 7.
- Howard, Dulany, publisher, in New York, N. Y., April 8.
- Hubbard, Thomas H. (1838), attorney, in New York, N. Y., May 19.
- Huddleston, John H. (1864), physician, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 31.
- Hudson, Richard (1845), educator, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 22.
- Huling, Ray Greene (1847), educator, in Boston, Mass., Sept. 4.
- Humphrey, Lyman U. (1844), former governor, in Independence, Kas., Sept. 12.
- Humphries, John E. (1852), jurist, in Seattle, Wash., May 29.
- Hurst, Elmore W. (1852), attorney and democratic leader, in Rock Island, Ill., July 21.
- Hurst, Timothy (1861), former baseball umpire, in Pottsville, Pa., June 4.
- Hutchinson, Mrs. Elizabeth P. (1855), treasurer of C. T. U., in Evanston, Ill., May 29.
- Isherwood, Benjamin F. (1822), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in New York, N. Y., June 19.
- Ivins, William M. (1851), lawyer, in New York, N. Y., July 23.
- Jackson, Mrs. Mary A. (1831), widow of "Stonewall" Jackson, in Charlotte, N. C., March 24.
- James, Frank (1841), former bandit, at Excelsior Springs, Mo., Feb. 18.
- Jay, William (1841), New York attorney, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 28.
- Jenkins, Michael (1833), banker, in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 7.
- Joyce, John A. (1840), poet, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.
- Kane, Delancey A. (1846), capitalist, in New Rochelle, N. Y., April 4.

- Karpen, William (1869), manufacturer, at Hollywood, Cal., July 11.
- Kavanaugh, William M. (1866), banker, in Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 21.
- Kelsey, Benjamin (1827), insurance official, in Indianapolis, Ind., March 7.
- Kimball, Henry D. (1841), clergyman, author and educator, in Pasadena, Cal., May 31.
- Kling, Henry (1842), editor, in St. Louis, Mo., March 15.
- Kozlowski, Edward, auxiliary bishop, in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 7.
- Lamberton, James M. (1837), lawyer and Masonic official, in Harrisburg, Pa., March 28.
- Landers, William N., attorney, in Los Gatos, Cal., Jan. 17.
- Lawley, George (1823), yacht builder, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 27.
- Lee, John (1856), steamship official, in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 2.
- Lee, Margaret (1840), author, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1914.
- Leffingwell, Mrs. Effie (1870), actress, known as Effie Darling, in St. Louis, Mo., March 31.
- Le Moyne, Sarah C., actress, at Lake Placid, N. Y., July 17.
- Lewis, Alfred Henry, author, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1914.
- Lindsay, James E. (1826), lumberman, in Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 13.
- Little, Jehu (1833), physician, in Bloomington, Ill., March 11.
- Littlefield, Charles E. (1851), former congressman, in New York, N. Y., May 2.
- Loder, George F. (1833), Masonic official, in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 8.
- Long, John D. (1838), former secretary of the navy, in Hingham, Mass., Aug. 27.
- Lorenz, Richard (1860), artist, in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 3.
- Lounsbury, Thomas R. (1838), scholar and educator, in New Haven, Conn., April 9.
- Lundin, Carl A. R. (1851), telescope maker, in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 28.
- Lyman, Arthur T. (1832), manufacturer, in Waltham, Mass., Oct. 24.
- MacArthur, Arthur (1850), grand commander, Knights Templars, in Troy, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1914.
- MacCord, Charles W. (1836), mechanical draftsman, in Hoboken, N. J., April 13.
- MacFarland, Floyd A. (1877), bicycle racer, in Newark, N. J., April 17.
- Mack, John M. (1853), financier, in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26.
- Maes, Camillus P. (1846), Roman catholic bishop, in Covington, Ky., May 10.
- Mahan, Alfred T. (1840), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1914.
- Manny, Henry N. (1844), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, at Point Loma, Cal., Oct. 25.
- Markle, Frank A. (1855), journalist, in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 18.
- Martin, Edward C. (1861), editor, in Watchung, N. J., July 23.
- Metcalf, James G. (1849), railroad expert, in Morristown, N. J., Aug. 31.
- Mitchell, William W. (1854), lumberman, in Cadillac, Mich., Nov. 8.
- Molineux, Edward L. (1833), soldier in civil war, in New York, N. Y., June 10.
- Monerief, Richard (1840), actor, in St. Louis, Mo., April 6.
- Moore, David H., bishop, in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 23.
- Mott, Jordan L. (1829), manufacturer, in New York, N. Y., July 26.
- Muckle, M. Richard (1825), publisher, in Philadelphia, Pa., March 30.
- Muir, John (1838), naturalist, in Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 24, 1914.
- McAlvay, Aaron V. (1847), jurist, in Lansing, Mich., July 9.
- McCormick, Alexander H. (1842), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Annapolis, Md., Aug. 22.
- McCulloch, George F. (1855), financier, in Summit, N. J., March 27.
- McGowan, John (1843), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, at Twilight Park, N. J., Aug. 13.
- McKelway, St. Clair (1845), editor, in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 16.
- McKisson, Robert (1867), former mayor, in Cleveland, O.
- McPherson, Smith (1848), jurist, in Red Oak, Iowa, Jan. 17.
- McWhirter, Felix T. (1853), banker, in Indianapolis, Ind., June 5.
- Needham, Henry B. (1871), writer, near Paris, France, June 17.
- Nelson, William R. (1841), editor, in Kansas City, Mo., April 12.
- Nicholson, Donald, editor, in Pleasant Valley, N. Y., April 11.
- Nickerson, Hiram R. (1853), railroad official, in North Wayne, Me., March 8.
- Norcross, Pliny (1838), industrial promoter, in Janesville, Wis., July 11.
- Norton, Edwin (1845), manufacturer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 1.
- O'Donnell, James (1842), originator of rural free delivery system, in Jackson, Mich., March 18.
- Ogden, Howard N. (1861), lawyer, in Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 28.
- Parker, James H. (1843), banker, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 27.
- Pary, David M. (1852), manufacturer, in Indianapolis, Ind., May 12.
- Parsons, John E. (1829), lawyer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 16.
- Phelps, Edward B. (1863), publisher, in New York, N. Y., July 24.
- Phelps, Thomas S. (1849), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Oakland, Cal., Nov. 3.
- Phillips, Andrew W. (1844), educator and author, in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 20.
- Pickard, Samuel T. (1828), journalist, in Amesbury, Mass., Feb. 12.
- Plympton, Eben (Eben Bradley) (1855), actor, in New York, N. Y., April 12.
- Poor, Henry William (1844), banker and publisher of "Poor's Manual," in New York, N. Y., April 13.
- Posey, Frank B. (1848), former congressman, in Rockport, Ind., Oct. 31.
- Powers, A. J., Minneapolis, Minn., merchant, on train, Oct. 7.
- Pretorius, Edward L., publisher, in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1.
- Putnam, Frederick W. (1838), zoologist, in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 14.
- Putnam, John B. (1848), publisher, in Rye, N. Y., Oct. 7.
- Quigley, James Edward (1854), archbishop, in Rochester, N. Y., July 10.
- Rand, Stephen (1844), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Washington, D. C., July 11.
- Rathbone, Robert C. (1825), insurance official, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 10.
- Ream, Norman B. (1844), financier, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 9.
- Reed, Alexander (1828), journalist, in Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 16.
- Rice, John C. (1858), comedian, in Philadelphia, Pa., June 5.
- Ridder, Herman (1851), editor and publisher, in New York, N. Y., Nov. 1.
- Riordan, Patrick W. (1842), Roman catholic archbishop, in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27, 1914.
- Robertson, Morgan (1861), author, in Atlantic City, N. J., March 24.
- Riley, Edward H., civil war officer, in Rutland, Vt., Sept. 14.
- Roche, James C. (1843), actor and playwright, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 24.
- Rockefeller, Mrs. John D. (1839), in Tarrytown, N. Y., March 12.
- Rockhill, William W. (1854), American diplomat, in Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 8, 1914.
- Rollins, Frank W. (1860), former governor of New Hampshire, in Boston, Mass., Oct. 27.
- Rossa, Jeremiah O'Donovan (1831), Irish patriot, in New York, N. Y., June 29.

- Ruppert, Jacob (1846), brewer, in New York, N. Y., May 25.
- Ryan, Hugh (1848), attorney, in Milwaukee, Wis., March 26.
- Salsbury, Jerome H. (1854), physician, editor and instructor, in Wheaton, Ill., May 14.
- Scanlan, Lawrence (1843), Roman catholic bishop, in Salt Lake City, Utah, May 10.
- Seaman, William H. (1842), federal judge, at Coronado Beach, Cal., March 8.
- Seaver, Jay W. (1855), physician and gymnasium director, in Berkeley, Cal., May 6.
- Seward, Frederick W. (1830), former assistant secretary of state, in Montrose, N. J., April 25.
- Sewell, Barton (1847), veteran of civil war, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 7.
- Shaler, Charles (1843), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Indianapolis, Ind., March 26.
- Sharon, Frederick (1859), hotel owner, in San Francisco, Cal., July 14.
- Shattuck, Samuel W. (1841), educator, in Champaign, Ill., Feb. 13.
- Sherkey, John M. (1831), lumberman, in Burlington, Iowa, Jan. 23.
- Sherwin, Thomas (1839), general in civil war, in Jamaica Plain, Mass., Dec. 19, 1914.
- Shurtleff, Roswell M. (1838), artist, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 6.
- Siegfried, John C. (1848), tea importer, in Chicago, June 8.
- Sloane, William D. (1833), New York merchant, in Aiken, S. C., March 19.
- Smith, F. Hopkinson (1838), author, artist and engineer, in New York, N. Y., April 7.
- Smith, George M., brigadier-general, N. G. N. Y., retired, in Balmville, N. Y., June 21.
- Smith, Gerritt (1838), inventor, in Amityville, L. I., May 4.
- Spalding, Albert G. (1850), veteran baseball pitcher and merchant, at Point Loma, Cal., Sept. 9.
- Sprague, William (1831), war governor of Rhode Island, in Paris, France, Sept. 11.
- Stall, Sylvanus (1847), clergyman and author, in Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 6.
- Sternberg, George M. (1838), former surgeon-general of army, in Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.
- Stewart, John (1826), capitalist, in Aurora, Ill., March 26.
- Stewart, John W. (1825), former United States senator, in Middlebury, Vt., Oct. 29.
- Story, John P. (1841), major-general, U. S. A., retired, in Pasadena, Cal., March 25.
- Sylvester, Frederick O. (1860), artist, in St. Louis, Mo., March 2.
- Tallmadge, Samuel H. (1840), civil war veteran, in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 24.
- Taylor, Frederick W. (1856), engineer, in Philadelphia, Pa., March 21.
- Thayer, Ezra Ripley (1866), professor of law, in Boston, Mass., Sept. 14.
- Thorson, Thomas, republican national committeeman, in Canton, S. D., Aug. 29.
- Tinsman, Winfield S. (1867), railroad official, in Rochester, Minn., Sept. 15.
- Torrent, John (1833), lumberman, in Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 21.
- Towles, Thomas O. (1840), former chief clerk of house of representatives, Washington, in Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 13.
- Tracy, Benjamin F. (1830), former secretary of the navy, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 6.
- Van Amringe, John Howard (1835), educator, in Morristown, N. J., Sept. 10.
- Vanderbilt, Alfred G. (1877), capitalist, lost in Lusitania disaster, May 7.
- Vickers, Alonzo E. (1853), jurist, in East St. Louis, Ill., Jan. 21.
- Wall, Edward C. (1844), business man, in Milwaukee, Wis., April 25.
- Walsh, Blanche (1873), actress, in Cleveland, O., Oct. 31.
- Ward, Robert B. (1851), vice-president of Federal Baseball league, in New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 13.
- Washburn, Rev. George (1833), educator, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 15.
- Washington, Booker T. (about 1858), negro leader, at Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 14.
- Wendling, George R. (1845), lecturer, in Charlestown, W. Va., Sept. 14.
- White, Mrs. Ellen G. (1827), seventh day adventist leader, in St. Helena, Cal., July 16.
- Widener, Peter A. B. (1834), capitalist, at Elkins Park, Pa., Nov. 6.
- Wightman, James W. (1837), clergyman and educator, in Washington, D. C., July 2.
- Wilbour, Mrs. C. B. (1832), woman suffragist, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1914.
- Wilder, Marshall P. (1859), humorist and author, in St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 10.
- Williams, Gus, author, in Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 16.
- Winans, Mrs. Sarah D. (1841), former president Woman's Relief corps, in Toledo, O., June 4.
- Wisner, Charles A. (1850), jurist, in Flint, Mich., July 6.
- Woodbury, Urban A. (1838), former governor, in Burlington, Vt., April 15.
- Woodworth, John (1837), officer in civil war, at Milwaukee, Wis., July 8.
- Wright, Stanbury, 115, Shirley, Ark., Aug. 9.
- Wyman, Albert U. (1833), former U. S. treasurer, in Washington, D. C., March 4.
- Zane, Charles S., jurist, in Salt Lake City, Utah, March 29.
- Zimmerman, Eugene (1845), capitalist, in Cincinnati, O., Dec. 20.

FOREIGN.

- Agliardi, Anthony (1832), cardinal, in Rome, Italy, March 19.
- Beere, Mrs. Bernard (1856), actress, in London, England, March 26.
- Beaumont de Horsey, William H. (1825), lieutenant-general, in London, May 6.
- Benson, Richard M., clergyman, in Oxford, England, Jan. 14.
- Billingshurst, Guillermo, former president of Peru, in Iquique, Chile, June 28.
- Birleff, Alexei A. (1844), admiral, in Petrograd, Russia, Feb. 19.
- Bonnal, Edmond (1840), historian, in Paris, France, Oct. 19.
- Boveri, Theodor (1862), biologist, in Wuerzburg, Germany, Oct. 16.
- Braddon, Mary E. (1837), novelist, in London, Feb. 4.
- Buckman, Ransford D., former rear-admiral, in Constantinople, Turkey, May 27.
- Bullen, Frank T. (1857), author, at Madeira, March 1.
- Burg, Ferdinand (Archduke Ferdinand Charles) (1864), in Munich, Germany, March 11.
- Burhan-Eddin, Mehemed (1886), prince, in Constantinople, Turkey, March 11.
- Buxton, Thomas Powell (1837), former governor of South Australia, Oct. 28.
- Cadogan, George Henry, fifth earl of Cadogan (1840), in London, England, March 6.
- Carden, Sir Lionel (1851), diplomat, in London, England, Oct. 16.
- Cardigan and Lancaster, Countess of, in London, May 26.
- Cheyne, Thomas K. (1841), theologian, in London, England, Feb. 16.
- Clouston, Sir Thomas S. (1840), authority on mental diseases, in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 19.
- Conant, Charles A. (1861), banker, in Havana, Cuba, July 4.
- Constantinovich, Grand Duke Constantine, in Petrograd, June 15.
- Crane, Walter (1845), artist and writer, in London, England, March 15.
- Davis, Henry W. B. (1833), artist, in London, England, Dec. 3, 1914.
- Diaz, Porfirio (1830), former president of Mexico, in Paris, France, July 2.
- Donaldson, Sir James (1831), educator, in Aberdeen, Scotland, March 9.
- Durnovo, Peter N., statesman, in Petrograd, Russia, Sept. 24.
- Eden, Sir William (1849), artist, in London, England, Feb. 21.
- Edwardes, George (1852), theater manager, in London, England, Oct. 4.

- Ehrlich, Paul (1848), discoverer of salvarsan and diphtheria antitoxin, in Berlin, Aug. 20.
- Elder, Alexander, steamship owner, in Southport, England, Jan. 25.
- Fabre, Henri (1823), entomologist, in Orange, France, Oct. 11.
- Fertault, Francois (1813), author, in Paris, France, Oct. 6.
- Finlay, Charles J. (1833), physician, in Havana, Cuba, Aug. 20.
- Fleming, Sir Sandford (1827), scientist, in Halifax, N. S., July 22.
- Flores, Antonio, former president of Ecuador, in Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 31.
- Gelkie, James (1839), geologist, in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 2.
- Goldmark, Karl (1832), composer, in Vienna, Austria, Jan. 2.
- Goschen, Charles H. (1839), banker, in London, England, March 22.
- Gourmont, Remy de (1858), writer, in Paris, France, Sept. 28.
- Gowers, Sir William R. (1845), medical writer, in London, May 4.
- Greene, Edwin, composer, in London, England, Aug. 10.
- Griswold, Joseph B. (1842), surgeon, in Grand Rapids, Mich., March 9.
- Guicciardini, Count, statesman, in Florence, Italy, Sept. 1.
- Hardie, James Kier (1856), labor leader, in Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 26.
- Hartley, Sir Charles A. (1829), engineer, in London, England, Feb. 21.
- Heigel, Karl T. von (1842), historian, in Munich, Germany, March 24.
- Hervieu, Paul (1857), dramatic author, in Paris, France, Oct. 25.
- Hugo, Adele (1830), daughter of Victor Hugo, in Paris, April 22.
- Illingworth, Percy H. (1869), member of parliament, in London, Jan. 3.
- Inouye, Marquis K. (1835), statesman, in Tokyo, Japan, Sept. 1.
- Jaume, Pierre F. (1846), detective, in Paris, France, March 7.
- Jessop, George H., dramatist, in Hampstead, England, March 22.
- Joseffy, Rafael (1850), pianist, in New York, N. Y., June 25.
- Kelly-Kenny, Sir Thomas (1840), general, in County Clare, Ireland, Dec. 28, 1914.
- Kenealy, Alexander (1864), editor, in London, England, June 26.
- Kilmorey, Earl of (1842), in London, July 28.
- Laidlaw, Sir Robert (1856), president World's Sunday School association, in London, England, Nov. 4.
- Lamprecht, Karl (1856), historian, in Leipzig, Germany, May 11.
- Loeffler, Friedrich (1852), scientist, in Berlin, Germany, April 9.
- Londonderry, Marquis of (1852), statesman, in London, England, Feb. 8.
- Loranzelli, Benedict (1853), cardinal, in Rome, Sept. 16.
- Lydekker, Richard (1849), naturalist, in London, April 19.
- Maartens, Maarten (1858), novelist, in Ziest, Holland, Aug. 4.
- Macdonald, Sir Claude (1852), diplomat, in London, Sept. 10.
- Marceaux, Rene de Saint (1845), sculptor, in Paris, April 23.
- Marsh, Richard, novelist, in London, England, Aug. 10.
- Maturin, Basil W. (1847), author and priest, lost in Lusitania disaster, May 7.
- Meyerheim, Paul F. (1842), artist, in Berlin, Sept. 14.
- Mezieres, Alfred (1826), dean of French academy, in Paris, Oct. 12.
- Mikowski, Sigismund (1822), patriot, in Lausanne, Switzerland, Jan. 11.
- Montagu, Victor A. (1841), rear-admiral, in London, England, Jan. 31.
- McHugh, Edward, land reformer, in Birkenhead, England, April 15.
- Murray, James (1865), oceanographer, in London, July 26.
- Murray, Sir James A. H. (1837), scholar, in London, July 26.
- Nares, Sir George S. (1831), vice-admiral, explorer, in London, England, Jan. 15.
- Newcomb, Cyrenus A. (1837), merchant, in Detroit, Mich., March 9.
- O'Connor, Sir Luke (1832), veteran of Crimean war, in London, England, Feb. 1.
- Payer, Julius von (1842), polar explorer, in Vienna, Aug. 31.
- Pelletan, Camille, statesman, in Paris, France, June 5.
- Pia, Maria (1877), princess, at St. Gall, Switzerland, Feb. 2.
- Pietro, Angelo di (1828), cardinal, in Rome, Italy, Dec. 5, 1914.
- Radziwill, Princess Marie (1840), in Lower Silesia, Germany, July 12.
- Reuter, Baron Herbert D. (1852), news agency director, near Reigate, England, April 18.
- Rospigliosi, Prince Camille (1850), chief of Vatican guard, in Rome, Italy, June 6.
- Rostand, Eugene (1843), economist, in Paris, France, Jan. 20.
- Rothschild, Nathan M. (1840), capitalist, in London, England, March 31.
- Rucker, Sir Arthur W. (1848), scientist, in London, England, Nov. 1.
- Salvator, Archduke Frederick (1847), explorer, at Brandels Castle, Germany, Oct. 14.
- Scriabin, Alexander N. (1872), composer, in Moscow, Russia, April 27.
- Staaf, Karl Albert, statesman, in Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 4.
- Stoessel, Anatole M. (1848), soldier, in Petrograd, Russia, Jan. 17.
- Strutt, William, artist, in London, England, Jan. 4.
- Szell, Koloman von, former premier of Hungary, in Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 16.
- Tanejeff, Sergius (1856), composer, in Moscow, Russia, June 20.
- Thomas, Jesse B. (1832), clergyman, in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 7.
- Thys, Gen. (1840), noted Belgian railway builder, in Brussels, Belgium, Feb. 24.
- Tupper, Sir Charles (1821), statesman, in Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30.
- Turner, Sir George (1851), authority on leprosy, in Colyton, England, March 13.
- Van Horne, Sir William (1843), railroad builder and financier, in Montreal, Que., Sept. 11.
- Vannutelli, Serafino (1834), cardinal, in Rome, Italy, Aug. 19.
- Vassilleff, Capt. Dmitri, Russian naval attache, in Washington, D. C., March 7.
- Vazary, Claudius F. (1832), cardinal, in Rome, Italy, Sept. 4.
- Vickers, Thomas E. (1833), soldier, in London, Oct. 19.
- Waldteufel, Emile C. (1837), composer, in Paris, France, Feb. 16.
- Waller, Lewis (1860), actor, in London, England, Nov. 1.
- Welby, Baron Reginald Earle (1832), financier, in Malwood, England, Oct. 31.
- Werner, Anton von (1843), historical painter, Jan. 4.
- Wilding, Anthony F. (1833), tennis player, killed in Dardanelles fighting, May 11.
- Willett, William, author of "Daylight Sewing Bill," in Chislehurst, England, March 4.
- Willard, Edward S. (1853), actor, in London, Nov. 9.
- Williams, Arthur (1844), actor, in London, England, Sept. 15.
- Winter, Fred, author of words of song "The Rosary," in London, England, Jan. 11.
- Witte, Count Sergius J. (1849), statesman, in Petrograd, Russia, March 12.

Sporting Records.

Corrected to Dec. 1, 1915.

BASEBALL SEASON OF 1915.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.											Batter and club.		Average.	
STANDING OF THE CLUBS.														
Club.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Chicago.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	New York.	Won.	Percentage.				
Philadelphia	14	6	14	10	15	13	15	90	.592		1912—Zimmerman, Chicago.....	372		
Boston	7	—	14	10	15	9	15	13	.83	.547	1913—Daubert, Brooklyn.....	350		
Brooklyn	13	8	—	14	11	11	12	80	.527		1914—Daubert, Brooklyn.....	329		
Chicago	7	12	8	—	13	11	14	8	.73	.477	1915—Doyle, New York.....	320		
Pittsburgh	12	7	11	9	—	11	9	14	.73	.474	CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.			
St. Louis	7	12	11	10	12	—	8	12	.72	.471	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cincinnati	9	7	11	9	12	14	—	9	.71	.461	1876—Chicago.....	52	14	.788
New York	7	9	8	14	8	10	13	—	.69	.454	1877—Boston.....	31	17	.648
											1878—Boston.....	41	19	.707
											1879—Providence.....	55	23	.705
											1880—Chicago.....	67	17	.799
											1881—Chicago.....	56	28	.667
											1882—Chicago.....	55	29	.655
											1883—Boston.....	63	35	.643
											1884—Providence.....	84	23	.750
											1885—Chicago.....	87	25	.776
											1886—Chicago.....	90	34	.725
											1887—Detroit.....			

Lost.....62 69 72 80 81 81 83 83

TWENTY LEADING BATSMEN IN 1915.

Playing in fifty or more games.

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	TB.	SH.	SB.	Pct.
Doyle, N. Y.....	150	591	86	189	261	15	22	.320
Luderus, Phil.....	141	499	55	157	228	12	9	.315
Griffith, Cinc.....	160	583	59	179	254	23	6	.307
Hinchman, Pitts.....	156	577	72	177	253	16	17	.307
Daubert, Brook.....	150	544	62	164	207	39	11	.301
Merkle, N. Y.....	140	505	52	151	194	14	20	.299
Snyder, St. L.....	144	473	41	141	183	9	3	.298
Connolly, Bost.....	104	305	48	91	121	7	13	.298
Robertson, N. Y.....	141	544	72	160	206	14	22	.294
Long, St. L.....	140	507	61	149	226	14	19	.294
Collins, Pitts.....	105	368	54	108	132	14	7	.293
Groh, Cinc.....	160	587	72	170	229	31	12	.290
Schultz, J. C. Bk. 63	128	14	37	44	2	3		.289
Clarke, Cinc.....	96	226	23	65	76	8	7	.288
Fisher, Chicago.....	147	568	70	163	210	42	9	.287
Cravath, Phil.....	150	522	89	149	266	7	11	.285
Whitted, Phil.....	128	448	46	126	152	28	24	.281
Magee, S., Bost.....	156	571	72	160	224	23	15	.280
Dolan, St. L.....	111	322	53	90	128	20	17	.280
Wilson, St. L.....	107	348	33	96	130	17	8	.276

CHAMPION BATTERS SINCE 1876.

Batter and club.	Average.
1876—Barnes, Chicago.....	.403
1877—White, Boston.....	.385
1878—Dalrymple, Milwaukee.....	.380
1879—Anson, Chicago.....	.407
1880—Gore, Chicago.....	.365
1881—Anson, Chicago.....	.393
1882—Brothers, Buffalo.....	.367
1883—Brothers, Buffalo.....	.371
1884—O'Rourke, Buffalo.....	.371
1885—Connor, New York.....	.388
1886—Kelly, Chicago.....	.343
1887—Maul, Philadelphia.....	.243
1888—Anson, Chicago.....	.313
1889—Brothers, Boston.....	.342
1890—Luby, Chicago.....	.338
1891—Hamilton, Boston.....	.335
1892—Brothers, Boston.....	.335
1893—Stenzel, Pittsburgh.....	.409
1894—Duffy, Boston.....	.438
1895—Burkett, Cleveland.....	.438
1896—Burkett, Cleveland.....	.419
1897—Keeler, Baltimore.....	.417
1898—Keeler, Baltimore.....	.587
1899—Delehanty, Philadelphia.....	.408
1900—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.384
1901—Burkett, St. Louis.....	.382
1902—Beaumont, Pittsburgh.....	.367
1903—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.355
1904—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.349
1905—Seymour, Cincinnati.....	.377
1906—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.339
1907—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.350
1908—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.354
1909—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.341
1910—Magee, Philadelphia.....	.331
1911—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.334

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1876—Chicago.....	52	14	.788
1877—Boston.....	31	17	.648
1878—Boston.....	41	19	.707
1879—Providence.....	55	23	.705
1880—Chicago.....	67	17	.798
1881—Chicago.....	56	28	.667
1882—Chicago.....	55	29	.655
1883—Boston.....	63	35	.643
1884—Providence.....	84	28	.750
1885—Chicago.....	87	25	.776
1886—Chicago.....	90	34	.725
1887—Detroit.....	79	45	.637
1888—New York.....	84	47	.641
1889—New York.....	83	43	.659
1890—Brooklyn.....	86	43	.667
1891—Boston.....	87	51	.630
1892—Boston.....	102	48	.680
1893—Boston.....	86	44	.662
1894—Baltimore.....	89	39	.695
1895—Baltimore.....	87	43	.669
1896—Baltimore.....	90	39	.698
1897—Boston.....	83	39	.795
1898—Boston.....	91	47	.659
1899—Brooklyn.....	101	47	.682
1900—Brooklyn.....	82	54	.603
1901—Pittsburgh.....	90	49	.647
1902—Pittsburgh.....	103	36	.741
1903—Pittsburgh.....	91	49	.650
1904—New York.....	106	47	.693
1905—New York.....	105	48	.686
1906—Chicago.....	116	36	.763
1907—Chicago.....	107	45	.704
1908—Chicago.....	99	55	.643
1909—Pittsburgh.....	110	42	.725
1910—Chicago.....	104	50	.675
1911—New York.....	99	54	.647
1912—New York.....	103	48	.682
1913—New York.....	101	51	.664
1914—Boston.....	94	59	.614
1915—Philadelphia.....	90	62	.592

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	STANDING OF THE CLUBS.										Percentage.
	Boston.	Detroit.	Chicago.	Washington.	New York.	St. Louis.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	Won.		
Boston	—	14	12	15	10	17	16	17	101	.669	
Detroit	8	—	15	13	17	13	17	17	100	.649	
Chicago	10	7	—	8	15	18	16	19	93	.604	
Washington	6	9	14	—	13	13	16	14	85	.556	
New York	12	5	7	9	—	12	13	11	69	.454	
St. Louis	5	9	4	9	10	—	10	16	63	.409	
Cleveland	4	5	6	6	9	12	—	15	57	.375	
Philadelphia	5	5	3	8	9	6	7	—	43	.288	

Lost.....50 54 61 68 83 91 95 109

TWENTY LEADING BATSMEN IN 1915.

Playing in fifty games or more.

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	TB.	SH.	SB.	Pct.
Cobb, Detroit.....	156	563	144	203	274	9	96	.370
E. Collins, Chic.....	155	521	113	173	227	35	46	.332
Speaker, Boston.....	150	547	108	176	225	17	29	.322
Fournier, Chic.....	126	422	86	136	207	13	21	.322
McMunn, Phila.....	119	456	41	143	165	11	8	.314
Veach, Detroit.....	152	569	41	178	247	18	16	.313
Kirke, Cleveland.....	87	339	35	105	134	11	5	.310
J'kson, Cleve.....	128	461	63	142	205	11	16	.308
Crawford, Det.....	156	612	81	133	264	16	24	.299
Strunk, Phila.....	132	485	76	144	207	23	17	.297
Kavanagh, Det.....	113	332	53	98	150	10	8	.295
Gainer, Boston.....	82	200	30	59	83	16	7	.295

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SH.	SB.	Pct.
Beaman, N. Y.	76	219	30	64	85	10	9	.292
Pratt, St. Louis	159	602	61	175	237	32	32	.291
Lewis, Boston	152	557	69	162	212	28	14	.291
Gandil, Wash.	136	485	53	141	197	20	20	.291
Milan, Wash.	153	573	83	165	198	16	40	.285
Collins, Boston	25	23	3	8	10	1	—	.286
Shotton, St. L.	156	559	93	158	201	6	43	.283
Hoblitell, Bol.	124	399	54	113	158	28	9	.283

CHAMPION BATTERS SINCE 1900.

	Batter and club.	Average.
1900—Dungan, Kansas City		.337
1901—Lajole, Philadelphia		.422
1902—Delehanty, Washington		.376
1903—Lajole, Cleveland		.365
1904—Lajole, Cleveland		.381
1905—Lajole, Cleveland		.329
1906—Stone, St. Louis		.353
1907—Cobb, Detroit		.350
1908—Criss, St. Louis		.354
1909—Cobb, Detroit		.375
1910—Cobb, Detroit		.385
1911—Cobb, Detroit		.420
1912—Cobb, Detroit		.410
1913—Cobb, Detroit		.390
1914—Cobb, Detroit		.368
1915—Cobb, Detroit		.370

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1900—Chicago		82	53	.607
1901—Chicago		83	53	.610
1902—Philadelphia		83	53	.610
1903—Boston		91	47	.659
1904—Boston		95	59	.617
1905—Philadelphia		92	56	.622
1906—Chicago		93	58	.616
1907—Detroit		92	58	.613
1908—Detroit		90	63	.588
1909—Detroit		98	54	.645
1910—Philadelphia		102	48	.680
1911—Philadelphia		101	50	.669
1912—Boston		105	47	.691
1913—Philadelphia		96	57	.627
1914—Philadelphia		99	53	.651
1915—Boston		101	50	.669

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Pittsburgh.	Kansas City.	Newark.	Buffalo.	Brooklyn.	Baltimore.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago		11	12	11	10	14	15	13	86	566	
St. Louis		11	12	11	12	12	15	14	87	565	
Pittsburgh		10	10	13	10	13	13	17	86	562	
Kansas City		11	11	8	—	11	11	17	80	523	
Newark		10	10	12	11	—	11	10	15	79	.520
Buffalo		8	10	9	11	11	—	11	13	73	.480
Brooklyn		7	7	9	11	12	9	—	15	70	.461
Baltimore		9	8	5	5	7	9	7	—	50	.325

Lost66 67 67 73 73 79 82 104

TWENTY LEADING BATSMEN IN 1915.

Playing in fifty games or more.

Batter and club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SH.	SB.	Pct.
Kauff, Brook.	135	483	92	166	251	7	54	.344
Magge, Brook.	121	451	87	149	202	19	37	.330
Fischer, Chic.	100	291	29	95	129	11	3	.326
Lennox, Pitts.	55	53	1	17	25	1	—	.321
Flack, Chic.	141	521	87	164	220	18	41	.315
Campbell, New.	127	528	78	166	208	7	28	.314
Deal, St. Louis.	65	226	21	71	94	15	10	.314
Konetchy, Pitts.	152	578	79	179	276	16	29	.310
A. Wilson, Chic.	96	269	43	83	119	16	6	.309
W. Miller, St. L.	155	531	80	163	203	26	32	.307
Evans, Bk.-Balt.	150	557	93	171	235	5	16	.307
Mann, Chic.	135	468	75	143	207	9	19	.306
Tobin, St. Louis.	158	623	91	186	261	20	32	.299
Kenworthy, K. C.	121	394	69	118	171	19	22	.299
Rousch, Newark.	145	550	73	164	215	21	30	.298
Walsh, Balt.-St. L.	123	431	48	128	177	15	13	.297
Dalton, Buffalo.	132	436	68	128	158	16	30	.294
Cooper, Brook.	152	525	76	153	212	13	31	.291
Zwilling, Cal.	150	547	64	159	242	18	27	.291
Wick'd, Ch.-Pit.	140	475	74	138	178	31	28	.291

CHAMPION BATTERS SINCE 1914.

	Batter and club.	Average.
1914—Kauff, Indianapolis		.366
1915—Kauff, Brooklyn		.344

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1914—Indianapolis		88	65	.575
1915—Chicago		86	66	.566

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Minneapolis.	St. Paul.	Indianapolis.	Louisville.	Kansas City.	Milwaukee.	Cleveland.	Columbus.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Minneapolis		9	13	12	16	13	16	13	92	597	
St. Paul		14	11	15	11	14	13	13	91	583	
Indianapolis		9	11	11	11	12	14	13	81	536	
Louisville		10	7	10	12	13	10	14	76	510	
Kansas City		6	11	11	10	1	9	13	71	473	
Milwaukee		9	7	9	8	13	1	9	13	68	.459
Cleveland		6	9	7	12	8	12	1	13	67	.446
Columbus		8	9	9	6	8	7	7	54	372	

Lost62 63 70 74 79 80 82 90

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

1902—Indianapolis	.....	.682	1909—Louisville	.....	.554
1903—St. Paul	.....	.657	1910—Minneapolis	.....	.637
1904—St. Paul	.....	.646	1911—Minneapolis	.....	.600
1905—Columbus	.....	.658	1912—Minneapolis	.....	.636
1906—Columbus	.....	.615	1913—Milwaukee	.....	.599
1907—Columbus	.....	.584	1914—Milwaukee	.....	.590
1908—Indianapolis	.....	.601	1915—Minneapolis	.....	.597

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

W. L. Pet.			W. L. Pet.		
Buffalo	86	.632	Montreal	67	.489
Providence	85	.616	Harrisburg ..	61	.445
Toronto	72	.518	Richmond	59	.422
Rochester	69	.500	Jersey City..	52	.380

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

1892—Providence	.....	.616	1904—Buffalo	.....	.736
Binghamton	.....	.667	1905—Providence	.....	.638
1893—Erie	.....	.606	1906—Buffalo	.....	.607
1894—Providence	.....	.696	1907—Toronto	.....	.619
1895—Springfield	.....	.687	1908—Baltimore	.....	.593
1896—Providence	.....	.602	1909—Rochester	.....	.596
1897—Syracuse	.....	.632	1910—Rochester	.....	.601
1898—Montreal	.....	.586	1911—Rochester	.....	.645
1899—Rochester	.....	.626	1912—Toronto	.....	.595
1900—Providence	.....	.623	1913—Newark	.....	.625
1901—Rochester	.....	.645	1914—Providence	.....	.617
1902—Toronto	.....	.669	1915—Buffalo	.....	.632
1903—Jersey City	.....	.736			

LONGEST GAMES IN BIG LEAGUES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Twenty-Four Innings.

Sept. 1, 1906—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 1.

Twenty Innings.

July 4, 1905—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.

Nineteen Innings.

Sept. 27, 1912—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

June 24, 1915—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.

Eighteen Innings.

June 25, 1903—Chicago, 6; New York 6 (tie).

July 19, 1909—Detroit, 0; Washington, 0 (tie).

Seventeen Innings.

Aug. 9, 1900—Milwaukee, 3; Chicago, 2.

Sept. 21, 1901—Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.

May 18, 1902—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2 (tie).

Sept. 9, 1902—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.

July 30, 1907—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 9 (tie).

May 13, 1909—Chicago, 1; Washington, 1 (tie).

May 25, 1912—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 4.

May 21, 1915—Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Twenty-One Innings.

July 17, 1914—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.

Twenty Innings.

June 30, 1892—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 7 (tie).

Aug. 24, 1891—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

Nineteen Innings.

June 22, 1902—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
 July 31, 1912—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 6.
 June 17, 1915—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3.

Eighteen Innings.

Aug. 17, 1882—Providence, 1; Detroit, 0.
 Aug. 17, 1902—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 7 (tie).
 June 24, 1905—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.

Seventeen Innings.

June 26, 1893—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 5 (tie).
 Aug. 11, 1904—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
 Sept. 18, 1904—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
 June 4, 1908—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1 (tie).
 Aug. 22, 1908—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
 Sept. 2, 1908—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
 July 26, 1909—New York, 3; Boston 3 (tie).
 May 28, 1913—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 7.

IN OTHER LEAGUES.

May 31, 1901—I. I. I. league: Decatur, 2; Bloomington, 1, twenty-five innings.
 Sept. 10, 1911—Pacific Coast league: Portland, 1; Sacramento, 1, twenty-four innings.

RECORD OF NO-HIT GAMES.

1879—Richmond (Worcester) vs. Cleveland.
 1880—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Boston.
 Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Worcester.
 1882—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Worcester.
 1883—Radbourne (Providence) vs. Cleveland.
 Daly (Cleveland) vs. Philadelphia.
 1884—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Providence.
 Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Detroit.
 1885—Clarkson (Chicago) vs. Providence.
 Ferguson (Philadelphia) vs. Providence.
 1887—Seward (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
 Weyhing (Philadelphia) vs. Baltimore.
 1891—Lovett (Brooklyn) vs. New York.
 Rusie (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
 1892—Stivetts (Boston) vs. Brooklyn.
 Jones (Pittsburgh) vs. Cincinnati.
 1893—Hawke (Baltimore) vs. Washington.
 1897—Young (Cleveland) vs. Cincinnati.
 1898—Hughes (Baltimore) vs. Boston.
 Breitenstein (Cincinnati) vs. Pittsburgh.
 Donahue (Philadelphia) vs. Boston.
 1899—Phillippi (Louisville) vs. Washington.
 Willis (Boston) vs. New York.
 1900—Hahn (Cincinnati) vs. Philadelphia.
 1901—Mathewson (New York) vs. St. Louis.
 1902—Callahan (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
 1903—Fraser (Philadelphia) vs. Chicago.
 1904—Young (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
 Tannehill (Boston) vs. Chicago.
 1905—Mathewson (New York) vs. Chicago.
 Henley (Philadelphia) vs. St. Louis.
 Smith (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
 Dineen (Boston) vs. Chicago.
 1906—Eason (Brooklyn) vs. St. Louis.
 Lush (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
 1907—Pfeffer (Boston) vs. Cincinnati.
 Maddox (Pittsburgh) vs. Brooklyn.
 1908—Young (Boston) vs. New York.
 Wiltse (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
 Rucker (Brooklyn) vs. Boston.
 Rhoades (Cleveland) vs. Boston.
 Smith (Chicago) vs. Philadelphia.
 Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
 1909—None in National or American league.
 1910—Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
 Bender (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.
 1911—Wood (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
 Walsh (Chicago) vs. Boston.
 1912—Mullin (Detroit) vs. St. Louis.
 Hamilton (St. Louis) vs. Detroit.
 Tesreau (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
 1914—Scott (Chicago) vs. Washington.
 Benz (Boston) vs. Cleveland.
 Davis (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
 1915—Marquard (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
 Lavender (Chicago) vs. New York.

IN FEDERAL LEAGUE.

1915—April 24—Allen (Pittsburgh) vs. St. Louis.
 May 5—Hendrix (Chicago) vs. Pittsburgh.
 Aug. 16—Main (Kansas City) vs. Buffalo.
 Sept. 7—Davenport (St. Louis) vs. Chicago.

BASEBALL THROWING RECORD.

The world's record for the long distance throwing of a baseball was broken at Cincinnati, O.,

Oct. 10, 1910, when Sheldon Lefeune of the Evansville (Ind.) club, Central league, threw the sphere 426 feet 6 1/4 inches. The old record, made in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1872, by John Hatfield, was 400 feet 7 1/2 inches.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR BASEBALL PLAYERS.

1914—Evers, Boston.....\$25,000
 1913—Chappell, White Sox.....18,000
 1911—Marty O'Toole, Pittsburgh.....22,500
 1910—"Lefty" Russell, Athletics.....12,000
 1910—Fred Hunter, Pittsburgh.....10,000
 1910—Lena Blackburne, White Sox.....10,000
 1908—Rube Marquard, New York.....11,000
 1906—Spike Shannon, New York.....10,000
 1889—Clarkson and Kelly, Boston.....20,000

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

The Philadelphia National and the Boston American league baseball teams, champions of their respective associations in 1915, played for the championship of the world with the following results:

IN PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 8.

Boston.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott, ss.....	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	2
Speaker, cf.....	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Hoblitzell, lb.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	12	0	0
Lewis, lf.....	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Gardner, 3b.....	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Barry, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	0
Cady, c.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0
*Henriksen.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shore, p.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	1
†Ruth.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total.....32 1 8 8 2 3 1 24 13 5

Philad'phia.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Stock, 3b.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Bancroft, ss.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0
Paskert, cf.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cravath, rf.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Luderus, lb.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	0	1
Whitted, lf.....	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	0
Niehoff, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Burns, c.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Alexander, p.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	0

Total.....27 3 5 5 4 1 1 27 12 1

*Batted for Cady in the ninth inning.

†Batted for Shore in the ninth inning.

Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
 Philadelphia.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 *—3

Struck out—By Alexander, 6 (Hooper, Lewis 2, Barry, Cady, Shore); by Shore, 2 (Niehoff, Burns). Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 2; off Shore, 4. Time—1:53. Umpires—Klem at plate, O'Loughlin on bases, Evans left field, Rigler right field.

IN PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 9.

Boston.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Scott, ss.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Cady, c.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Speaker, cf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hoblitzell, lb.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	3	0
Lewis, lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gardner, 3b.....	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Barry, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Thomas, c.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Janvrin, ss.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Foster, p.....	4	0	3	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
*Henriksen.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total.....35 2 10 11 1 0 0 27 11 0

*Henriksen batted for Scott in seventh.

Philad'phia.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Stock, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bancroft, ss.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Paskert, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cravath, rf.....	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Luderus, lb.....	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	9	1	0
Whitted, lf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Niehoff, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Burns, c.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	1
Mayer, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0

Total.....30 1 3 5 0 0 0 27 12 1

Boston	.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Philadelphia	.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two base hits—Foster, Cravath, Luderus. Struck out—By Mayer, 8 (Lewis 2, Barry, Foster, Hooper 2, Scott); by Foster, 8 (Bancroft 2, Cravath 2, Niehoff, Mayer, Luderus, Burns). Time—2:05. Umpires—Rigler at the plate, Evans on bases, Klem and O'Loughlin in field.

IN BOSTON, OCT. 11.

Boston.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.E.
Hooper, rf.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Scott, ss.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
Speaker, cf.....	3	1	2	4	1	0	0	2	0
Hoblitzell, lb.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0
Lewis, lf.....	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	0
Gardner, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Barry, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Carrigan, c.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0
Leonard, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Total	28	2	6	8	2	2	0	27	10	1
Philad'phia. AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Stock, 3b.....	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Bancroft, ss.....	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	4	1	0
Paskert, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Cravath, rf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Luderus, lb.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Whitted, lf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Niehoff, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0
Burns, c.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	0
Alexander, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0

Total		23	1	3	4	0	3	0	26	6	0
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*Two out when winning run was scored.

Philadelphia		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two base hit—Stock. Three base hit—Speaker. Struck out—By Leonard, 6 (Niehoff, Alexander, Cravath, Luderus 3); by Alexander, 4 (Scott, Carrigan, Leonard 2). Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 2. Double play—Burns-Bancroft-Luderus. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Stock, Bancroft, Alexander. Sacrifice fly—Hoblitzell. Time—1:48. Umpires—O'Loughlin at plate, Klem on bases, Evans in right, Rigley in left.

IN BOSTON, OCT. 12.

Boston.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.E.
Hooper, rf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Scott, ss.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Speaker, cf.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Hoblitzell, lb.....	4	1	3	3	0	0	0	5	2
Lewis, lf.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	1
Gardner, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Barry, 2b.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1
Cady, c.....	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	6	1
Shore, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Total	28	2	8	9	3	2	0	27	12	1
Philad'phia. AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Stock, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Bancroft, ss.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Paskert, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Cravath, rf.....	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luderus, lb.....	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
*Duguey.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Becker, lf.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitted, lf.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0
Niehoff, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
Burns, c.....	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	7	2	0
Chalmers, p.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
†Byrne.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total		31	1	7	9	4	1	1	24	10	0
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*Ran for Luderus in the eighth.

†Batted for Chalmers in the ninth.

Two base hit—Lewis. Three base hit—Cravath. Struck out—By Shore, 4 (Paskert 2, Cravath, Chalmers); by Chalmers, 6 (Hooper, Scott, Hoblitzell, Cady, Shore 2). Double plays—Scott-Barry-Hoblitzell; Chalmers-Burns-Whitted. Time—2:05. Umpires—Evans at plate, Rigler on bases, O'Loughlin in left field, Klem in right field.

IN PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 13.

Boston.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.E.
Hooper, rf.....	4	2	3	9	0	0	0	2	0
Scott, ss.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Speaker, cf.....	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0
Hoblitzell, lb.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gainer, lb.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	0
Lewis, lf.....	4	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Gardner, 3b.....	3	1	1	3	1	0	0	2	3
Barry, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Thomas, c.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	3
Cady, c.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
Foster, p.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3

Total	36	5	10	21	2	0	0	27	12	1
Philad'phia. AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Stock, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Bancroft, ss.....	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	3	6	1
Paskert, cf.....	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cravath, rf.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
*Duguey.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Becker, rf.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luderus, lb.....	2	1	2	6	1	0	0	13	2	0
Whitted, lf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Niehoff, 2b.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Burns, c.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Mayer, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rixey, p.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Killifer.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total		32	4	9	13	2	0	0	27	14	1
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*Ran for Cravath in eighth. †Batted for Rixey in ninth.

Boston		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	—5
Philadelphia		2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two base hit—Luderus. Three base hit—Gardner. Home runs—Hooper (2), Lewis, Luderus. Struck out—By Foster, 5 (Cravath 2, Niehoff 2, Mayer); by Rixey, 2 (Speaker, Foster). Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 2; off Foster, 2. Double plays—Foster-Thomas-Hoblitzell; Bancroft-Luderus. Hits—Off Mayer, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; off Rixey, 4 in 6 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Foster, Stock, Luderus; by Rixey, Hooper. Time—2:15. Umpires—Klem at plate, O'Loughlin on bases, Evans in left field, Rigler in right field.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Boston.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	BB.	SB.	Ave.
Foster		8	0	4	5	0	.500
Lewis		18	1	8	12	1	.359
Hooper		20	4	7	13	1	.350
Cady		6	0	2	2	1	.333
Gainer		3	1	1	1	0	.333
Hoblitzell		16	1	5	5	0	.312
Speaker		17	2	5	7	4	.294
Gardner		17	2	4	6	1	.235
Thomas		5	0	1	1	0	.200
Shore		5	0	1	1	0	.200
Barry		17	1	3	3	1	.176
Scott		18	0	1	1	0	.056
Carrigan		2	0	0	0	1	.000
Leonard		3	0	0	0	0	.000
Jauvrin		1	0	0	0	0	.000
Henriksen		2	0	0	0	0	.000
Ruth		1	0	0	0	0	.000

Total	159	12	42	57	10	1	.264
Philadelphia.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	BB.	SB.	Ave.
Rixey	2	0	1	1	0	0	.500
Luderus	16	1	7	12	1	0	.437
Chalmers	3	0	1	1	0	0	.333
Bancroft	17	2	5	5	2	0	.294
Alexander	5	0	1	1	0	0	.200
Paskert	19	2	3	3	1	0	.158
Burns	16	1	3	3	1	0	.187
Cravath	16	2	2	5	2	0	.125
Stock	17	1	2	3	1	0	.118
Whitted	15	0	1	1	1	0	.067
Niehoff	16	1	1	1	1	0	.062
Mayer	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Byrne	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Killifer	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Duguey	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Becker	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Total	148	10	27	36	10	2	.182

SUMMARY.

Paid attendance.....	143,351
Total receipts.....	\$320,361.50
Players' share.....	144,899.55
Commission's share.....	32,036.15
Each club's share.....	71,712.90
Each Boston player's share.....	3,780.25
Each Philadelphia player's share.....	2,520.17

The winners received 60 per cent and the losers 40 per cent of the players' share of the receipts at the first four games.

ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS BY YEARS.

Year.	Attendance.	Receipts.	Players' pool.
1905 (5 games).....	91,033	\$68,405	\$27,391
1906 (6 games).....	99,864	106,550	33,401
1907 (5 games).....	78,068	101,728	54,933
1908 (5 games).....	62,232	94,975	46,173
1909 (7 games).....	145,807	188,862	66,925
1910 (5 games).....	124,222	179,980	79,072
1911 (6 games).....	179,851	342,364	127,910
1912 (8 games).....	252,237	490,833	147,572
1913 (5 games).....	150,992	325,979	135,164
1914 (4 games).....	111,009	225,739	121,899
1915 (5 games).....	143,351	320,361	144,899

RECORD OF WORLD'S SERIES.

1903—Games won, Boston Americans, 5; Pittsburgh Nationals, 3. Winning pitchers, Dinneen, 3; Young, 2; Philippi, 3.
1905—Games won, New York Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 1. Winning pitchers, Mathewson, 3; McGinnity, 1; Bender, 1.
1906—Games won, Chicago Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Walsh, 2; White, 1; Altrock, 1; Brown, 1; Reulbach, 1.
1907—Games won, Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 0; draw, 1. Winning pitchers, Brown, 2; Reulbach, 1; Overall, 1.
1908—Games won, Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 1. Winning pitchers, Brown, 2; Overall, 1; Reulbach, 1.
1909—Games won, Pittsburgh Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 3. Winning pitchers, Adams, 3; Willis, 1; Mullin, 2; Donovan, 1.
1910—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Bender, 1; Coombs, 3; Cole, 1.
1911—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Plank, 1; Coombs, 1; Bender, 2; Mathewson, 1; Crandall, 1.
1912—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 3; tied game, 1. Winning pitchers, Wood, 2; Bedient, 1; Collins, 1; Marquard, 2; Tesreau, 1.
1913—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Bender, 2; Bush, 1; Plank, 1; Mathewson, 1.

SCORES OF PRINCIPAL COLLEGE GAMES IN 1915.

HARVARD.		Op.Har.	YALE.		Op.Yale.	PRINCETON.		Op.Prin.
April 13—Bowdoin.....	0	8	April 10—Fordham.....	3	8	April 10—Ursinus.....	0	10
April 15—Maine.....	2	5	April 17—Pennsylvania.....	2	8	April 13—Williams.....	2	5
April 17—West Point.....	9	2	April 22—Catholic U.....	2	1	April 14—Rutgers.....	12	10
April 19—Maryland Ag.....	2	9	April 24—Brown.....	2	3	April 17—Brown.....	8	0
April 21—Annapolis.....	11	12	April 28—Georgetown.....	2	3	April 21—Fordham.....	2	3
April 23—Georgetown.....	8	1	May 1—Virginia.....	2	6	April 22—W. and J.....	5	7
April 24—Columbia.....	0	8	May 5—Williams.....	3	2	April 23—N. Carolina.....	4	8
April 27—Bates.....	3	2	May 6—Lafayette.....	2	15	April 24—Cornell.....	0	1
April 29—Virginia.....	2	10	May 8—Vermont.....	0	2	April 28—Virginia.....	0	4
May 1—Amherst.....	0	6	May 12—Dartmouth.....	5	4	May 1—Pennsylvania.....	7	5
May 4—Colby.....	1	6	May 15—Holy Cross.....	0	8	May 6—Penn State.....	3	1
May 6—Vermont.....	2	14	May 19—Brown.....	8	7	May 8—Cornell.....	8	3
May 8—Holy Cross.....	3	5	May 22—Cornell.....	1	0	May 12—Williams.....	10	3
May 12—Pennsylvania.....	5	6	May 29—Princeton.....	2	1	May 13—Notre Dame.....	5	6
May 19—Holy Cross.....	1	1	June 3—Cornell.....	5	22	May 15—Pennsylvania.....	5	8
May 31—Brown.....	10	11	June 2—Amherst.....	5	2	May 19—Dartmouth.....	4	5
June 2—Williams.....	0	4	June 9—Tufts.....	7	3	May 25—Harvard.....	4	2
June 5—Princeton.....	0	3	June 12—Princeton.....	1	2	May 26—Brown.....	9	0
June 12—Pennsylvania.....	0	4	June 16—Princeton.....	3	4	May 29—Yale.....	1	2
June 22—Yale.....	2	4	June 22—Harvard.....	4	2	June 5—Harvard.....	3	0
June 23—Yale.....	2	3	June 23—Harvard.....	3	2	June 9—Amherst.....	1	4
June 26—Yale.....	13	0	June 26—Harvard.....	0	13	June 12—Yale.....	2	1
YALE.		Op.Yale.	PRINCETON.		Op.Prin.	PENN. STATE.		Op.
April 1—Georgetown.....	8	0	April 1—Johns Hopkins.....	6	10	April 6—Yale.....	6	2
April 5—Holy Cross.....	1	2	April 2—Virginia.....	1	1	April 9—Cornell.....	5	7
April 6—Pennsylvania.....	2	6	April 5—Georgetown.....	5	4			

1914—Games won, Boston Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 0. Winning pitchers, Rudolph, 2; Tyler, 1; James, 1.

1915—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; Philadelphia Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Alexander (Pa.), 1; Foster, 2; Leonard, 1; Shore, 1.

POST SEASON SERIES, 1915.

WORLD'S SERIES.			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston Americans (Red Sox).....	4	1	.800
Philadelphia (National).....	1	4	.200
CHICAGO SERIES.			
White Sox (American).....	4	1	.800
Cubs (National)	1	4	.200
ST. LOUIS SERIES.			
Browns (American)	4	1	.800
Cardinals (National)	1	4	.200

PENNANT WINNERS IN 1915.

American association.....	Minneapolis
American league.....	Boston
Blue Ridge.....	Frederick
Canadian league.....	Ottawa
Central association.....	Burlington
Central league.....	Evansville
Colonial league.....	Hartford
Federal league.....	Chicago
Georgia-Alabama.....	Newnan
Georgia State league.....	Valdosta
International league.....	Buffalo
Interstate league.....	Wellsville
National league.....	Philadelphia
New England league.....	Portland
New York State league.....	Binghamton
North Carolina State league.....	Asheville
Northern league.....	Fargo
Northwestern league.....	Seattle
Ohio State league.....	Portsmouth
Pacific Coast league.....	San Francisco
South Atlantic league.....	Columbus
Southern league.....	New Orleans
Texas league.....	Waco
The I. I. I. league.....	Moline
Virginia league.....	Rocky Mount
Western association.....	Denison
Western league.....	Des Moines
World's championship.....	Boston (Am.)

CONSECUTIVE HIT RECORD.

Jack Ness, first baseman of the Oakland (Cal.) team, established a new record in 1915 of hitting safely in forty-nine consecutive games. His first failure was on July 22, when Art Fromme, pitcher of the Vernon team, faced him. The former record was held by Ty Cobb, who hit safely in forty consecutive games.

PENNSYLVANIA. Op. Pa.		
April 10—Swarthmore	11	6
April 12—Williams	3	1
April 17—Yale	8	2
April 21—Swarthmore	8	4
April 24—Holy Cross	7	2
April 28—Columbia	4	0
May 1—Princeton	5	7
May 5—Swarthmore	1	3
May 8—Georgetown	5	3
May 12—Harvard	6	5
May 15—Princeton	8	5
May 19—Villanova	2	3
May 26—Lafayette	1	6
May 29—Cornell	6	0
June 2—Columbia	4	1
June 12—Harvard	4	0
June 16—Cornell	4	3
June 22—Michigan	10	0
June 23—Michigan	4	2

COLUMBIA. Op. Col.		
April 14—Williams	1	10
April 17—Dartmouth	7	2
April 23—Cornell	1	2
April 24—Harvard	8	0
April 28—Pennsylvania	0	4
May 8—Fordham	2	6
May 13—Cornell	2	0
June 2—Pennsylvania	1	4

CORNELL. Op. Cor.		
April 1—Maryland Ag.	1	10
April 2—Maryland Ag.	2	1
April 6—Virginia	4	1
April 9—Pennsylvania	7	5
April 10—Bucknell	4	3
April 15—Niagara	0	13
April 17—Rochester	0	9
April 23—Columbia	2	1
April 24—Princeton	1	0
April 27—Dartmouth	1	4
April 30—Dartmouth	2	4
May 8—Princeton	3	8
May 10—Notre Dame	5	0
May 13—Columbia	0	2
May 15—Michigan	1	2
May 19—Michigan	2	0
May 20—Michigan	0	5
May 22—Yale	0	1
May 23—Pennsylvania	0	6
May 31—Yale	22	5
June 12—Colgate	2	2
June 16—Pennsylvania	3	4
June 22—Michigan	10	0
June 23—Michigan	4	2

BROWN. Op. Br.		
April 14—Maine	8	9
April 17—Princeton	3	8
April 21—N. Hampshire	2	5
April 24—Yale	3	2
April 30—Virginia	5	4
May 1—Holy Cross	2	9
May 5—Amherst	1	6
May 7—Dartmouth	3	7
May 12—Vermont	4	13
May 15—Amherst	0	4
May 19—Yale	7	8
May 26—Princeton	0	9
May 31—Harvard	11	10
June 12—Holy Cross	4	8

DARTMOUTH. Op. Dar.		
April 17—Columbia	2	7
April 24—Mass. Ag.	2	7
April 27—Cornell	4	1
April 29—Syracuse	2	1
April 30—Cornell	4	2
May 3—Penn State	4	1
May 7—Brown	7	3
May 12—Yale	4	5
May 13—Wesleyan	0	3
May 14—Tufts	4	2
May 15—Williams	4	7
May 18—Rutgers	7	4
May 19—Princeton	5	1
May 21—Wesleyan	7	4
May 31—Holy Cross	0	10
June 19—Amherst	11	10
June 21—Williams	2	20

HOLY CROSS. Op. H.C.		
April 1—Navy	4	1
April 5—Yale	2	1
April 6—Georgetown	6	7
April 14—Trinity	5	6
April 17—Amherst	5	2
April 19—Georgetown	5	2
April 24—Pennsylvania	2	7
May 1—Brown	9	2
May 4—Tufts	7	2
May 8—Harvard	5	2
May 12—Army	5	2
May 15—Yale	8	0
May 19—Harvard	2	1
May 31—Dartmouth	1	0
June 12—Brown	8	4

AMHERST. Op. Am.		
April 1—N. Carolina	2	1
April 17—Holy Cross	2	7
May 1—Harvard	6	0
May 5—Brown	6	1
May 15—Brown	3	0
May 31—Williams	1	6
June 2—Yale	2	5
June 9—Princeton	4	1
June 19—Dartmouth	10	11

WILLIAMS. Op. Wil.		
April 9—Georgetown	2	3
April 12—Pennsylvania	1	3
April 13—Princeton	5	2
April 14—Columbia	10	1
April 24—Colby	5	12
May 5—Yale	2	3
May 7—Wesleyan	8	4
May 15—Dartmouth	7	4
June 2—Harvard	4	0
June 21—Dartmouth	20	2

TUFTS. Op. Tuf.		
April 17—Navy	4	6
April 19—Mt. St. Josephs	4	7
May 4—Holy Cross	2	7
May 14—Dartmouth	2	4
June 9—Yale	3	7

ARMY (WEST POINT). Op. Ar.		
April 15—Lafayette	7	10
April 17—Harvard	2	9
April 21—Seton Hall	8	9
April 24—Lehigh	0	2
April 28—Swarthmore	7	11
May 1—Georgetown	4	11
May 5—Penn State	4	9
May 12—Holy Cross	2	5
May 15—Fordham	15	3
May 19—St. John's	0	4
May 26—Villanova	0	8
May 29—Navy	5	6
June 2—Syracuse	1	0

NAVY (ANNAPOLIS). Op. Nav.		
April 1—Holy Cross	1	4
April 17—Tufts	6	4
April 21—Harvard	12	11
April 22—N. Carolina	8	2
April 24—Georgia	6	11
May 5—Pittsburgh	2	7
May 8—Catholic U.	2	4
May 15—Notre Dame	2	5
May 19—Catholic U.	4	5
May 22—Georgetown	2	6
May 25—Mt. St. Josephs	4	5
May 29—Army	6	5

FORDHAM. Op. For.		
April 5—Virginia	5	4
April 10—Yale	8	3
April 17—Swarthmore	3	4
April 21—Princeton	3	2
April 24—Middlebury	4	9
May 8—Columbia	6	2
May 12—Notre Dame	5	6
May 15—Army	3	16
May 25—Villanova	1	1

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. Op. C.U.		
April 5—Penn State	5	1
April 16—Rockhill	1	5
April 22—Harvard	1	2
April 24—Ursinus	2	8

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. Op. C.U.		
April 23—Villanova	4	7
May 8—Navy	4	3
May 15—Villanova	4	2
May 19—Navy	5	4
May 26—Bucknell	1	4

VERMONT. Op. Vt.		
April 23—Syracuse	3	12
April 30—Colgate	0	0
May 4—Penn State	1	0
May 6—Harvard	14	2
May 8—Yale	2	0
May 12—Brown	14	4

GEORGETOWN. Op. Geo.		
April 1—Yale	6	8
April 5—Princeton	4	5
April 6—Holy Cross	7	6
April 9—Williams	3	2
April 19—Holy Cross	2	5
April 23—Harvard	1	8
April 28—Yale	3	2
May 1—Army	11	4
May 8—Pennsylvania	3	5
May 22—Navy	6	2
May 31—Fordham	5	6

NEW YORK. Op. N.Y.		
April 24—Rutgers	8	1
May 1—Trinity	8	3
May 19—St. Joseph	6	7

SYRACUSE. Op. Syr.		
April 28—Vermont	12	3
April 29—Dartmouth	1	2
May 7—Michigan Ag.	3	4
May 8—Michigan	2	2
May 13—Michigan	3	9
June 2—Army	0	1

BOWDOIN. Op. Bow.		
April 13—Harvard	8	0
April 17—Portland	5	7
April 23—Trinity	1	0
May 19—Maine	9	3

SWARTHMORE. Op. Sw.		
April 10—Pennsylvania	6	11
April 17—Fordham	4	2
April 21—Pennsylvania	4	8
April 28—Army	11	7
May 1—Rutgers	5	3

MICHIGAN. Op. Mich.		
April 10—Kentucky State	2	8
April 13—Marshall	3	6
April 15—Wash. and Lee	12	14
April 16—Virginia	6	1
April 17—Staunton	2	6
April 19—Notre Dame	3	4
April 24—Western Reserve	0	2
May 1—Case	1	17
May 6—Syracuse	0	0
May 7—Mich. Ag.	3	4
May 8—Syracuse	2	2
May 12—Mich. Ag.	3	1
May 15—Cornell	2	1
May 18—Syracuse	9	3
May 20—Cornell	5	0
May 23—Mich. Ag.	4	2
June 2—Notre Dame	0	4
June 22—Pennsylvania	0	10
June 23—Pennsylvania	2	4

NOTRE DAME. Op. N.D.		
April 5—Wisconsin	2	3
April 14—Armour	2	14
April 17—Lake Forest	1	13
April 19—Michigan	4	3
April 23—Bethany	4	7
April 24—Wabash	1	13
April 28—St. Viator	1	19
May 1—Mich. Ag.	2	3
May 11—Chinese U.	2	3
May 12—Fordham	6	5
May 13—Princeton	6	5
May 15—Navy	5	7
May 20—Cornell	5	0
May 22—St. Thomas	2	11
June 3—Mich. Ag.	2	6
June 4—Michigan	4	2

MINNESOTA. Op. Min.		
April 23—Iowa	2	7
April 24—Chicago	6	3

MINNESOTA. Op.Min.			CHICAGO. Op. Chi.			PURDUE. Op.Pur.		
April 26—Northwestern	6	4	April 24—Minnesota	3	6	April 23—Northwestern	4	5
May 7—Iowa	9	7	April 27—Ohio State	3	1	April 24—De Pauw	0	21
May 8—Iowa	10	3	May 1—Iowa	7	4	April 27—Illinois	2	1
May 10—Illinois	10	6	May 5—Hawaii	0	1	May 1—Wisconsin	5	0
May 20—Wisconsin	8	7	May 15—Purdue	1	3	May 8—Ohio State	4	2
May 22—Northwestern	0	2	May 18—Wisconsin	5	2	May 13—Iowa	9	0
May 27—Wisconsin	9	4	May 22—Illinois	4	1	May 15—Chicago	2	1
WISCONSIN. Op.Wis.			May 23—Illinois	2	2	May 18—Illinois	5	3
April 5—Notre Dame	3	2	NORTHWESTERN. Op.N.W.			May 21—Ohio State	1	5
April 17—Beloit	0	19	April 10—Armour	5	6	June 4—Chicago	1	2
April 21—Chicago	3	0	April 23—Purdue	5	4	OHIO STATE. Op.Ohio.		
April 24—Beloit	4	2	April 24—Indiana	4	9	April 17—Indiana	3	4
April 26—Ohio State	1	14	April 26—Minnesota	6	4	April 24—Illinois	6	5
April 30—Indiana	2	4	April 30—Iowa	14	4	April 26—Wisconsin	14	1
May 7—Iowa	9	7	May 1—Illinois	4	1	April 27—Chicago	1	3
May 8—Iowa	0	3	May 4—Illinois	1	3	May 1—Oberlin	0	3
May 10—Illinois	10	6	May 7—Indiana	1	2	May 8—Purdue	2	4
May 14—Illinois	5	4	May 14—Purdue	2	7	May 14—Chicago	6	9
May 15—Northwestern	4	4	May 15—Wisconsin	4	4	May 21—Purdue	5	1
May 18—Chicago	2	5	May 21—Iowa	0	4	May 22—Indiana	3	0
May 20—Minnesota	7	8	May 22—Minnesota	2	0	WABASH. Op.Wab.		
May 27—Minnesota	4	9	IOWA. Op. Ia.			April 13—Purdue	3	2
ILLINOIS. Op. Ill.			April 15—Chicago	5	0	April 17—Illinois	4	0
April 2—Miss. A & M.	2	13	April 19—Penn College	1	9	April 24—Notre Dame	13	1
April 5—Tulane	1	16	April 23—Minnesota	7	2	BELOIT. Op.Bel.		
April 6—Tulane	0	9	April 30—Northwestern	4	14	April 5—Purdue	6	3
April 8—Vanderbilt	1	5	May 1—Chicago	4	1	April 6—Chicago	12	2
April 17—Wabash	0	4	May 6—Dubuque Coll.	1	5	April 17—Wisconsin	19	0
April 21—Bethany	0	13	May 7—Minnesota	7	9	April 24—Wisconsin	2	4
April 24—Ohio	5	6	May 8—Minnesota	3	0	May 11—Armour	5	3
April 27—Purdue	1	2	May 13—Purdue	0	9	May 18—Armour	7	5
May 1—Northwestern	1	4	May 21—Northwestern	4	0	May 22—Watertown	3	5
May 4—Northwestern	3	1	INDIANA. Op. Ind.			May 23—Ripon	5	0
May 8—Wisconsin	1	6	April 17—Ohio State	4	3	June 5—Lake Forest	3	4
May 10—Minnesota	6	10	April 19—Purdue	4	2	LAKE FOREST. Op. L.F.		
May 14—Wisconsin	4	5	April 24—Northwestern	9	4	April 17—Notre Dame	13	1
May 18—Purdue	3	5	April 30—Wisconsin	4	2	April 23—Monmouth	6	3
May 22—Chicago	1	4	May 7—Northwestern	2	0	April 24—Notre Dame	2	4
May 28—Chicago	2	2	May 22—Ohio State	0	3	April 30—N. W. college	3	22
CHICAGO. Op. Chi.			PURDUE. Op.Pur.			May 7—Knox	6	7
April 6—Beloit	2	12	April 5—Beloit	3	6	May 12—Monmouth	4	3
April 16—Iowa	5	5	April 13—Wabash	3	2	May 19—Racine	0	21
April 17—Ames	4	7	April 15—Rose Poly.	1	13	May 21—Armour	3	4
April 21—Wisconsin	0	3	April 19—Indiana	2	4	June 2—N. W. college	3	1
						June 5—Beloit	4	3

HORSE RACING.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 1 mile.

1903—Gundre, 1:38½; \$11,080.
1904—Irish Lad, 1:40; \$10,880.
1905—Sysonby and Race King, 1:41½ (dead heat), \$9,280.
1906—Grapple, 1:39; \$10,850.
1907—Glorifier, 1:40½; \$10,570.
1908—Jack Atkin, 1:38½; \$9,620.
1909—King James, 1:40; \$9,875.
1910—Fashion Plate, 1:37½; \$5,000.
1911-1912—No race.
1913—Whisk Broom, 1:39; \$3,475.
1914—Buskin, 1:37½; \$4,100.
1915—Stromboli, 1:39½; \$2,325.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

For 3-year-olds, Louisville, Ky. changed in 1896 from 1¼ to 1½ miles.
1890—Riley, 118lbs, 2:45; \$5,460.
1891—Kingman, 122lbs, 2:52½; \$4,680.
1892—Azra, 122lbs, 2:41½; \$4,230.
1893—Lookout, 122lbs, 2:39½; \$4,090.
1894—Chant, 122lbs, 2:41; \$4,000.
1895—Halma, 122lbs, 2:37½.
1896—Ben Brush, 117lbs, 2:07½.
1897—Typhoon II., 117lbs, 2:12½.
1898—Plaudit, 117lbs, 2:09.
1899—Manuel, 117lbs, 2:12.
1900—Lieut. Gibson, 117lbs, 2:06½.
1901—His Eminence, 117lbs, 2:07½.
1902—Alan-a-Dale, 117lbs, 2:08½; \$6,000.
1903—Judge Himes, 117lbs, 2:09; \$6,000.
1904—Elwood, 117lbs, 2:08½; \$5,000.
1905—Azile, 122lbs, 2:08½; \$5,000.
1906—Sir Hnon, 117lbs, 2:08½; \$5,000.
1907—Pink Star, 117lbs, 2:12½; \$5,000.
1908—Stone Street, 117lbs, 2:15½; \$6,000.
1909—Wintergreen, 117lbs, 2:08½; \$5,000.

Distance

1910—Donau, 112lbs, 2:06½; \$6,000.
1911—Meridian, 117lbs, 2:05½; \$6,000.
1912—Worth, 117lbs, 2:09½; \$6,000.
1913—Donerall, 117lbs, 2:04½; \$6,000.
1914—Old Rosebud, 114lbs, 2:03½; \$13,350.
1915—Regret, 112lbs, 2:05½; \$14,900.

ENGLISH DERBY.

First race run at Epsom May 4, 1780. In 1784 distance was increased from 1 mile to 1½ miles.

1890—Sain Foin, by Springfield, 2:49½.
1891—Common, by Isonomy, 2:56½.
1892—Sir Hugo, by Wisdom, 2:44.
1893—Isinglass, by Isonomy, 2:43.
1894—Ladas, by Hampton, 2:45½.
1895—Sir Visto, by Barcadine, 2:43½.
1896—Persimmon, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1897—Galtee Moore, by Kendal, 2:47.
1898—Jeddah, by Janissary, 2:37.
1899—Flying Fox, by Orme, 2:38½.
1900—Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1901—Volodyovski, by Florizel, 2:40½.
1902—Ad Patrick, by St. Florian, 2:42½.
1903—Rock Sand, by Sain Foin-Roquebrune.
1904—St. Armand, by Frusquin-Loverule, 2:45½.
1905—Cicero, by Cyllene, 3:11.
1906—Spearmin, by Carbine, 2:36½.
1907—Orby, by Orme, 2:44.
1908—Signorinetta, by Chalereux-Signorina, 2:39½.
1909—Minorn, by Cyllene-Mother Stegel, 2:42½.
1910—Lemberg, by Cyllene-Gallicia, 2:35½.
1911—Sunstar, by Sundridge-Norris, 2:36½.
1912—Tagalle, by Cyllene-Tagale, 2:38½.
1913—Aboyeur, by Desmond-Pawky, 2:37½.
1914—Durbar II., by Rabelais-Armenia, 2:38.
1915*—Pommern, by Polymelus-Merry Agnes; 2:32½.

*Run at Newmarket as substitute for regular Derby.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

First race run in 1863. Distance about 1 mile 7 furlongs, for 3 year olds. Stake, \$40,000.
 1901—Chari, by St. Damien.
 1902—Kizil-Kourgan.
 1903—Quo Vadis.
 1904—Ajax, by Flying Fox-Amle.
 1905—Finasseur.
 1906—Spearmint.
 1907—Sans Souci II.
 1908—Northeast (value of race, \$72,000).
 1909—Verdun, \$74,155.
 1910—Nuage, \$60,000.
 1911—As d'Atout, \$70,200.
 1912—Houli, \$73,000.
 1913—Bruleur, \$72,000.
 1914—Sardanople, \$60,000.
 1915—No race.

OTHER EVENTS (1915).

Empire State Stake—Peter Scott; \$10,000.
 Kentucky Futurity—Mary Putney; \$14,000.
 Kentucky Futurity (2 year olds)—Volga; \$5,000.
 Latonia Derby—Royal II.; \$10,025.
 Brooklyn Handicap—Tartar.
 The Futurity (Belmont Park) — Thunderer; \$17,000.

MATCH RACES.

Lee Axworthy vs. Peter Volo, trotting, 1 mile, purse of \$5,000; Axworthy won; time, 2:02 (Volo), 2:03½, 2:04¼; Cleveland, O., Aug. 16.
 William vs. Directum I., pacing, 1 mile, purse of \$5,000; William won; time, 1:58½, 2:00; Cleveland, O., Aug. 16.
 William vs. Directum I., pacing, 1 mile, purse of \$5,000; William won; time, 2:04, 2:00¼; Montreal, Que., Aug. 27.

BEST PERFORMANCES IN 1915.

Following were among the best performances on the American turf in 1915, chronologically arranged:

Aug. 16—1 mile, trotting, fastest by 4 year old stallion, 2:02, Peter Volo, Cleveland, O.
 Aug. 16—1 mile, trotting, fastest three heat race, 2:02, 2:03¼, 2:04¼ (average, 2:03 1-6), Lee Axworthy, Cleveland, O. (Peter Volo won first heat).
 Aug. 16—1 mile, pacing, world's record for 5 year old stallion, 1:58½, William, Cleveland, O.
 Aug. 27—1 mile, pacing, best Canadian record, 2:00¼, William, Montreal, Que.
 Sept. 9—1 mile, pacing, track record at Charter Oak park, 1:58½, Directum I., Hartford, Conn.
 Sept. 9—1 mile, pacing, to wagon, 2:01¼, William, Cleveland, O.
 Sept. 15—1 mile, pacing, world's record without wind shield, 1:56½, Directum I., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Sept. 15—1 mile, trotting, equaling fastest by 4 year old stallion, 2:02, Peter Volo, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Sept. 15—1 mile, trotting, fastest amateur mile, 2:06¼, Peter Mc., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Sept. 16—1 mile, pacing, fastest to wagon by amateur driver, 1:59¼, William, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Sept. 30—1 mile, pacing, best time for fifth heat in race, 2:03¼, Russell Boy, Columbus, O.
 Sept. 30—1 mile, pacing, equaling best time for sixth heat in race, 2:03¼, Russell Boy, Columbus, O.
 Sept. 30—1 mile, pacing, fastest six heat race, 2:03½, 2:02½, 2:04¼, 2:03¼, 2:03¼, Russell Boy, Columbus, O.
 Sept. 30—1 mile, trotting, equaling fastest by 4 year old stallion, 2:02, Peter Volo, Columbus, O.
 Oct. 4—1 mile, trotting, fastest two-heat race by stallion, 2:02½, 2:02¼, Peter Volo, Lexington, Ky.
 Oct. 5—1 mile, trotting, fastest second mile by 3 year old filly, 2:05½, Mary Putney, Lexington, Ky.
 Oct. 6—1 mile, trotting, equaling record for 2 year old filly, 2:07¼, Volga, Lexington, Ky.
 Oct. 6—1 mile, trotting, world's record for second mile by 2 year old filly, 2:09¼, Volga, Lexington, Ky.
 Oct. 6—1 mile, trotting, fastest race by 2 year old filly, 2:07¼, 2:09¼, Volga, Lexington, Ky.

BEST RUNNING RECORDS.

¼ mile—2:14, Bob Wade, 4yrs, Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890.
 2½ furlongs—3:11½, Best Boy, 2yrs, Clifton, N. J., March 12, 1890.
 ¾ mile—3:4, Red S., aged, 122lbs, Butte, Mont., July 22, 1896.
 3¼ furlongs—3:39½, Supremacy, 2yrs, Juarez, Mex., Feb. 1, 1914.
 ½ mile—3:46, Geraldine, 4 yrs, 122lbs, straight course, Morris Park, Aug. 30, 1899.
 ½ mile—4:46, Miss Nett, 2yrs, Belmont park, May 1, 1910.
 4¼ furlongs—5:19, Tanya, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris Park, straight course, May 12, 1904.
 5 furlongs—5:56½, Maid Marian, 4yrs, 111lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 9, 1894.
 5½ furlongs—1:02½, Plater, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 21, 1902; 1:03½, Iron Mask, 6yrs, 150lbs, Juarez, Mex., March 8, 1914.
 6 furlongs, less 170 feet (Futurity course)—1:08, Kingston, aged, 139lbs, Sheephead Bay, L. I., June 22, 1891.
 6 furlongs—1:08, Artful, 2yrs, 130lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 15, 1904; 1:09½, Iron Mask, 5yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Jan. 4, 1914.
 6½ furlongs—1:16½, Lady Vera, 2yrs, 90lbs, Belmont park, straight track, Oct. 19, 1906.
 7¼ mile—1:22, Roseben, 5yrs, 126lbs, Belmont park, New York, Oct. 9, 1906.
 7½ furlongs—1:31½, Restigouche, 3yrs, 106lbs, Belmont park, May 29, 1908.
 1 mile—1:35½, against time, Salvator, 4yrs, 110 lbs, Monmouth park, straight course, Aug. 28, 1890; 1:36½, Christophine, 3yrs, 112lbs, Juarez, Mex., March 11, 1914.
 1 mile and 20 yds.—1:39, Froglegs, 4yrs, 107lbs, Churchill Downs, Ky., May 13, 1913.
 1 mile and 25 yds.—1:45½, Ruperta, 3yrs, 107lbs, Latonia, Ky., July 4, 1890.
 1 mile and 50 yds.—1:41½, Haviland, 6yrs, 98lbs, Washington park, July 7, 1903.
 1 mile and 70 yds.—1:42½, Jimenez, 101lbs, Harlem, Sept. 5, 1901; Dalvay, 3yrs, 96lbs, same course, Aug. 31, 1904, and Convent Belle, 4yrs, 94lbs, Seattle, Aug. 24, 1908.
 1 mile and 100 yds.—1:44½, Grand Opera, 4yrs, 77lbs, Harlem, Aug. 12, 1903.
 1 1-16 miles—1:43½, Greta Green, Fort Erie, Ont., Aug. 28, 1909.
 1½ miles—1:50, Vox Populi, 3yrs, 110lbs, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 19, 1908.
 1 3-16 miles—1:57½, Scintillant II., 4yrs, 109lbs, Harlem, Sept. 1, 1902.
 1¼ miles—2:00, Whisk Broom II., 6yrs, 139lbs, Belmont Park, N. Y., June 28, 1913.
 1 mile and 500 yds.—2:10½, Bend Or, 4yrs, 115lbs, Saratoga, July 25, 1892.
 1 5-16 miles—2:09½, Ballot, 4yrs, 126lbs, Sheephead Bay, July 1, 1908.
 1½ miles—2:17½, Irish Lad, 4yrs, 126lbs, Sheephead Bay, June 25, 1904.
 1½ miles—2:30¼, Goodrich, 3yrs, 102lbs, Washington park, July 16, 1898.
 1½ miles—2:45, Fitz Herbert, 3yrs, 122lbs, Sheephead Bay, July 13, 1909; 2:45½, Africander, 3 yrs, 126lbs, Sheephead Bay, July 7, 1903.
 1½ miles—2:57, Major Daingerfield, 4yrs, 120lbs, Morris park, Oct. 3, 1903.
 1½ miles—3:17½, Orcagna, Oakland, Cal., March 2, 1909.
 2 miles—3:25½, Fitz Herbert, 3yrs, 105lbs, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 8, 1909.
 2½ miles—3:42, Joe Murphy, 4yrs, 99lbs, Harlem, Aug. 30, 1894.
 2¼ miles—3:49, Ethelbert, 4yrs, 124lbs, Brighton Beach, Aug. 4, 1900.
 2½ miles—4:24½, Kyrat, 3yrs, 88lbs, Newport, Ky., Nov. 8, 1899.
 2½ miles—4:58½, Ten Broeck, 4yrs, 110lbs, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876.
 2½ miles—4:58½, Hubbard, 4yrs, 107lbs, Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873.
 3 miles—5:19, Mamie Algol, 5yrs, 105lbs, City park, New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1907.
 4 miles—7:10½, Sotemia, 119lbs, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7, 1912.
 10 miles—26:18, Mr. Brown, 6yrs, 160lbs, Rancocas, N. J., March 2, 1880.

HEAT RACING.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ mile—2:21 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sleepy Dick, aged, Kiowa, Kas., Nov. 24, 1888.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—4:7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4:7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Quirt, 3yrs, 122lbs, Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 5, 1894; 4:8, 4:8, 4:8. Eclipse, Jr., 4 yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1, 1890.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ mile—1:00, 1:00. Kittie Pease, 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 2, 1887.
- $\frac{5}{8}$ furlongs—1:09, 1:08 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1:09. Dock Wick, 4yrs, 100lbs, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 5, 1891.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ mile—1:10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1:12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Tom Hayes, 4yrs, 107lbs, Morris park, straight course, June 17, 1892; 1:13 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1:13 $\frac{1}{4}$. Lizzie S., 5yrs, 118lbs, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1883.
- 1 mile—1:41 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1:41. Guido, 4yrs, 117lbs, Washington park, July 11, 1891; 1:43, 1:44, 1:47 $\frac{1}{2}$. L'Argentine, 6yrs, 115lbs, St. Louis, Mo., June, 1879.
- 1-16 miles—1:50 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1:48. Slipalong, 5yrs, 115lbs, Washington park, Sept. 25, 1885.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—1:56, 1:54 $\frac{1}{2}$. What'er-Lou, 5yrs, 119lbs, San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1899.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ miles—2:10, 2:14. Glenmore, 5yrs, 144lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 25, 1880.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—2:41 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:41. Patsy Duffy, aged, 115lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 17, 1884.
- 2 miles—3:33, 3:31 $\frac{1}{2}$. Miss Woodford, 4yrs, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 20, 1884.
- 3 miles—5:27 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5:29 $\frac{1}{2}$. Norfolk, 4yrs, 100lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 23, 1865.
- 4 miles—7:23 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7:41. Ferida, 4yrs, 105lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 18, 1880.

LONG-DISTANCE RIDING.

- 10 miles—20:02. Miss Belle Cook, 5 horses, changing five times, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10, 1882.
- 20 miles—40:59. Little Cricket, changing horses at will, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7, 1882.
- 50 miles—1:50:03 $\frac{1}{2}$. Carl Pugh, ten horses, changing at will, match race, San Bernardino, Cal., July 7, 1883. Woman: 2:27:00. Miss Nellie Burke, Galveston, Tex., Feb. 24, 1884.
- 60 miles—2:33:00. George Osbaldiston, 11 horses, Newmarket, England, Nov. 5, 1831.
- 100 miles—4:19:40. George Osbaldiston, 16 horses, as above.

BEST TROTTING RECORDS.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ mile—:27, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1913.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—57 $\frac{1}{2}$, Uhlan (paced by runner), at Cleveland, July 13, 1911; 58 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lou Dillon, at Cleveland, Sept. 17, 1904; in race, 1:01, Major Delmar, Memphis, Oct. 23, 1903.
- 1 mile—1:54 $\frac{1}{2}$, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1913 (with running mate); 1:58, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1912 (without wind shield); 1:58 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903 (with wind shield). By a stallion, 2:01, The Harvester, Columbus, O., Sept. 22, 1910.
- 1 mile, yearlings—Best mile by a filly, 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$, Miss Stokes, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 17, 1909.
- Best mile by a colt, 2:15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Airdale, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1912, race record, 2:26, Abdell, Woodland, Cal., Aug. 27, 1894.
- 1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$, Peter Volo, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 3, 1913. Best mile by a gelding, 2:11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Henry Todd, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1914.
- 1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:03 $\frac{1}{2}$, Peter Volo, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1914.
- 1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:02, Peter Volo, Cleveland, O., Aug. 16, and Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1915.
- 1 mile, 5-year-olds—1:58 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903.
- 1 mile, fastest two-heat race—2:01 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:01 $\frac{1}{2}$. Hamburg Belle, North Randall, O., Aug. 25, 1909. By a stallion, 2:02 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:02 $\frac{1}{2}$, Peter Volo, at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1915.
- 1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:02, 2:03 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lee Axworthy, Cleveland, O., Aug. 16, 1915. (Peter Volo won first heat).
- 1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:03 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Billy Burke), 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dudie Archdale, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.
- 1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:05 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:05, 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:09. Sweet Marie, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1904. (Tiverton won the first and second heats.)
- 1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:07 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:08, 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:09 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:07 $\frac{1}{2}$. Manrico, Lexington, Ky.,

Oct. 8, 1912. (First heat won by Baldy McGregor and second and third by Rythmell.)

1 mile, over half-mile track—2:02 $\frac{1}{2}$, Uhlan, Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1911.

TROTTOING TO WAGON.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—56 $\frac{1}{2}$, Uhlan (paced by runner), Cleveland, O., Aug. 11, 1911.
- 1 mile—2:00, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1903, and Uhlan, Cleveland, O., Aug. 8, 1911.

TEAMS TO POLE.

- 1 mile—2:03 $\frac{1}{2}$, Uhlan and Lewis Torrent, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1912.

TROTTOING TO HIGH SULKY.

- 1 mile—2:05, Lou Dillon, Cleveland, O., Sept. 11, 1903; 2:07, Major Delmar, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1904 (nonball-bearing sulky); 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$, Maud S., Glenview, 1885.

BEST PACING RECORDS.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ mile—:27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; :28, Star Pointer, Sept. 28, 1897 (against time, accompanied by a running horse).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—56, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903 (against time).
- $\frac{3}{4}$ mile—1:26 $\frac{1}{2}$, Prince Alert (with wind shield), Empire track, New York, Sept. 23, 1903.
- 1 mile—1:55, Dan Patch, St. Paul, Sept. 8, 1906 (with dust shield, a runner in front and at one side); 1:56 $\frac{1}{2}$, Directum I. (without wind shield), Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915. Fastest in competition, 1:58, by Directum I., Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
- 1 mile, yearlings—2:20 $\frac{1}{2}$, Belle Acton, Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1882.
- 1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:07 $\frac{1}{2}$, Directly, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894.
- 1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:00 $\frac{1}{2}$, Anna Bradford, Columbus, O., Sept. 29, 1914.
- 1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:00, William, Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 5, 1914; race record, 2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$, Searchlight, Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1898; Be Sure, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 9, 1895, and Ananias, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29, 1897.
- 1 mile, 5-year-olds—2:02 $\frac{1}{2}$, Braden Direct, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1913.
- 1 mile, fastest two-heat race—1:58, 2:00, Directum, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
- 1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:02 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:00, 2:00, Directum I., Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1914.
- 1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:03, 2:03, 2:03 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:02 $\frac{1}{2}$ (second heat won by Earl, Jr.), Evelyn W., Columbus, O., Aug. 22, 1911; fastest fourth heat in race, 2:02 $\frac{1}{2}$, as above.
- 1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:01 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:03 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:01 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:03 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$, Evelyn W. and Earl, Jr., Columbus, O., Oct. 3, 1912. (Evelyn W. won the first, third and fourth heats.)
- 1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:03 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:03 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:02 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:03 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:03 $\frac{1}{2}$, Russell Boy, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1915.
- 1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:03 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:02 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:02 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:05, 2:03 $\frac{1}{2}$. R. H. Brett, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16, 1914.
- 1 mile, fastest seven-heat race—2:00 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:02, 2:05 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:07 $\frac{1}{2}$ (first two by Minor Heir, third by The Eel, fourth by Cona de Oro and last three by Jersey B.), Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1908.
- 1 mile, fastest third heat in race—1:59 $\frac{1}{2}$, Directum I., Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1914.
- 1 mile, fastest seventh heat—2:05 $\frac{1}{2}$, R. H. Brett, Columbus, O., Oct. 2, 1914.
- 1 mile, half-mile track—2:02, Dan Patch, Allen town, Pa., Sept. 21, 1905.

PACING TO WAGON.

- 1 mile—1:57 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; 1:59 $\frac{1}{2}$, William, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1915 (amateur driving); best three heats in race, 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$. Angus Pointer, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1904 (Baron Grattan won first heat).

TEAMS TO POLE.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ mile—:29 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hontas Crooke and Prince Direct, Cleveland, O., July 22, 1905.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—1:00 $\frac{1}{2}$, Prince Direct and Morning Star, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1904.
- 1 mile—2:02, Minor Heir and George Gano, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.

FOOTBALL RESULTS IN 1915.

CORNELL. Op. Cor.			Op. Syr.			Op. Nor.		
Sep. 28—Gettysburg	0	13	Oct. 23—Brown	0	6	Nov. 6—Missouri	6	24
Oct. 2—Oberlin	7	34	Oct. 30—Michigan	7	14	Nov. 13—Indiana	14	6
Oct. 9—Williams	6	46	Nov. 6—Mount Union	0	73	Nov. 20—Ohio State	34	0
Oct. 16—Bucknell	0	41	Nov. 13—Colgate	0	38	NEBRASKA. Op. Neb.		
Oct. 23—Harvard	0	10	Nov. 20—Dartmouth	0	0	Oct. 2—Drake	13	14
Oct. 30—Virginia	0	45	WILLIAMS. Op. Wil.			Oct. 9—Kansas Ag.	0	31
Nov. 6—Michigan	7	24	Sep. 25—Rensselaer	0	15	Oct. 16—Washburn	0	47
Nov. 13—Wash. and Lee	21	41	Oct. 2—Union	14	0	Oct. 23—Notre Dame	19	20
Nov. 25—Pennsylvania	9	24	Oct. 9—Cornell	46	6	Oct. 30—Ames	21	0
HARVARD. Op. Har.			Oct. 16—Brown	33	0	Nov. 6—Neb. Wesleyan	0	30
Sep. 25—Colby	6	39	Oct. 23—Bucknell	0	0	Nov. 20—Iowa	7	52
Oct. 2—Mass. Ag.	0	7	Oct. 30—Princeton	27	0	IOWA. Op. Iowa.		
Oct. 9—Carlisle	7	29	Nov. 6—Wesleyan	41	6	Oct. 2—Cornell College	0	33
Oct. 16—Virginia	0	9	Nov. 13—Amherst	41	0	Oct. 9—Morningside	6	17
Oct. 23—Cornell	10	0	CARLISLE. Op. Car.			Oct. 16—Northwestern	6	9
Oct. 30—Penn State	0	13	Sep. 25—Lebanon Val.	0	6	Oct. 23—Minnesota	51	13
Nov. 6—Princeton	6	10	Oct. 2—Lehigh	14	0	Nov. 6—Purdue	19	3
Nov. 13—Brown	7	16	Oct. 9—Harvard	29	7	Nov. 13—Ames	16	0
Nov. 20—Yale	0	41	Oct. 16—Pittsburgh	45	0	Nov. 20—Nebraska	52	7
PRINCETON. Op. Pr.			Oct. 23—Bucknell	0	0	PURDUE. Op. Pur.		
Sep. 25—Georgetown	0	13	Nov. 6—Holy Cross	21	23	Oct. 2—Wabash	7	7
Oct. 2—Rutgers	0	10	Nov. 25—Brown	39	3	Oct. 9—Beloit	0	26
Oct. 9—Syracuse	0	3	ARMY. Op. Arm.			Oct. 16—Wisconsin	23	3
Oct. 16—Lafayette	3	40	Oct. 2—Holy Cross	14	14	Oct. 23—Chicago	7	0
Oct. 23—Dartmouth	7	30	Oct. 9—Gettysburg	0	22	Nov. 6—Iowa	3	19
Oct. 30—Williams	0	27	Oct. 16—Colgate	13	0	Nov. 13—Kentucky S.	7	0
Nov. 6—Harvard	10	6	Oct. 23—Georgetown	0	10	Nov. 20—Indiana	0	7
Nov. 13—Yale	0	13	Oct. 30—Villa Nova	16	13	INDIANA. Op. Ind.		
YALE. Op. Yale.			Nov. 6—Notre Dame	7	0	Oct. 2—De Pauw	0	7
Sep. 25—Maine	0	37	Nov. 13—Maine	0	24	Oct. 9—Miami	0	41
Oct. 2—Virginia	10	0	Nov. 20—Springfield	7	17	Oct. 16—Chicago	13	7
Oct. 9—Lehigh	6	7	Nov. 27—Navy	0	14	Oct. 30—Wash. & Lee	7	7
Oct. 16—Springfield	0	19	NAVY. Op. Nav.			Nov. 6—Ohio State	10	0
Oct. 30—Colgate	15	0	Oct. 2—Georgetown	9	0	Nov. 13—Northwestern	6	14
Nov. 6—Brown	3	0	Oct. 9—Pittsburgh	47	12	Nov. 20—Purdue	7	0
Nov. 13—Princeton	7	13	Oct. 16—Pennsylvania	7	7	OHIO STATE. Op. Ohio.		
Nov. 20—Harvard	41	0	Oct. 23—Virginia Tech.	0	20	Oct. 2—O. Wesleyan	6	19
PENNSYLVANIA. Op. Pa.			Oct. 30—N. C. Aggies	14	12	Oct. 9—Case	0	14
Sep. 25—W. Virginia	0	7	Nov. 6—Bucknell	3	19	Oct. 16—Illinois	3	3
Oct. 2—Franklin & M.	6	10	Nov. 13—Colby	14	28	Oct. 23—Wisconsin	21	0
Oct. 9—Penn State	13	3	Nov. 20—Ursinus	10	7	Oct. 30—Marietta	0	15
Oct. 16—Navy	7	7	Nov. 27—Army	14	0	Nov. 6—Indiana	0	10
Oct. 23—Pittsburgh	14	7	MINNESOTA. Op. Min.			Nov. 20—Northwestern	0	34
Oct. 30—Lafayette	7	3	Oct. 2—S. Dakota	0	41	NOTRE DAME. Op. N.D.		
Nov. 6—Dartmouth	7	3	Oct. 9—Ames	6	34	Oct. 2—Alma	0	32
Nov. 13—Michigan	0	0	Oct. 16—S. Dakota	0	19	Oct. 9—Haskell	0	34
Nov. 25—Cornell	24	9	Oct. 23—Iowa	13	51	Oct. 23—Nebraska	20	19
DARTMOUTH. Op. Dar.			Oct. 30—Illinois	6	6	Oct. 30—S. Dakota	0	6
Sep. 25—Mass. Ag.	0	13	Nov. 13—Chicago	7	20	Nov. 6—Army	0	7
Oct. 2—Maine	9	54	Nov. 20—Wisconsin	3	20	Nov. 13—Creighton	0	54
Oct. 9—Tufts	7	20	ILLINOIS. Op. Ill.			MICHIGAN. Op. Mich.		
Oct. 16—Vermont	0	60	Oct. 2—Haskell	0	36	Oct. 6—Lawrence	0	30
Oct. 23—Princeton	30	7	Oct. 9—Rolla	7	75	Oct. 9—Mount Union	0	35
Oct. 30—Amherst	0	26	Oct. 16—Ohio State	3	3	Oct. 16—Case	3	14
Nov. 6—Pennsylvania	3	7	Oct. 23—Northwestern	6	36	Oct. 23—Mich. Aggies	24	0
Nov. 13—Bates	0	27	Oct. 30—Minnesota	6	6	Oct. 30—Syracuse	14	7
Nov. 20—Syracuse	0	0	Nov. 13—Wisconsin	3	17	Nov. 6—Cornell	24	7
AMHERST. Op. Amb.			Nov. 20—Chicago	0	10	Nov. 13—Pennsylvania	0	0
Sep. 25—Middlebury	7	14	CHICAGO. Op. Chi.			MICHIGAN AGGIES.		
Oct. 2—Bowdoin	0	6	Oct. 9—Northwestern	0	7	Op. M.A.		
Oct. 9—Brown	0	7	Oct. 16—Indiana	7	13	Oct. 2—Olivet	0	34
Oct. 16—Trinity	7	6	Oct. 23—Purdue	0	7	Oct. 9—Alma	12	76
Oct. 30—Dartmouth	30	0	Oct. 30—Wisconsin	13	14	Oct. 16—Carroll	0	56
Nov. 6—Springfield	20	7	Nov. 6—Haskell	0	35	Oct. 23—Michigan	0	24
Nov. 13—Williams	0	41	Nov. 13—Minnesota	20	7	Oct. 30—Oregon Aggies	20	0
BROWN. Op. Br.			Nov. 20—Illinois	10	0	Nov. 6—Marquette	6	63
Sep. 25—R. Island S.	0	38	WISCONSIN. Op. Wis.			FOOTBALL ACCIDENTS.		
Oct. 2—Trinity	0	0	Oct. 2—Lawrence	0	82	[Compiled by the Chicago Her		
Oct. 9—Amherst	7	0	Oct. 9—Marquette	0	85	ald.]		
Oct. 16—Williams	0	33	Oct. 16—Purdue	3	28	Dead. In-Dead. In-		
Oct. 23—Syracuse	6	0	Oct. 23—Ohio State	0	21	Dead. In-Dead. In-		
Oct. 30—Vermont	0	46	Oct. 30—Chicago	14	13	1902.....15 106	1909.....30 216	
Nov. 6—Yale	0	3	Nov. 13—Illinois	17	3	1903.....14 63	1910.....22 499	
Nov. 13—Harvard	16	7	Nov. 20—Minnesota	20	3	1904.....14 276	1911.....11 178	
Nov. 25—Carlisle	3	39	NORTHWESTERN. Op. Nor.			1905.....24 200	1912.....13 183	
SYRACUSE. Op. Syr.			Oct. 2—Lake Forest	6	27	1906.....14 160	1913.....14 175	
Sep. 25—E. Syracuse	0	43	Oct. 9—Chicago	7	0	1907.....15 166	1914.....12 60	
Oct. 2—Bucknell	0	6	Oct. 16—Iowa	9	6	1908.....11 304	1915.....16 62	
Oct. 9—Princeton	3	0	Oct. 23—Illinois	36	6			
Oct. 16—Rochester	0	82						

PUGILISM.

Following is a list of the most noteworthy ring battles in the United States since 1882, the heavy weight championship contests being the first given:

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
Feb. 7, 1882.	John L. Sullivan.	Paddy Ryan.	Mississippi City.	9
July 8, 1889.	John L. Sullivan.	Jake Kilrain.	Richburg, Miss.	75
Jan. 14, 1891.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	Jack Dempsey.	New Orleans, La.	13
Sept. 7, 1892.	James J. Corbett.	John L. Sullivan.	New Orleans, La.	21
Jan. 25, 1896.	James J. Corbett.	Charles Mitchell.	Jacksonville, Fla.	8
Feb. 21, 1896.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	Peter Maher.	Mexico	1
March 17, 1897.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	James J. Corbett.	Carson City, Nev.	14
June 9, 1899.	James J. Jeffries.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	Coney Island, N. Y.	11
June 3, 1899.	James J. Jeffries.	Thomas J. Sharkey.	Coney Island, N. Y.	25
Nov. 15, 1901.	James J. Jeffries.	Gus Ruhlin.	San Francisco, Cal.	5
July 25, 1902.	James J. Jeffries.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	San Francisco, Cal.	8
Aug. 14, 1903.	James J. Jeffries.	James J. Corbett.	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Aug. 26, 1904.	James J. Jeffries.	Jack Monroe.	San Francisco, Cal.	2
July 4, 1907.	Tommy Burns.	Bill Squires.	San Francisco, Cal.	1
July 17, 1907.	Jack Johnson.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Feb. 10, 1908.	Tommy Burns.	Jack Palmer.	London, England.	4
Dec. 26, 1908.	Jack Johnson.	Tommy Burns.	Sydney, N. S. W.	14
March 26, 1909.	Stanley Ketchel.	Jack O'Brien.	New York, N. Y.	10
July 5, 1909.	Stanley Ketchel.	Billy Papke.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Sept. 9, 1909.	Jack Johnson.	Al Kaufman.	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Oct. 16, 1909.	Jack Johnson.	Stanley Ketchel.	San Francisco, Cal.	12
July 4, 1910.	Jack Johnson.	James J. Jeffries.	Reno, Nev.	15
Sept. 5, 1910.	Al Kaufman.	Bill Lang.	Philadelphia, Pa.	5
Feb. 21, 1911.	Sam Langford.	Bill Lang.	London, England.	6
Aug. 9, 1911.	Bill Lang.	Bill Squires.	Sydney, N. S. W.	5
Sept. 15, 1911.	Jim Flynn.	Carl Morris.	New York, N. Y.	10
April 8, 1911.	Sam Langford.	Sam McVey.	Sydney, N. S. W.	20
July 4, 1912.	Jack Johnson.	Jim Flynn.	Las Vegas, N. M.	9
Jan. 1, 1913.	Luther McCarty.	Al Palzer.	Los Angeles, Cal.	18
April 16, 1913.	Luther McCarty.	Jim Flynn.	Philadelphia, Pa.	6
May 24, 1913.	Arthur Pelkey.	*Luther McCarty.	Calgary, Man.	1
Jan. 1, 1914.	"Gunboat" Smith.	Arthur Pelkey.	Daly City, Cal.	15
June 27, 1914.	Jack Johnson.	Frank Moran.	Paris, France.	20
July 16, 1914.	Georges Carpentier.	"Gunboat" Smith.	London, England.	6
April 5, 1915.	Jess Willard.	Jack Johnson.	Marianao, Cuba.	26
April 30, 1901.	Terry McGovern.	Oscar Gardner.	San Francisco, Cal.	4
May 31, 1901.	Terry McGovern.	Aurelio Herrera.	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Nov. 28, 1901.	Young Corbett.	Terry McGovern.	Hartford, Conn.	2
Feb. 22, 1902.	Terry McGovern.	Dave Sullivan.	Louisville, Ky.	15
May 23, 1902.	Young Corbett.	Kid Broad.	Denver, Col.	10
March 31, 1903.	Young Corbett.	Terry McGovern.	San Francisco, Cal.	11
July 4, 1903.	George Gardner.	Jack Root.	Buffalo, N. Y.	12
Nov. 25, 1903.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	George Gardner.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Feb. 29, 1904.	Young Corbett.	Dave Sullivan.	San Francisco, Cal.	11
March 25, 1904.	Jimmy Britt.	Young Corbett.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
July 29, 1904.	Battling Nelson.	Eddie Hanlon.	San Francisco, Cal.	19
Feb. 28, 1905.	Battling Nelson.	Young Corbett.	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Sept. 9, 1905.	Battling Nelson.	Jimmy Britt.	Colma, Cal.	18
Sept. 3, 1906.	Joe Gans.	Battling Nelson.	Goldfield, Nev.	42
Jan. 1, 1907.	Joe Gans.	Kid Herman.	Tonopah, Nev.	3
July 31, 1907.	Jimmy Britt.	Battling Nelson.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Sept. 9, 1907.	Joe Gans.	Jimmy Britt.	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Feb. 4, 1908.	Rudolph Unholz.	Battling Nelson.	Los Angeles, Cal.	10
April 11, 1908.	Packey McFarland.	Jimmy Britt.	San Francisco, Cal.	6
June 4, 1908.	Stanley Ketchel.	Billy Papke.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
July 4, 1908.	Battling Nelson.	Joe Gans.	San Francisco, Cal.	17
Sept. 7, 1908.	Billy Papke.	Stanley Ketchel.	Los Angeles, Cal.	12
Sept. 9, 1908.	Battling Nelson.	Joe Gans.	San Francisco, Cal.	21
Jan. 15, 1909.	Packey McFarland.	Dick Hyland.	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Feb. 19, 1909.	Jem Driscoll.	Abe Attell.	New York, N. Y.	10
Feb. 22, 1909.	Johnny Summers.	Jimmy Britt.	London, England.	20
May 29, 1909.	Battling Nelson.	Dick Hyland.	San Francisco, Cal.	23
Feb. 22, 1910.	Ad Wolgast.	Battling Nelson.	San Francisco, Cal.	40
Feb. 26, 1911.	Johnny Coulon.	Frankie Conley.	New Orleans, La.	20
July 4, 1911.	Ad Wolgast.	Owen Moran.	San Francisco, Cal.	13
Sept. 20, 1911.	Matt Wells.	Abe Attell.	New York, N. Y.	10
Jan. 11, 1912.	Johnny Coulon.	George Kitten.	South Bend, Ind.	3
Jan. 22, 1912.	Johnny Coulon.	Harry Forbes.	Kenosha, Wis.	3
Feb. 3, 1912.	Johnny Coulon.	Frank Conley.	Los Angeles, Cal.	20
Feb. 14, 1912.	Packey McFarland.	Eddie Murphy.	South Bend, Ind.	10
Feb. 18, 1912.	Johnny Coulon.	Frankie Burns.	New Orleans, La.	20
Feb. 22, 1912.	Johnny Kilbane.	Abe Attell.	Los Angeles, Cal.	20
March 15, 1912.	Packey McFarland.	Kid Burns.	Kenosha, Wis.	8
April 26, 1912.	Packey McFarland.	Matt Wells.	New York, N. Y.	10
July 4, 1912.	Ad Wolgast.	Joe Rivers.	Los Angeles, Cal.	13
Oct. 23, 1912.	Billy Papke.	Georges Carpentier.	Paris, France.	17
March 7, 1913.	Packey McFarland.	Jack Britton.	New York, N. Y.	10
April 19, 1913.	T. Murphy.	Ad Wolgast.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
July 4, 1913.	Willie Ritchie.	Joe Rivers.	San Francisco, Cal.	11
March 12, 1914.	Willie Ritchie.	Ad Wolgast.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 17, 1914.	Willie Ritchie.	Tom Murphy.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
May 26, 1914.	Charley White.	Willie Ritchie.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
June 9, 1914.	Kid Williams.	Johnny Coulon.	Los Angeles, Cal.	3

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
July 7, 1914.....	Freddie Welsh.....	Willie Ritchie.....	London, England.....	20
Jan. 21, 1915.....	Mike Gibbons.....	Jimmy Clabby.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	10
Feb. 25, 1915.....	Freddie Welsh.....	Charley White.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	10
March 2, 1915.....	Mike Gibbons.....	Eddie McGorty.....	Hudson, Wis.....	10
March 11, 1915.....	Willie Ritchie.....	Freddie Welsh.....	New York, N. Y.....	10
Sept. 10, 1915.....	Johnny Ertle.....	Kid Williams.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	10
Sept. 11, 1915.....	Packey McFarland.....	Mike Gibbons.....	Brighton Beach, N. Y.....	10

*Luther McCarty died in the ring from dislocation of the neck caused by a blow on the jaw.
 †No decision contests. Winners named by majority of experts.

JESS WILLARD VS. JACK JOHNSON.

Jess Willard, aged 29, white, defeated Jack Johnson, aged 37, colored, in a contest for the heavy weight pugilistic championship, of the world at Marianao, a suburb of Havana, Cuba, April 5, 1915. The decision came in the shape of a knockout blow on the negro champion's chin in the twenty-sixth round. It was the longest contest for a world's title since the adoption of the marquis of Queensberry rules in America, the previous record being the twenty-one rounds in the Corbett-Sullivan fight in New Orleans, Sept. 7, 1892. Johnson, in the earlier stages of the battle, had the best of it, but as the contest went on he weakened and finally had to take the count.

The fight, which took place in an inclosure on the Oriental racetrack, was witnessed by 32,000

persons, the gate receipts amounting to \$110,000. The terms of the contest were that Johnson was to receive \$30,000, win, lose or draw, and \$2,000 additional for expenses, and a percentage of the moving picture receipts. Willard received a percentage of the net receipts and a share in the picture money. The referee of the fight, which was limited to forty-five rounds, was Jack Welsh.

PACKEY M'FARLAND VS. MIKE GIBBONS.

In a ten-round, no-decision boxing contest at Brighton Beach, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1915, Packey McFarland defeated Mike Gibbons, according to the opinion of most of the experts present. The bout of the welter weights was witnessed by 26,092 spectators, who paid from \$1 to \$5 each for the privilege. The total receipts were \$58,069.

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

The New York Yacht club and the Royal Ulster Yacht club, representing Sir Thomas Lipton, reached an agreement in July, 1913, to contest for the historic America's cup in September, 1914. Owing chiefly to a disagreement as to the size of the competing boats, no races for the trophy had been sailed since 1903. Sir Thomas Lipton proposed that the yachts be limited to seventy-five feet on the water line. According to the deed of gift, the defending club has the right to select a vessel of such size as it pleases, provided it be not less than sixty-five nor more than ninety feet on the water line, and the New York Yacht club was therefore unwilling to meet the condition proposed. July 20, 1913, the Ulster Yacht club of Belfast cabled that the conditions prescribed by the New York Yacht club had been accepted and signed.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, Shamrock IV., arrived at New York Aug. 16, 1914, after making most of the voyage from England under its own sail, coming by way of the Azores and Bermuda. In the meantime the war in Europe had broken out and to avoid possible capture by German cruisers the yacht was towed from Bermuda to Sandy Hook. It was decided by Sir Thomas that under the circumstances it would not be advisable to attempt a race in 1914, and with the consent of the New York Yacht club it was postponed until 1915. The war not having ended then, the race was again postponed, no date being set. The Shamrock IV. was laid up in a South Brooklyn shipyard.

In America three contenders for the honor of meeting the British yacht had been constructed. These were the Resolute, designed and built at the Herreshoff yards at Bristol, R. I., and the Vanitie, built for Alexander S. Cochrane, and the Owen boat Defiance. In the trial races, which were not completed, the Resolute made rather the best showing and would probably have been selected to represent America. In one of the trials, June 10, it sailed over a windward and leeward course of fifteen miles in 3:16:41, a record better than any made over that kind of course in the America cup races.

RECORD OF RACES TO DATE.

1851—Aug. 22. In this, the year of the great exhibition in London, the Royal Yacht Club of England offered a cup to the winner of a yacht race around the Isle of Wight. The course was 60 miles in length. The race was won by the schooner yacht America, designed by George Steers for John C. Stevens of the New York Yacht club. The America was 94 feet over all,

88 feet on the water line, 22½ feet beam and 11¼ feet draft. There was no time allowance and the competing yachts ranged in size from a three-masted 392-ton schooner, the Brilliant, to the 47-ton cutter the Aurora, which came in second in the race. The time of the America was 10 hours and 34 minutes; that of the Aurora was 24 minutes slower. The cup after that became known as the America's cup and has now been successfully defended for sixty-two years.

1870—Aug. 8, New York Yacht club course; Magic, 3:58:21; Cambria, 4:37:38.

1871—Oct. 16, New York Yacht club course; Columbia, 6:19:41; Livonia, 6:46:45. Oct. 18, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Columbia, 3:07:41¾; Livonia, 3:18:15½. Columbia disabled in third race Oct. 19. Oct. 21, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Sappho, 5:39:02; Livonia, 6:09:23. Oct. 23, New York Yacht club course; Sappho, 4:16:17; Livonia, 5:11:55.

1876—Aug. 11, New York Yacht club course; Madeline, 5:23:54; Countess of Dufferin, 5:34:53. Aug. 12, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Madeline, 7:18:46; Countess of Dufferin, 7:46:00.

1881—Nov. 9, New York Yacht club course; Mischief, 4:17:00; Atalanta, 4:45:39½. Nov. 10, 16 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook and return; Mischief, 4:54:53; Atalanta, 5:33:47.

1885—Sept. 14, New York Yacht club course; Puritan, 6:06:05; Genesta, 6:22:24. Sept. 16, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return; Puritan, 5:03:14; Genesta, 5:04:52.

1886—Sept. 9, New York Yacht club course; Mayflower, 5:26:41; Galatea, 5:38:43. Sept. 11, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return; Mayflower, 6:49:10; Galatea, 7:18:09.

1887—Sept. 27, New York Yacht club course; Volunteer, 4:53:18; Thistle, 5:12:41¾. Sept. 30, 20 miles to windward off Scotland light and return; Volunteer, 5:42:56¾; Thistle, 5:54:45.

1892—Oct. 7, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return; Vigilant, 4:05:47; Valkyrie, 4:11:35. Oct. 9, triangular 30-mile course, first leg to windward; Vigilant, 3:25:01; Valkyrie, 3:35:36. Oct. 13, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return; Vigilant, 3:24:39; Valkyrie, 3:25:19.

1895—Sept. 7, 15 miles to windward and return, east by south off Point Seabright, N. J.; Defender, 4:57:55; Valkyrie III., 5:08:44. Sept. 11, triangular course, 10 miles to each leg; Valkyrie III., 3:55:09; Defender, 4:55:56; won by Defender on a foul. Sept. 13 Defender sailed

over the course and claimed cup and race; claim allowed.

1899—Oct. 16, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:53:53; Shamrock, 5:04:07. Oct. 17, triangular course, 10 miles to a leg: Columbia, 3:37:09; Shamrock snapped its topmast, Oct. 20, 15 miles to leeward and return: Columbia, 3:38:09; Shamrock, 3:48:26.
1901—Sept. 23, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:30:24; Shamrock II., 4:31:44. Oct. 3, triangular course: Columbia, 3:12:35; Shamrock II., 3:16:10. Oct. 4, 15 miles to leeward and return: Columbia, 4:32:57; Shamrock II., 4:33:33.
1903—Aug. 22, 15 miles to leeward and return, off Sandy Hook: Reliance, 3:31:17; Shamrock III., 3:41:17. Aug. 25, triangular course, 10 miles to leg: Reliance, 3:14:54; Shamrock III., 3:18:10. Sept. 3, 15 miles to windward and return: Reliance, 4:28:04; Shamrock III. did not finish.

RESOLUTE VS. VANITIE.

The sloop yachts Resolute and Vanitie met in a series of races in July and August, 1915, and as in 1914 the Resolute proved the faster craft, winning all but one of the contests. The Vanitie came in first in a thirty-mile race on Long Island sound July 5 by a margin of a little over 3 minutes corrected time. In the race of July 7 the Resolute won by 2:17, July 10 by 4:48, July 15 by 1:30, July 17 by 26:12 (elapsed time), July 27 by 5:04 and Aug. 5 by 1:08 corrected time.

MANHASSET CHALLENGE CUP.

Addison C. Hanan's Class P sloop, flying the burgee of the Indian Harbor Yacht club of Greenwich, Conn., won the Manhasset trophy by defeating the Price syndicate's Valiant of the Chicago Yacht club in three races, sailed on Lake Michigan, off Chicago, Sept. 4, 6 and 7, 1915. The Josephine also won the Ocean-Great Lakes cup put up for competition by Commodore William A. Lydon. In the first race the Josephine won by more than 5 minutes, in the second race by 3 minutes 58 seconds and in the third and final race by 9 minutes 3 seconds.

The Manhasset Challenge cup was brought to Chicago in 1912 by the Michigan. It was successfully defended by the Chicago Yacht club in 1915, when the Stranger of the Rhode Island Yacht club attempted to recover the trophy for the eastern yachtsmen.

INLAND LAKES REGATTA.

The winners in the principal events of the Inland Lakes Yachting association regatta on Lake Winnebago at Oshkosh, Wis., in August, 1915, were: Championship of the regatta, championship of class A and winner of the \$1,000 Valentine cup, Tornado of White Bear; winner in class B, Typhoon of Minnetonka; winner of the Bray challenge cup, Klowa of Minnetonka; winner in class C, Wind Flower of Minnetonka; winner of the Edgar P. Sawyer cup and the Commodore Schmidt cup, Kathryn III. of Butte des Morts.

POWER BOAT RACING.

GOLD CHALLENGE CUP.

The annual races for the Gold Challenge cup of the American Power Boat association took place over the thirty mile Manhasset bay course off Port Washington, N. Y., Aug. 14, 16 and 17, 1915. The trophy was won by Miss Detroit, a hydroplane designed by C. C. Smith of Algonac, Mich., and owned by the Detroit Power Boat association. The boats finishing and time made by each in the first race were:

Miss Detroit	42:41%
Baby Speed Demon	42:59
Baby Reliance	43:36
Presto	50:09

Miss Detroit's average, 42.17 nautical miles or 48.49 statute miles per hour.

Boats finishing and time in second race:

Miss Detroit	43:56%
Tech, Jr.	44:50

Miss Detroit's average, 40.90 nautical miles or 47.10 statute miles per hour.

Boats finishing and time in third and last race:

Miss Detroit	1:03:34
Tech, Jr.	1:33:30

Miss Detroit's average, 29.62 nautical miles or 34.03 statute miles per hour.

RECORD FOR SPEED.

In speed trials over the Manhasset bay measured mile Aug. 18, 1915, the hydroplane Tech, Jr., twice reached a speed of 54.54 statute miles per hour, this constituting a new world's record. The previous record was 51.66 miles, held by Baby Speed Demon, made in 1914 on the Lake George course. Miss Detroit, winner of the Gold Challenge cup, could only make an average of 49.46 miles.

The record made by Tech, Jr., was put completely in the shade by James A. Pugh's forty-foot hydroplane Disturber IV., in a speed trial which took place in the harbor of the Chicago Yacht club on Lake Michigan Sept. 12, 1915. The tests took place on a half-mile course, there being six heats. On the first trial Disturber made the mile in 29% seconds, the second one was done in 29% seconds, the third in 29% seconds, the fourth in 29% seconds, fifth in 29% seconds and the sixth in 29% seconds. The fastest lap trial was at the rate of nearly sixty-two miles an hour, while the average for the six trials was 60.75 miles per hour.

WRIGLEY CUP CONTEST.

The regatta of the Associated Yacht and Power Boat Clubs, at which the principal prize contested for was the Wrigley cup, took place on Lake Michigan, off Chicago, Sept. 7-12, 1915. The course was around the four-mile, Carter Harrison and Lake View cribs, a distance for each lap of fifteen and one-eighth miles. Each race was of two laps or thirty or one-fourth miles. James A. Pugh's forty-foot, twenty-four cylinder boat, Disturber IV., had everything its own way, as will be seen from the following summary:

FIRST RACE.

	1st lap.	2d lap.
Disturber IV.	16:31	36:58
Miss Detroit	20:44	42:37
Baby Reliance V.	20:45	42:37%
Peter Pan VII.	22:17	42:38
Barnacle	31:39	1:09:15
Bilikan	32:40	Disqualified.

SECOND RACE.

Disturber IV.	16:33	33:08
Miss Detroit	17:06	34:15
Peter Pan VII.	25:31	46:50
Baby Reliance V.	Sunk.	
Black Demon III.	35:13	Did not finish.
Barnacle	18:51	Did not finish.
Bilikan		Did not finish.

THIRD RACE.

Disturber IV.	28:38	55:51
Peter Pan VII.	33:49	1:11:19
Miss Detroit	42:59	Did not finish.

Disturber wins the Wrigley trophy with twenty-seven points to her credit. Peter Pan VII. got twenty-one points, Miss Detroit, sixteen; Baby Reliance, seven; Barnacle, five.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY REGATTA.

The 1915 regatta of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat association took place at Hannibal, Mo., July 5-7, 1915, over a course of two and a half miles on the Mississippi river. The Enquirer, owned by William J. Connors of Buffalo, N. Y., won the American power boat championship and the Webb trophy by covering the distance of twenty-five miles in 47:27, averaging thirty-five and four-tenths miles an hour. It also won the twenty-five mile free for all race in 30:39, an average of thirty-nine and two-tenths miles per hour.

BLOCK ISLAND RACE.

The eighth annual power boat race to Block island of the New York Athletic club was won by the forty-foot racer Cero, June 27, 1915.

The boat made the run of 115 miles in 12:07:06. The Intrepid was second in 12:46:10.

RACE AROUND LONG ISLAND.

The speed boat Cero, owned by W. P. Frost, won the long distance race around Long Island under the auspices of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay, July 3-14, 1915. The course of 256 nautical miles was covered in 31:01:00. The Helena was second.

ROWING.

INTERUNIVERSITY RACES.

UNIVERSITY EIGHT OARED.

In 1898 the race took place on Saratoga lake over a three mile course; the other contests were on the four mile course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

June 26, 1896—(1) Cornell, 19:59; (2) Harvard, 20:08; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:18; (4) Columbia, 21:25.

June 25, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:34; (2) Yale, 20:44; (3) Harvard, 21:00.

July 2, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:47½; (2) Columbia, 21:20½; (3) Pennsylvania, swamped.

July 2, 1898—(1) Pennsylvania, 15:51½; (2) Cornell, 16:06; (3) Wisconsin, 16:10; (4) Columbia, 16:21.

June 27, 1899—(1) Pennsylvania, 20:04; (2) Wisconsin, 20:05½; (3) Cornell, 20:13; (4) Columbia, 20:20.

June 30, 1900—(1) Pennsylvania, 19:44½; (2) Wisconsin, 19:46½; (3) Cornell, 20:04½; (4) Columbia, 20:08½; (5) Georgetown, 20:19½.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 18:53½; (2) Columbia, 18:58; (3) Wisconsin, 19:06½; (4) Georgetown, 19:21; (5) Syracuse, distanced; (6) Pennsylvania, distanced.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 19:05½; (2) Wisconsin, 19:13½; (3) Columbia, 19:18½; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:26; (5) Syracuse, 19:31½; (6) Georgetown, 19:32.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 18:57; (2) Georgetown, 19:27; (3) Wisconsin, 19:29½; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:30½; (5) Syracuse, 19:36½; (6) Columbia, 19:54.

June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 20:22½; (2) Cornell, 20:31½; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:32½; (4) Columbia, 20:45½; (5) Georgetown, 20:52½; (6) Wisconsin, 21:01½.

June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 20:29½; (2) Syracuse, 21:47½; (3) Georgetown, 21:49; (4) Columbia, 21:53½; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:59½; (6) Wisconsin, 22:06½.

June 28, 1906—(1) Cornell, 19:36½; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:43½; (3) Syracuse, 19:45½; (4) Wisconsin, 20:13½; (5) Columbia, 20:18½; (6) Georgetown, 20:35.

June 26, 1907—(1) Cornell, 20:02½; (2) Columbia, 20:04; (3) Navy, 20:13½; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:33½; (5) Wisconsin (no time); (6) Georgetown (no time); (7) Syracuse (shell sunk).

June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 19:34½; (2) Columbia, 19:35½; (3) Cornell, 19:39; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:52½; (5) Wisconsin, 20:00½.

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 19:02; (2) Columbia, 19:04½; (3) Syracuse, 19:15½; (4) Wisconsin, 19:24½; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:32½.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 20:42½; (2) Pennsylvania, 20:44½; (3) Columbia, 20:54½; (4) Syracuse, 21:13; (5) Wisconsin, 21:15½.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell, 20:10½; (2) Columbia, 20:16½; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:33; (4) Wisconsin, 20:34; (5) Syracuse, 21:03½.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 19:21½; (2) Wisconsin, 19:25; (3) Columbia, 19:41½; (4) Syracuse, 19:47; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:55; (6) Stanford, 20:25.

June 21, 1913—(1) Syracuse, 19:28½; (2) Cornell, 19:31; (3) Washington, 19:33; (4) Wisconsin, 19:36; (5) Columbia, 19:38½; (6) Pennsylvania, 20:11½.

June 26, 1914—(1) Columbia, 19:37½; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:41; (3) Cornell, 19:44½; (4) Syracuse, 19:59½; (5) Washington, 20:01½; (6) Wisconsin, 20:20.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 20:36½; (2) Leland Stanford, 20:37½; (3) Syracuse, 20:43½; (4) Columbia, 21:00; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:10½.

FOUR OARED RACES.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 11:39½; (2) Pennsylvania, 11:45½; (3) Columbia, 11:51½.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 10:43½; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:54½; (3) Columbia, 11:08.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:35½; (3) Wisconsin, 10:55½; (4) Columbia, 11:14.

June 28, 1904—(1) Cornell, 10:53½; (2) Columbia, 11:12½; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:15½; (4) Wisconsin, 11:18½; (5) Georgetown, 11:34½.

June 28, 1905—(1) Syracuse, 10:15½; (2) Cornell, 10:17½; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:33½; (4) Columbia, 10:45; (5) Wisconsin, 10:52.

June 28, 1906—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Syracuse, 10:48½; (3) Columbia, 10:55½; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:06½.

June 26, 1907—(1) Syracuse, 10:37½; (2) Cornell, 10:40; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:49; (4) Columbia, 10:59½.

June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 10:52½; (2) Columbia, 11:06½; (3) Pennsylvania (disqualified for foul), 10:57½. (Cornell did not finish.)

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 10:01; (2) Syracuse, 10:10; (3) Columbia, 10:12; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:27.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 11:37½; (2) Syracuse, 11:45½; (3) Columbia, 11:48½; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:22.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell; (2) Syracuse; (3) Columbia; (4) Pennsylvania. No official time taken.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 10:34½; (2) Columbia, 10:41½; (3) Syracuse, 10:58½; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:23½.

June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:47½; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:52½; (3) Columbia, 10:54½; (4) Wisconsin, 10:58½; (5) Washington, 12:08½; (6) Syracuse (no time taken).

June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 11:15½; (2) Columbia, 11:25½; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:33½; (4) Syracuse, 11:50½.

JUNIOR EIGHTS.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 10:00½; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:05; (3) Columbia, 10:07½.

UNIVERSITY FRESHMAN EIGHTS.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 30, 1900—(1) Wisconsin, 9:45½; (2) Pennsylvania, 9:54½; (3) Cornell, 9:55½; (4) Columbia, 10:08.

July 2, 1901—(1) Pennsylvania, 10:20½; (2) Cornell, 10:23; (3) Columbia, 10:36½; (4) Syracuse, 10:44.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 9:34½; (2) Wisconsin, 9:42½; (3) Columbia, 9:49; (4) Syracuse, 9:53; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:05.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 9:18; (2) Syracuse, 9:22½; (3) Wisconsin, 9:32; (4) Columbia, 9:41; (5) Pennsylvania, 9:45.

June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 10:01; (2) Cornell, 10:12½; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:18½; (4) Columbia, 10:28½.

June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 9:35½; (2) Syracuse, 9:49; (3) Columbia, 9:53; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:58½.

June 28, 1906—(1) Syracuse, 9:51½; (2) Cornell, 9:55; (3) Wisconsin, 9:55½; (4) Columbia, 10:07½; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:13½.

June 26, 1907—(1) Wisconsin, 9:53; (2) Syracuse, 10:03; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:04; (4) Columbia, 10:05½; (5) Cornell, 10:07½.

June 27, 1908—(1) Cornell, 9:29½; (2) Syracuse, 9:38½; (3) Columbia, 9:43; (4) Wisconsin, 9:55½; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:42.

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 9:07½; (2) Syracuse, 9:14½; (3) Pennsylvania, 9:21; (4) Wisconsin, 9:22½; (5) Columbia, 9:26.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 10:40½; (2) Columbia, 10:53½; (3) Syracuse, 10:53½; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:00½; (5) Wisconsin, 11:15½.

June 27, 1911—(1) Columbia, 10:13½; (2) Cornell, 10:24½; (3) Syracuse, 10:32½; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:24½; (5) Wisconsin, 10:38.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 9:31½; (2) Wisconsin, 9:35½; (3) Syracuse, 9:42½; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:46½; (5) Columbia, 9:47.

June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:04½; (2) Wisconsin, 10:07½; (3) Syracuse, 10:14½; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:25½; (5) Columbia, 10:29.

June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 10:26; (2) Syracuse, 10:50½; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:50½; (4) Columbia, 10:56½; (5) Wisconsin, 10:59.
 June 28, 1915—(1) Syracuse, 9:29½; (2) Cornell, 9:43; (3) Columbia, 9:47½; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:01½.

HARVARD-YALE RACES.

UNIVERSITY EIGHTS.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1876—Yale	22:02	22:33
1877—Harvard	24:36	24:44
1878—Harvard	20:44½	21:29
1879—Harvard	22:15	23:58
1880—Yale	24:27	25:09
1881—Yale	22:13	22:19
1882—Harvard	20:47	20:50½
1883—Harvard	24:26	25:59
1884—Yale	20:31	20:46
1885—Harvard	25:15½	26:30
1886—Yale	20:41½	21:05½
1887—Yale	22:56	23:14½
1888—Yale	20:10	21:24
1889—Yale	21:30	21:55
1890—Yale	21:29	21:40
1891—Harvard	21:23	21:57
1892—Yale	20:48	21:40
1893—Yale	25:01½	25:15
1894—Yale	22:47	24:40
1895—Yale	21:30	25:15
1899—Harvard	20:52½	21:13
1900—Yale	21:12½	21:37½
1901—Yale	23:37	23:45
1902—Yale	20:20	20:33
1903—Yale	20:19½	20:28½
1904—Yale	22:10	22:10
1905—Yale	22:33½	22:36
1906—Harvard	23:02	23:11
1907—Yale	21:10	21:13
1908—Harvard	24:10	*
1909—Harvard	21:50	22:10
1910—Harvard	20:46½	21:04
1911—Harvard	22:44	23:40
1912—Harvard	21:43½	22:04
1913—Harvard	21:42	22:20
1914—Yale	21:16	21:16½
1915—Yale	20:52	21:13½

*Time not taken. Yale stroke oar collapsed at end of 2½ miles.

Of the above races the first two were rowed on the Springfield (Mass.) course and the remainder on the New London course, which is four miles straightaway. There were no dual races in 1896, 1897 and 1898. The Harvard-Yale freshman and second varsity races are rowed at the same time and place as the eight oared races.

HARVARD-YALE FRESHMAN EIGHTS.

Two miles.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901—Yale	10:37½	10:58
1902—Dead heat	10:13	10:13
1903—Yale	9:43½	9:48½
1904—Yale	10:20	10:20½
1905—Harvard	9:59	10:04
1906—Yale	10:39½	10:41
1907—Harvard	11:15	11:19
1908—Harvard	9:38½	9:47½
1909—Harvard	11:32	12:09
1910—Harvard	11:54½	12:02
1911—Yale	11:53	11:59½
1912—Harvard	10:52	10:54½
1913—Harvard	10:41	10:45
1914—Harvard	11:49	12:04
1915—Yale (1½ miles)	8:06	8:10

HARVARD-YALE SECOND EIGHTS.

Two miles.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901—Harvard	11:49½	12:02½
1902—Harvard	11:19½	11:25½
1903—Yale	10:59½	11:10½
1904—Harvard	12:12	12:15
1905—Harvard	11:22	11:27
1906—Yale	12:30	12:21
1907—Yale	12:33	12:15
1908—Yale	10:33½	10:43
1909—Harvard	13:14	13:23
1910—Harvard	13:02½	13:18
1911—Harvard	13:37½	13:52
1912—Harvard	11:24	11:55
1913—Harvard	11:52	12:11

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1914—Harvard	11:34	12:02
1915—Yale	10:40	10:43

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RECORD.

Course from Putney to Mortlake, London.

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1880.....	Oxford	21:23
1881.....	Oxford	21:51
1882.....	Oxford	20:12
1883.....	Oxford	21:08
1884.....	Cambridge	21:29
1885.....	Oxford	21:36
1886.....	Cambridge	22:29½
1887.....	Cambridge	20:52
1888.....	Cambridge	20:48
1889.....	Cambridge	20:14
1890.....	Oxford	22:03
1891.....	Oxford	21:48
1892.....	Oxford	19:21
1893.....	Oxford	18:47
1894.....	Oxford	21:39
1895.....	Oxford	20:50
1896.....	Oxford	20:01
1897.....	Oxford	19:12
1898.....	Oxford	22:15
1899.....	Cambridge	21:04
1900.....	Cambridge	18:47
1901.....	Oxford	22:31
1902 (March 22).....	Cambridge	19:09
1903 (April 1).....	Cambridge	19:32½
1904 (March 25).....	Cambridge	21:36
1905 (April 1).....	Oxford	20:35
1906 (April 7).....	Cambridge	19:25
1907 (March 16).....	Cambridge	20:26
1908 (April 4).....	Cambridge	19:19
1909 (April 3).....	Oxford	19:50
1910 (March 23).....	Oxford	20:14
1911 (April 1).....	Oxford	18:29
1912 (April 1).....	Oxford	22:05
1913 (March 13).....	Oxford	20:53
1914 (March 28).....	Cambridge	20:23
1915 (No race on account of war.)		

NOTE—The race of 1914 was the seventy-first in the history of the event. The first contest took place in 1845.

NATIONAL ROWING REGATTA.

The forty-third annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen took place on the Connecticut river at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 13 and 14, 1915. The winners and time:

Senior double sculls—Duluth Boat club, Duluth, Minn.; 7:03.
 Intermediate single sculls—Henry Heller, Metropolitan R. C., New York; 8:50.
 Intermediate double sculls—Duluth Boat club; 7:47.
 Senior quarter mile dash, single sculls—W. M. Hoover, Duluth B. C.; 1:03.
 Intermediate four oared shells—Duluth B. C.; 7:07½.
 Senior four oared shells—Duluth B. C.; 6:52½.
 Junior eight oared shells—Duluth B. C.; 5:55.
 Senior eight oared shells—Duluth B. C.; 5:30¾.
 Senior international four oared shells—Duluth B. C.; 6:14½.
 Senior quadruple shells—Duluth B. C.; 5:45½.
 Championship senior single sculls—Robert Dibble, Don R. C., Toronto; 7:27¾.
 Intermediate eight oared shells—Duluth B. C.; 5:34½.
 Senior single sculls—Waldo Smith, New York Athletic club; 7:35½.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA.

The twenty-sixth annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta association took place on the Schuylkill river, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6, 1915, over a mile course. Winners and time:
 Junior single sculls—W. Hannegan, New York A. C.; 7:00½.
 Junior four oared gigs—Malta R. C., Philadelphia; 6:01½.
 Senior single sculls, 140 lb. class—Wm. H. Hart, Metropolitan R. C., New York; no time.

Senior single sculls—John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; 6:12.
 Intermediate single sculls—E. G. Shmidheiser, Undine B. C., Philadelphia; 6:27.
 Senior quadruple sculls—Philadelphia Barge club; 5:35.
 Junior double sculls—Pennsylvania Barge club; 6:00%.
 Intermediate four oared gigs—Wahneta B. C., Flushing, L. I.; 5:50.
 Association single sculls—Henry Heller, Metropolitan R. C.; 6:19%.
 Senior four oared shells, 140 lb. class—Ariel A. C., Baltimore; 6:00.
 Junior quadruple sculls—Metropolitan R. C.; 5:35.
 Junior eight oared shells—Potomac B. C., Washington, D. C.; 5:17.
 Intermediate double sculls—Potomac B. C.; 5:56%.
 Senior double sculls—Vesper B. C.; no time.
 Senior double sculls, 140 lb. class—Malta B. C.; 5:57%.
 Senior eight oared shells—Vesper B. C.; 5:13.

NEW YORK REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the New York Rowing association took place on the Harlem river course May 31, 1915. Winners:
 Junior single sculls—E. E. Farnam, Metropolitan R. C.; 7:11%.
 Intermediate single sculls—J. Jaros, First Bohemian B. C.; 7:04%.
 Senior double sculls—Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; 6:32%.
 Junior double sculls—New York A. C.; no time taken.
 Intermediate quadruple sculls—Malta B. C., Philadelphia; 7:19%.
 Association single sculls—Leo Scharfe, Arundel B. C., Baltimore; 9:01%.
 Senior four shells—University Barge club, Philadelphia; 8:21%.
 Junior eight shells—Columbia university; 5:50%.
 Senior single sculls—J. B. Kelly, Vesper B. C.; 6:46.
 Junior four gig—Nassau B. C.; 6:43%.
 Junior quadruple sculls—Metropolitan R. C.; no time taken.
 Senior four barge—Rosedale B. C., Hoboken; 6:53%.
 Senior quadruple sculls—New York A. C.; 6:15%.

AMERICAN HENLEY.

The thirteenth annual regatta of the American Rowing association took place on the Schuylkill river course of 1 mile 550 yards at Philadelphia, Pa., May 22, 1915. Winners and time:
 Junior collegiate eight oared shells—University of Pennsylvania; 6:41%.
 First four oared sculls—Philadelphia Barge club; 7:13.
 First four oared shells—University Barge club, Philadelphia; 7:41%.
 First single sculls—John R. Kelly, Vesper Boat club, Philadelphia; 7:52%.
 Second single sculls—Arthur Osman, Syracuse university; 8:22%.
 First double sculls—Vesper Boat club, Philadelphia; 7:52%.
 First eight oared shells—University of Pennsylvania junior crew; 6:41%.
 Freshman eight oared shells—Syracuse university; 6:50%.
 Special four oared shells for U. S. navy cup—Undine Barge club, Philadelphia; 7:14%.

NORTHWESTERN INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

The annual northwestern international rowing regatta was held on Bay St. Louis at Duluth, Minn., July 23-24, 1915. Following were the winners and time in the principal events:
 Junior eights—Minnesota Boat club, St. Paul; 6:34.
 Junior single scull shells—Horak, Duluth Boat club; 9:25.
 Lapstreak fours—Duluth crew No. 1; 6:26.

Senior fours—Duluth Boat club; 7:04%.
 Senior double sculls—Duluth Boat club; 7:39%.
 Senior eights (1¼ miles)—Duluth crew No. 3; 7:18.
 Senior single sculls—W. O. Hoover, Duluth; 9:01%.
 Junior double shells—Duluth Boat club; 9:02.
 Junior fours—Duluth Boat club; 8:08.

CENTRAL STATES REGATTA.

In the annual regatta of the Central States Amateur Rowing association held at Quincy, Ill., July 3-5, 1915, the Central Rowing club of St. Louis was first with 21 points. The Lincoln Park club of Chicago was second with 16 points and the Mound City club of St. Louis third with 13 points.

SCHUYLKILL NAVY REGATTA.

In the second annual regatta of the Schuylkill Navy, held at Philadelphia, June 19, 1915, the Vesper Boat club took first honors with 28 points. The Malta club was second with 14 points. Undine third with 12 points and University Barge fourth with 10 points.

CANADIAN HENLEY.

The wartime regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held on the Royal Canadian Henley course at St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 6-7, 1915. Toronto oarsmen taking first honors in all the events but one. Winners:
 Working boat fours—London Rowing club.
 140-lb. fours, maidens—Dons, Toronto; 9:49%.
 Junior singles—Harry Dibble, Dons, Toronto; 10:30%.
 Junior fours—Argonauts, Toronto; 9:07.
 140-lb. eights, primary—Argonauts; 6:51.
 140-lb. special eights—Argonauts; 6:45%.
 Junior doubles—Dons; 11:44%.
 Junior doubles—Argonauts; 9:46.
 Junior singles—Robert Dibble, Dons; 10:23%.
 Intermediate singles—E. N. Harcourt, Argonauts; 10:31.
 Senior fours—Argonauts; 9:19%.
 Intermediate fours—Argonauts; 9:23.
 Junior eights—Argonauts; 6:34%.
 Senior eights—Argonauts; 6:28.
 Intermediate doubles—Dons; 10:14%.

BRITISH HENLEY.

On account of the war the British Henley races were omitted in 1915.

HARVARD VS. ANNAPOLIS.

In an eight oared boat race over the Severn river course of 1 5-16 miles at Annapolis, Md., April 24, the Harvard crew defeated the Naval academy crew by three lengths. Time, 6:52.

PENNSYLVANIA VS. ANNAPOLIS.

The University of Pennsylvania eight defeated the first Navy eight at Annapolis, Md., May 1, by more than three lengths in 7:16. The Pennsylvania junior eight defeated the Navy second eight in 7:21, while the fourth class eight defeated the Pennsylvania freshman eight in 7:33. The races were over the Henley course of 1 5-16 miles on the Severn river.

YALE-CORNELL-PRINCETON.

In a triangular eight-oared race over the two mile course on Lake Carnegie, Princeton, N. J., May 15, 1915, Yale defeated Cornell by five feet, with Princeton two and three-quarters lengths behind Cornell. The time was: Yale, 9:09%; Cornell, 9:10%; Princeton, 9:21%. In the freshman race for eights Cornell won, with Yale second and Princeton third.

HARVARD VS. CORNELL.

The annual Harvard-Cornell university and freshman rowing races took place May 22, 1915, over the two mile course on Lake Cayuga at Ithaca, N. Y. The Harvard university eight defeated Cornell's university eight by half a length in 10:41%, while the Cornell freshman eight defeated the Harvard freshman eight by one and one-half lengths in 10:52.

YALE VS. PENNSYLVANIA.

Under very unfavorable weather conditions Yale won both the varsity and the junior eight

oared shell events from the University of Pennsylvania over a course of 1 mile 650 yards on the Schuylkill river April 3, 1915. The time in the varsity race was 7:56 and in the junior 7:58. Yale won by about two lengths in each event. It was snowing and blowing hard and the temperature was near the freezing point on the days the contest took place.

PRINCETON-COLUMBIA-PENNSYLVANIA.

Princeton university won a three cornered eight oared shell race over a course of 1½ miles on Lake Carnegie, Princeton, N. J., May 8, 1915, finishing a length and a half ahead of Columbia, which in turn was only two feet ahead of Pennsylvania. No time was taken for the race. Pennsylvania's freshman eight defeated the Princeton freshmen by two lengths.

ROWING RECORDS.

- ¼ mile—*57, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1901.
- ½ mile—*2:08½, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1893.
- 1 mile—4:28, single scull, straightaway, James Stansbury, with tide, Thames river, England, July 11, 1896; *4:48, single scull, straightaway, Rupert Guinness, Thames river, England, 1893.
- 2 miles—*9:18, eight oars, straightaway, Cornell freshmen, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 26, 1903.
- 3 miles—*14:27½, eight oars, straightaway, Cornell varsity, New London, Conn., June 25, 1891.
- 4 miles—*18:53½, straightaway, eight oars, Cornell university, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 2, 1901.

*Performance by amateurs.

SWIMMING AND DIVING.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The National Amateur Athletic union's championship swimming contests in 1915 resulted as follows:

- 150 yard swim, back stroke—Won by Harry J. Hebner, I. A. C., in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 24. Time, 1:54.
- 500 yard swim—Won by Harry J. Hebner, I. A. C., in New York, N. Y., March 26. Time, 6:21½.
- 220 yard swim—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., in Boston, Mass., March 27. Time, 2:26½.
- Fancy diving—Won by Arthur McAlleen, Jr., New York A. C. in New York, N. Y., April 8.
- 50 yard swim—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., in Chicago, Ill., April 14. Time, :24½.
- 200 yard swim, breast stroke—Won by Michael McDermott, I. A. C., in Chicago, April 14. Time, 2:43.
- 100 yard swim—Won by A. C. Rathel, I. A. C., in Chicago, April 15. Time, :54½ (new record).
- 400 yard relay race—Won by I. A. C. (Rathel, Vosburgh, P. McGillivray, Heber), in Chicago, April 15. Time, 3:45½ (new record).
- Water polo—Won by Illinois Athletic club team in Chicago, April 16. Score, 5 to 2.
- The Illinois Athletic club won the National A. A. U. indoor swimming championship of 1915 by a score of 55 to 28 for the New York Athletic club and 13 for the Chicago Athletic association.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Swimmers from the Central association won the Panama-Pacific indoor championship at San Francisco, Cal., July 13, 1915, with a total of thirty-four points. The Hawaiian association was second with twenty-eight points and the Pacific association was third with twenty-five points.

A. A. U. OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The outdoor swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic union were decided at San Francisco, Cal., in connection with the Panama-Pacific exposition in July, 1915. Ludwig Langer of the Los Angeles Athletic club won the quarter mile, half mile and the mile and several other events in fast time. Burt Goodwin of the New York Athletic club won the three mile open tidal water race.

RIVER SWIMS.

Chauncey Heath won a five mile swimming race in the Mississippi river at St. Louis, Mo., July 25, 1915, in 43:38.

Tom Horlicks won a six mile swimming race in the Ohio river at Cincinnati, O., Aug. 14, in 55:35.

Herman Laubis won the annual ten mile swim in the Missouri river at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6, in 1:36:05.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

- 25 yards—1:11.3, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
- 40 yards—1:18½, A. C. Rathel (U. S.).
- 50 yards—2:23, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
- 75 yards—3:38½, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.) and Robert Small (U. S.).
- 100 yards—5:53½, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
- 110 yards—1:02½, H. Heber (U. S.).
- 120 yards—1:08½, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
- 150 yards—1:31½, H. Heber (U. S.).
- 200 yards—2:07½, H. Heber (U. S.).
- 220 yards—2:21, H. Heber (U. S.).
- 300 yards—3:26½, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
- 440 yards—5:19, B. Kieran (Aus.).
- 880 yards—11:19½, B. Kieran (Aus.).
- 1 mile—23:16½, B. Kieran (Aus.).
- 2 miles—54:54, George Read (Aus.).

AMERICAN SWIMMING RECORDS.

- 25 yards—1:11.3, Duke Kahanamoku.
- 40 yards—1:19, A. C. Rathel, I. A. C.
- 50 yards—2:23.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
- 75 yards—3:38.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
- 100 yards—5:54½, A. C. Rathel, I. A. C.
- 120 yards—1:08, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
- 200 yards—2:07, H. Heber, I. A. C.
- 220 yards—2:21, H. Heber, I. A. C.
- 250 yards—2:53½, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
- 300 yards—3:26½, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
- 440 yards—5:23½, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
- 500 yards—6:15½, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
- 880 yards—11:14½, H. J. Hebner, I. A. C.
- 1 mile—23:40½, C. M. Daniels, N. Y. A. C.
- 100 yards on back—1:15½, H. J. Handy, I. A. C.
- 100 yards, breast stroke—1:17½, H. J. Handy, I. A. C.
- 150 yards, back stroke—1:50½, H. J. Hebner, I. A. C.
- 160 yards, relay—1:17, I. A. C. team (P. McGillivray, A. C. Rathel, R. B. Foster, H. J. Hebner).
- 200 yards, breast stroke—2:38½, Michael McDermott, C. A. A.
- 500 yards, relay—5:03½, I. A. C. team (Perry McGillivray, William Vosburgh, R. E. Frizelle, H. J. Handy).
- 400 yards, relay—3:45½, I. A. C. team (A. C. Rathel, Perry McGillivray, William Vosburgh, H. Heber).
- 500 yards, relay—4:52½, I. A. C. team (A. C. Rathel, Perry McGillivray, H. Heber, T. W. Winans, R. Foster).
- Plunge for distance (1 minute time limit)—80 feet, S. B. Willis, Pennsylvania.
- Under water swim—320 feet, E. P. Swatek, I. A. C.

FLY AND BAIT CASTING.

[Compiled by Fred N. Peet, 1424 Wells street, Chicago, Ill.]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

Following are the records made under the rules of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs:

- All round championship fly and bait casting—Stanley Forbes, 73 demerits, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12-15, 1915.
- Salmon casting—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (rod 15 feet), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
- Long distance fly—Walter D. Mansfield, 134 feet (rod unlimited), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15, 1915.
- Long distance fly—H. C. Golscher, 116 feet (5 ounce rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12, 1915.
- Dry fly delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 7-30%, Racine, Wis., Aug. 15, 1907.

Distance and accuracy at buoys 50, 55 and 60 feet—T. A. Forsythe, 99 13-15%, Chicago, Aug. 18, 1910.
 Dry fly accuracy at buoys 20, 27½, 35, 42½, 50 feet—F. Kleinfeldt, 99 10-15% (5 ounce rod), Chicago, Sept. 6, 1914.
 ½ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 feet—C. G. Chatt, 99 6-10%, Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.
 ¾ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 65, 70, 75 and 80 feet—William Stanley, 99 6-10%, Chicago, Sept. 6, 1914.
 ½ ounce long distance bait—B. F. Fliegel, 222 feet, 1 inch (average 5 casts), Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.
 ½ ounce long distance bait—B. F. Fliegel, 177 feet 5 inches (average 5 casts), Chicago, Sept. 5, 1914.
 ¾ ounce long distance bait casting, longest cast—B. F. Fliegel, 234 feet 5 inches, Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.
 ½ ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Oscar Lane, 240 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14, 1915.
 ¾ ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Fred N. Peet, 153 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
 Two handed surf casting, 2¼ ounce—F. B. Rice, 269½ feet, New York, Aug. 21, 1909.

AMERICAN RECORDS.

Salmon casting (world record)—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (45 foot rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
 Switch fly casting—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet, Central park, New York, 1887.
 Long distance fly casting (heavy rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 134 feet; rod 11 feet, 10 ounces; San Francisco, 1915.
 Long distance fly casting—(5 ounce rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 129 feet 6 inches; San Francisco, 1902.
 Dry fly casting for delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 5-15%, at Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 3, 1906.
 Long distance bait casting, ¼ ounce, longest cast—B. F. Fliegel, 193 feet 4 inches, Chicago, Sept. 5, 1914.
 Long distance bait, ¼ ounce, longest cast—B. F. Fliegel, 234 feet 5 inches, Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.

ICE SKATING.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS (1915).

INDOOR.

Place and date—Cleveland, O., Jan. 29-30.
 ¾ mile—Won by Ben O'Sicky, Cleveland, O. Time, :39½.
 ¾ mile—Won by Russell L. Wheeler, Montreal, Quebec, Time, 2:01½.
 1 mile—Won by Wheeler, Montreal, Time, 2:48½.
 ¾ mile—Won by Wheeler, Montreal, Time, :53.
 ½ mile—Won by Wheeler, Montreal, Time, 1:18½.
 ¼ miles—Won by Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, Time, 3:20½.

OUTDOOR.

Place and date—Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 2-4, 1915.
 220 yards—Won by E. C. Horton, Saranac Lake, Time, :20½.
 ½ mile—Won by R. L. Wheeler, Montreal, Time, 1:25.
 3 miles—Won by A. J. O'Sicky, Cleveland, Time, 9:52.
 440 yards—Won by Wheeler, Montreal, Time, :41½.
 200 yard hurdles—Won by Edmund Horton, Saranac Lake, Time, :23½.
 1 mile—Won by H. Cody, Toronto, Ont. Time, 2:58½.
 2 miles—Won by Wheeler, Montreal, Time, 6:10.

OFFICIAL RATING.

The official rating of the skaters taking part in the international races was as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Pts.
Russell Wheeler, Montreal.....	7	2	1	260
B. O'Sicky, Cleveland.....	1	2	2	90
A. O'Sicky, Cleveland.....	1	2	1	80
H. Cody, Toronto.....	1	2	1	80
Charles Fisher, Milwaukee.....	1	0	4	70
Fred Robson, Toronto.....	0	2	1	50

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Pts.
J. Hoernig, Cleveland.....	0	2	0	40
E. Horton, Saranac Lake.....	1	0	0	30
E. Roe, Toronto.....	0	0	1	10
A. Hennessey, Saranac Lake.....	0	0	1	10

Officers International Skating Association—President, Allen I. Blanchard, Chicago, Ill.; first vice-president, Cornelius Fellowes, New York, N. Y.; second vice-president, James A. Taylor, Montreal; third vice-president, W. T. Richardson, Boston, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, John Harding, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; board of control, Julian Fitzgerald, Chicago; Louis Rubinstein, Montreal; B. J. Woods, Boston; D. H. Slayback, Verona Lake, N. J.; Harry L. Wells, Newburgh, N. Y.

CURLING.

NORTHWESTERN BONSPIEL.

In the Northwestern Curling association's annual bonspiel held in Duluth, Minn., and ending Jan. 23, 1915, the international event for the Louis W. Hill trophy was won by Canada. G. B. Reedal of Phillips, Wis., won the grand aggregate event by winning the most games in the four open events. He took the St. Paul Jobbers' event by defeating Miller of Superior, 13 to 7. In the finals of the Minneapolis Curling club event E. N. Whyte of Duluth defeated R. D. Bradley of the same city. The Rooney rink of Hibbing won the state championship emblem by defeating the Lennont rink of Virginia, Minn., and Rochon and Carson of Winnipeg took the Patrick-Duluth trophy. The Western Curling club event was won by the McNabb rink of Grand Rapids, Mich., by the tossup of a coin with the McLeod rink of Minneapolis. R. J. MacLeod of Duluth, Minn., is president of the Northwestern Curling association and G. B. Reedal of Phillips, Wis., is first vice-president. The 1916 bonspiel will take place in Duluth.

GOLF.

NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The national open golf championship of the United States in 1915, played for on the links of the Baltusrol Golf club at Short Hills, N. J., June 15-18, was won by Jerome D. Travers, amateur of the Upper Montclair (N. J.) Country club, with a score of 297. Thomas L. McNamara of Boston was second with 298. Record of the events:

1894—Willie Dunn (New York), St. Andrew's links, won by 2 up.
 1895—H. Rawlins (Newport), Newport links, 173.
 1896—James Foulis (Chicago), Shinnecock Hills, 152.
 1897—Joe Floyd (Essex) Wheaton links, 162.
 1898—Fred Hord (Washington Park), Myopia links, 323.
 1899—W. Smith (Midlothian), Baltimore links, 315.
 1900—H. Vardon (Ganton, England), Wheaton links, 313.
 1901—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield, Mass.), Myopia links, 331.
 1902—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Garden City links, 307.
 1903—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Baltusrol links, 307.
 1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Glen View, 303.
 1905—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Myopia links, 314.
 1906—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Onwentsia links, 295.
 1907—Alec Ross (Brae Burn), Philadelphia Cricket club, 302.
 1908—Fred McLeod (Midlothian), Myopia Hunt club, 322.
 1909—George Sargent (Hyde Manor), Englewood (N. J.) links, 290.
 1910—Alexander Smith (Wykagyl), Philadelphia Cricket club, 298.
 1911—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Chicago Golf club, 308.
 1912—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Buffalo Country club, 294.

- 1913—Francis Oulmet (Woodland), Brookline Country club, 304.
 1914—Walter C. Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Midlothian Country club, 290.
 1915—Jerome D. Travers (Montclair, N. J.), Baltusrol Country club, 297.

GOLF LINKS.

Golf is played on specially prepared courses from three to five miles around laid out on open ground, preferably undulating, with short grass, but having natural obstacles, such as walls, holes, ruts and ditches. If these are not present artificial obstacles, or "hazards," are introduced by hollowing out the earth in places or raising embankments between the holes. Of these there are usually eighteen, the distance between them being from 100 to 500 yards, according to the character of the land. The holes are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and each is surrounded by a space about forty feet in diameter on which the ground is leveled and the grass is cut short. This is the "putting green."

WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Thomas L. McNamara, Boston professional, won the western open golf championship on the Glen Oak links at Chicago Aug. 18-19, 1915, with a score of 304. Alec Cunningham of Wheeling, W. Va., was second with 306 and George Sargent of Washington, D. C., third with 307. Championship record to date:

- 1899—Will Smith (Midlothian), Glen View.
 1900—No championship meet held.
 1901—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Midlothian, 160.
 1902—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield), Euclid, 299.
 1903—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Milwaukee, 318 (72 holes).
 1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Kent Country (Grand Rapids, Mich.), 304.
 1905—Arthur Smith (Columbus, O.), Cincinnati, 278.
 1907—Robert Simpson (Omaha), Hinsdale, Ill., 307.
 1908—Willie Anderson (Onwentsia), St. Louis, 299.
 1909—Willie Anderson (St. Louis), Chicago, 288.
 1910—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Chicago, 151 (36 holes).
 1911—Robert Simpson (Kenosha), Grand Rapids, 146 (36 holes).
 1912—MacDonald Smith (Del Monte, Cal.), Idlewild, Chicago, 299.
 1913—John J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Memphis, 295.
 1914—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Interlachen, Minneapolis, 293.
 1915—Thomas L. McNamara (Boston), Glen Oak, Chicago, 304.

PANAMA-PACIFIC OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Walter Hagen of the Rochester (N. Y.) Country club won the Panama-Pacific open golf championship on the links of the San Francisco Golf and Country club May 2-3, 1915, getting a cash prize of \$1,000. His score for 72 holes was 286. John Black, professional, of Oakland, Cal., was second with 294.

Charles Evans of Chicago and Harry K. B. Davis of San Francisco, amateurs, tied for third place with 297. In a playoff over nine holes Evans won, 37 to 39, thus securing the trophy for the best amateur score.

AMERICAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the annual tournament for the national amateur golf championship of America held on the links of the Country club at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 28-Sept. 4, 1915, Robert A. Gardner of the Hinsdale club, Chicago, won. He defeated John G. Anderson of the Siwanoy club, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 5 up and 4 to play, in the final match of thirty-six holes. Record of event to date:

- 1894—At Newport, R. I.—W. G. Lawrence, Newport, medal play, 188.
 1895—At Newport Golf club—C. B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf club, won.
 1896—At Shinnecock Hills Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 163.
 1897—At Chicago Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 177.

- 1898—At Morris County, N. J.—F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, won. Low score in qualifying round, J. H. Choate, Jr., Stockbridge, 175.
 1899—At Onwentsia—H. M. Harriman, Meadowbrook, won.* Low score in qualifying round, C. B. Macdonald, Chicago, 168.
 1900—At Garden City—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 166.
 1901—At Atlantic City—W. J. Travis won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 157.
 1902—At Glen View, Ill.—L. N. James, Glen View, won. Low score in qualifying round, G. A. Ormiston, Pittsburgh, and W. J. Travis tied at 79, the latter winning the playoff.
 1903—At Nassau, L. I.—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. All match play.
 1904—At Short Hills, N. J.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor Country club, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. C. Egan, 242 for 54 holes.
 1905—At Wheaton, Ill.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor, won. Low score in qualifying round, Dr. D. P. Fredericks, 155 for 36 holes.
 1906—At Englewood, N. J.—Eben M. Byers of Pittsburgh won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 152 for 36 holes.
 1907—At Cleveland, O.—Jerome D. Travers of Mont Clair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 146 for 36 holes.
 1908—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Mont Clair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Walter J. Travis, 153 for 36 holes.
 1909—At Chicago Golf club—Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., Thomas M. Sherman and Robert A. Gardner tied with 151 for 36 holes. Evans won the playoff.
 1910—At Brookline, Mass.—W. C. Fownes, Pittsburgh, won. Low score in qualifying round, Fred Herreshoff, Ekwanok, 152 for 36 holes.
 1911—At Rye, N. Y.—Harold H. Hilton, England, won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold H. Hilton, 150 for 36 holes.
 1912—At Chicago Golf club—Jerome D. Travers of Mont Clair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold Hilton and Charles Evans, Jr., 152; in playoff, eighteen holes, Evans won, 72 to 75.
 1913—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Mont Clair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., 148 for 36 holes.
 1914—At Manchester, Vt.—Francis Oulmet of Boston won. Low score in qualifying round, Rae G. Gorton and W. C. Fownes, 144 for 36 holes.
 1915—At Detroit, Mich.—Robert A. Gardner of Chicago won. Low score in qualifying round, Dudley Mudge of St. Paul, 152 for 36 holes.

WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Charles Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater (Chicago) Golf club, won the championship in the seventeenth annual tournament of the Western Golf association on the links of the Mayfield Country club at Cleveland, O., July 19-24, 1915, by defeating James D. Standish, Jr., of Detroit Country club, in the final match, 7 up and 5 to play. Championship record to date:

- 1899—David E. Forgan (Onwentsia), Glen View, 6 up.
 1900—William Waller (Onwentsia), Lake Forest, 1 up.
 1901—Phelps B. Hoyt (Glen View), Midlothian, 6 up.
 1902—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 1 up.
 1903—Walter E. Egan (Exmoor), Cleveland, 1 up.
 1904—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Highland Park, 6 up, 5 to play.
 1905—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Glen View, 3 up, 2 to play.
 1906—D. E. Sawyer (Wheaton), Glen Echo, 5 up, 4 to play.
 1907—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 5 up, 4 to play.
 1908—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Rock Island, 6 up, 5 to play.
 1909—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Flossmoor, 1 up.
 1910—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Minikahda, 2 up, 1 to play.

- 1911—Albert Secrel (Riverside), Detroit, 8 up, 7 to play.
 1912—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Denver, 1 up.
 1913—Warren K. Wood (Homewood), Homewood, 4 up, 3 to play.
 1914—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Grand Rapids, 11 up, 9 to play.
 1915—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Cleveland, O., 7 up, 5 to play.

PANAMA-PACIFIC AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Harry K. B. Davis of the Presidio Golf club, San Francisco, won the Panama-Pacific International exposition amateur golf championship in the tournament held on the links of the San Francisco Golf and Country club, San Francisco, Cal., April 19-25, 1915. His opponent in the final match was Heinrich Schmidt of Oakland, Cal., whom he defeated 1 up. Chick Evans of Chicago was the winner of the qualifying round.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia won the women's golf championship of the United States Sept. 11, 1915, on the links of the Onwentsia club at Lake Forest, Ill., by defeating in the final round Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Shirley Park, England, 3 up and 2 to play. Record of event to date:

- 1895—Beatrice Hoyt, on Meadowbrook Country club links.
 1896—Beatrice Hoyt, Morris Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
 1897—Beatrice Hoyt, Essex Country club, 5 up, 4 to play.
 1898—Beatrice Hoyt, Ardsey club, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1899—Ruth Underhill, Philadelphia Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
 1900—Frances Griscorn, Shinnecock Hills, 6 up, 4 to play.
 1901—Genevieve Hecker, Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1902—Genevieve Hecker, Brookline, 4 up, 3 to play.
 1903—Bessie Anthony, Chicago Golf club, 7 up, 6 to play.
 1904—Georgeanna Bishop, Philadelphia, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1905—Pauline Mackay, Oakley Country club, 1 up.
 1906—Harriet S. Curtis, Brae Burn Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
 1907—Margaret Curtis, Midlothian, 7 up, 6 to play.
 1908—Catherine C. Harley, Fall River, 6 up, 5 to play.
 1909—Dorothy Campbell (North Berwick, Scotland), Merion Cricket club, 3 up, 1 to play.
 1910—Dorothy Campbell (Hamilton, Ont.), Homewood Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
 1911—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1912—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Essex Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
 1913—Gladys Ravenscroft (Bromborough club, England), Wilmington (Del.) Country club, 2 up.
 1914—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, Nassau Country club, 1 up.
 1915—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck (Philadelphia), Onwentsia club, 3 up and 2 to play.

WOMEN'S WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal of the Ravisloe Country club, Chicago, won the thirteenth annual championship of the Women's Western Golf association on the links of the Midlothian Country club, Chicago, Aug. 23-27, 1915. She defeated Mrs. Harry D. Hammond of Indianapolis, champion in 1914, by 4 up and 3 to play in the eighteen hole final. Record of event:

- 1901—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 3 up, 1 to play.
 1902—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 1 up.
 1903—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Exmoor, 3 up, 2 to play.
 1904—Miss Frances Everett (Exmoor), Glen View, 1 up.
 1905—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Homewood, 4 up, 2 to play.

- 1906—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Exmoor, 1 up.
 1907—Miss Lillian French (Windsor), Midlothian, 1 up.
 1908—Mrs. W. Frances Anderson (Hinsdale), St. Louis Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
 1909—Miss Vida Llewellyn (LaGrange), Homewood, 6 up, 5 to play.
 1910—Mrs. Thurston Harris (Westward Ho), Skokie, 3 up, 2 to play.
 1911—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Midlothian, 3 up, 2 to play.
 1912—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Hinsdale, 1 up.
 1913—Miss Myra Helmer (Midlothian), Memphis, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1914—Mrs. Harry D. Hammond (Highland, Indianapolis), Hinsdale, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1915—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Ravisloe), Midlothian, 4 up, 3 to play.

OLYMPIC CUP.

The Chicago District Golf association team, composed of Ned Sawyer, E. H. Bankard, W. Rautenbush and Don Edwards, won the Olympic golf trophy on the links of the Maywood Country club at Cleveland, O., July 17, 1915, with a total score of 651. The California team, with a score of 655, was second. Winners of event to date:

- 1905—At Chicago, Western Pa. A., 655.
 1906—At St. Louis, Western G. A., 635.
 1907—At Cleveland, Metropolitan G. A., 641.
 1908—At Rock Island, Western G. A., 632.
 1909—At Chicago, Western G. A., 623.
 1910—At Minneapolis, Western G. A., 615.
 1911—At Detroit, Western G. A., 606.
 1912—At Chicago, Western G. A., 622.
 1913—At Chicago, Western G. A., 628.
 1914—At Grand Rapids, Chicago Dist. G. A., 628.
 1915—At Cleveland, Chicago Dist. G. A., 651.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

- | Year. | Winner. | Runner up. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1886—H. Hutchinson..... | Henry Lamb..... | 7 and 6 |
| 1887—H. Hutchinson..... | John Ball, Jr..... | 1 hole |
| 1888—J. Ball, Jr..... | J. E. Laidlay..... | 5 and 4 |
| 1889—J. E. Laidlay..... | L. W. Balfour..... | 2 and 1 |
| 1890—J. Ball, Jr..... | J. E. Laidlay..... | 4 and 3 |
| 1891—J. E. Laidlay..... | H. H. Hilton..... | 1 hole |
| 1892—J. Ball, Jr..... | H. H. Hilton..... | 3 and 1 |
| 1893—Peter Anderson..... | J. E. Laidlay..... | 1 hole |
| 1894—J. Ball, Jr..... | S. M. Ferguson..... | 1 hole |
| 1895—L. B. Melville..... | J. Ball, Jr..... | *1 hole |
| 1896—F. G. Tait..... | H. H. Hilton..... | 8 and 7 |
| 1897—A. T. Allan..... | J. Robb..... | 4 and 2 |
| 1898—F. G. Tait..... | S. M. Ferguson..... | 7 and 5 |
| 1899—J. Ball, Jr..... | F. G. Tait..... | *1 hole |
| 1900—H. H. Hilton..... | J. Robb..... | 8 and 7 |
| 1901—H. H. Hilton..... | J. L. Low..... | 1 hole |
| 1902—C. Hutchings..... | S. H. Fry..... | 1 up |
| 1903—R. Maxwell..... | H. Hutchinson..... | 6 and 5 |
| 1904—W. J. Travis..... | E. Blackwell..... | 4 and 3 |
| 1905—A. G. Barry..... | Hon. O. Scott..... | 3 and 2 |
| 1906—James Robb..... | C. C. Lengen..... | 4 and 3 |
| 1907—J. Ball, Jr..... | A. Palmer..... | 6 and 4 |
| 1908—E. A. Lassen..... | H. F. Taylor..... | 7 and 6 |
| 1909—R. Maxwell..... | C. K. Hutchinson..... | 1 hole |
| 1910—John Ball..... | C. Aylmer..... | 10 and 9 |
| 1911—H. H. Hilton..... | E. A. Lassen..... | 4 and 3 |
| 1912—John Ball..... | H. A. Mitchell..... | 1 hole |
| 1913—H. H. Hilton..... | R. Harris..... | 6 and 5 |
| 1914—J. L. C. Jenkins..... | C. L. Hezlet..... | 3 and 2 |
| 1915—No contest on account of war. | | |

*After a tie.

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

- 1890—John Ball, Jr.* (R. L. G. C.), Prestwick, 164.
 1891—H. Kirkcaldy (St. Andrew's), at Andrew's, 166.
 1892—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, *305.
 1893—W. Auchterlonie (St. Andrew's), Prestwick, 322.
 1894—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), Sandwich, 325.
 1895—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), St. Andrew's, 322.
 1896—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Muirfield, 316.
 1897—*H. H. Hilton (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, 305.
 1898—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Prestwick, 307.

- 1899—H. Vardon (Ganton), Sandwich, 310.
 1900—J. H. Taylor (Richmond), St. Andrew's, 309.
 1901—James Braid (Romford), Muirfield, 309.
 1902—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield), Hoylake, 307.
 1903—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield).
 1904—J. White (Sunningdale), Sandwich, 296.
 1905—Jas. Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrew's, 318.
 1906—James Braid (Walton Heath), Muirfield, 300.
 1907—Arnaud Massey (France), Hoylake, 317.
 1908—James Braid (Walton Heath), Prestwick, 291.
 1909—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Sandwich, 295.
 1910—James Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrew's, 299.
 1911—H. Vardon (South Herts), Sandwich, 303.
 1912—Edw. Ray (Ganton), Muirfield, 294.
 1913—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Hoylake, 304.
 1914—H. Vardon (South Herts), Prestwick, 306.
 1915—No contest on account of war.
 *Amateur. †Changed to 72 holes.

OTHER TOURNAMENT WINNERS (1915).

- Boston (women)—Miss Vera Ramsey.
 Central States—Will H. Diddel.
 Chicago District (amateur)—Donald Edwards.
 Chicago District (open)—James A. Donaldson.
 Chicago District (women)—Miss Laurie Kaiser.
 Craft W. Higgins Trophy—Los Angeles Country club.
 Eastern Intercollegiate (team)—Yale.
 Eastern Intercollegiate (individual)—F. R. Blossom, Yale.
 Eastern Interscholastic—Philip V. G. Carter.
 Metropolitan (junior)—Philip V. G. Carter.
 Metropolitan (open)—Gilbert Nichols.
 Metropolitan (women)—Miss Lillian B. Hyde.
 Middle Atlantic—J. C. Davidson.
 Pacific Northwest—H. Chandler Egan.
 Philadelphia (amateur)—Hugh L. Willoughby.
 Philadelphia (open)—Thomas McNamara.
 Philadelphia (women)—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow.
 Pinehurst (spring tournament)—Walter J. Travis.
 President's Cup (Manchester, Vt.)—M. R. Marston.
 President's Trophy (Pinehurst, S. C.)—Parker W. Whittemore.
 Southern—C. L. Dexter.
 Southern (women)—Miss Alexa Stirling.
 Tom Morris Memorial Trophy—Los Angeles Country club.
 Trans-Mississippi—Alden B. Swift.
 United North and South (amateur)—Fillmore K. Robeson.
 United North and South (women)—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow.
 Western (junior)—Dewitt Balch.
 Western Intercollegiate (team)—University of Illinois.
 Western Intercollegiate (individual)—John Simpson, University of Illinois.
 Women's Eastern Championship—Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck.

STATE CHAMPIONS (1915).

- Alabama—John C. Allison.
 California (amateur)—E. S. Armstrong.
 California (northern)—R. T. Hayne.
 California (open)—Charles Thomas.
 California (southern, men)—Hutton Martin.
 California (southern, women)—Mrs. Henry van Dyke.
 Connecticut (amateur)—Hamilton K. Kerr.
 Connecticut (open)—J. M. Barnes.
 District of Columbia—W. S. Reyburn.
 Florida (amateur)—James R. Hyde.
 Florida (open)—Thomas L. McNamara.
 Florida (women)—Miss Lillian B. Hyde.
 Indiana—John Simpson.
 Iowa—Arthur M. Bartlett.
 Kansas—T. B. Griffith.
 Kentucky—B. L. Eldredge.
 Massachusetts (amateur)—Francis Olmsted.
 Massachusetts (junior)—Fred J. Wright.
 Massachusetts (open)—Walter C. Hagen.
 Michigan—James D. Standish, Jr.
 Minnesota—Dudley Wade.
 Mississippi—W. E. Ware.
 Missouri—Cy Moore.
 Missouri (women)—Miss Grace Semple.
 Nebraska—John W. Redick.
 New Jersey—Maxwell R. Marston.

- North Dakota—John Reuter, Jr.
 Ohio—Holland Hubbard.
 Oklahoma—George Frederickson.
 Oregon—Rudolph Willhelm.
 Pennsylvania—Frank W. Dyer.
 Pennsylvania (open)—Thomas Anderson.
 Rhode Island—H. H. Kenworthy.
 Tennessee—Garner Watkins.
 Texas—George V. Rotan.
 The Carolinas—Louis Grimbail.
 West Virginia—Julius Pollock, Jr.
 Wisconsin—Richard P. Cavanagh.
 Wisconsin (women)—Miss Marjorie Miller.

TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual tournament to decide the national tennis championships of the United States took place at Forest Hills, N. Y., Aug. 31-Sept. 28, 1915. In the singles the title was taken by William M. Johnston of San Francisco, who defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin of the same city in the finals, 1-6, 6-0, 7-5, 10-3. The title in the doubles was won by William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin when in the challenge round they defeated Maurice E. Loughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

The preliminary matches in the doubles championship were played on the Onwentsia club courts at Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 10-14. On the first day William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, Pacific coast champions, defeated E. Norris Williams and Watson Washburn, eastern champions, 6-3, 6-3, 7-9, 6-4, 6-4. Aug. 13, Johnston and Griffin defeated George M. Church and Dean Mathey, northwestern champions, 8-10, 7-5, 8-6, 4-6, 7-5, while Walter T. Hayes and Ralph Burdick, western champions defeated B. M. Grant and Nat Thornton, southern champions, 6-1, 6-0, 7-5. On the following day Johnston and Griffin defeated Hayes and Burdick 6-2, 6-3, 6-2, entitling the Pacific coast team to meet McLoughlin and Bundy at Forest Hills in the challenge round for the championship, with the result already given.

NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONS IN SINGLES.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1881—R. D. Sears. | 1899—M. D. Whitman. |
| 1882—R. D. Sears. | 1900—M. D. Whitman. |
| 1883—R. D. Sears. | 1901—W. A. Larned. |
| 1884—R. D. Sears. | 1902—W. A. Larned. |
| 1885—R. D. Sears. | 1903—H. L. Doherty. |
| 1886—R. D. Sears. | 1904—H. Ward. |
| 1887—H. W. Slocum. | 1905—R. C. Wright. |
| 1888—H. W. Slocum. | 1906—W. J. Clothier. |
| 1889—H. W. Slocum. | 1907—W. A. Larned. |
| 1890—O. S. Campbell. | 1908—W. A. Larned. |
| 1891—O. S. Campbell. | 1909—W. A. Larned. |
| 1892—O. S. Campbell. | 1910—W. A. Larned. |
| 1893—R. D. Wrenn. | 1911—W. A. Larned. |
| 1894—R. D. Wrenn. | 1912—M. E. McLoughlin. |
| 1895—F. H. Hovey. | 1913—M. E. McLoughlin. |
| 1896—R. D. Wrenn. | 1914—R. N. Williams. |
| 1897—R. D. Wrenn. | 1915—W. M. Johnston. |
| 1898—M. D. Whitman. | |

EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The eastern tennis championships were decided at the twenty-fifth annual tournament of the Longwood Cricket club, Boston, Mass., July 26-Aug. 5, 1915. In the finals of the singles for the Longwood cup, emblematic of the championship, R. Norris Williams II. of Boston defeated N. W. Niles of the same city, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1. In the challenge match Williams was defeated by Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco by a score of 6-3, 6-3, 2-6, 6-2. The championship in doubles was won by Williams and William Washburn of New York, who defeated Irving C. Wright of Boston and W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, 3-6, 8-6, 6-3, 6-4.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The twenty-eighth annual western championship tennis tournament took place on the courts of the Onwentsia club at Lake Forest, Ill., July 31-Aug. 10, 1915. In the final of the men's singles George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., defeated Heath T. Byford of Chicago, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3, 6-1. In the challenge round Church defeated Alexander

Squair of Chicago, 7-5, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2. In the women's singles Miss Carrie B. Neely of Chicago defeated Miss Louise Pound of Lincoln, Neb., 6-3, 6-4. In the men's doubles Walter T. Hayes and Ralph N. Burdick, Chicago champions, won the final round by defeating Alexander Squair and Heath T. Byford, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 9-7. The women's doubles title was won by Miss Neely and Miss Pound, who defeated Mrs. Brewer and Miss Waldo, 2-6, 6-0, 6-2.

SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

E. C. Carter, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., won the singles championship and Bryan Grant and Nat Thornton, also, of Atlanta, the doubles championship in the southern tennis tourney, held in Atlanta and ending July 10, 1915. Carter's opponent in the final match was Esmond Phelps of New Orleans, La., while the losers in the finals of the doubles were Carleton Smith and Eston Mansfield of Atlanta.

PANAMA-PACIFIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Maurice E. McLoughlin, world's tennis champion in singles, won the final contest in singles for the Panama-Pacific tennis championship at San Francisco, Cal., July 17, 1915, by defeating William Johnston, 7-9, 4-6, 8-6, 6-2, 7-5. July 18 he met and defeated R. Norris Williams of Harvard, holder of the national title, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

In the women's singles final Miss Anita Meyers defeated Marjorie Wale, 6-4, 6-2.

In the finals in men's doubles William Johnston and John R. Strachan defeated Dean Mathew and G. M. Church, 6-2, 2-6, 7-5, 6-1.

PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONSHIP.

Clarence Griffin and William Johnston of San Francisco retained the Pacific coast doubles championship by defeating, July 5, 1915, at Long Beach, Cal., Nat Browne and Claude Wayne of Los Angeles, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

CENTRAL STATES TOURNAMENT.

In the eighth annual central states tennis tournament, held in St. Louis, Mo., July 4-17, 1915, Roland Hoerr won the singles championship by defeating Drummond Jones, 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1. In the doubles Jones and Hoerr defeated Paul Darrough and Eugene Monnett, 11-13, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

NORTHWESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The twenty-sixth annual tournament of the Northwestern Lawn Tennis association took place at Minneapolis, Minn., July 24-31, 1915. In the singles George M. Church of Princeton was the winner, defeating J. J. Armstrong of St. Paul, 6-2, 9-7, 1-6, 6-1. Miss Marguerite Davis of St. Paul won the women's singles, defeating Miss Alice Maxfield of Minneapolis, 6-2, 6-1. Mr. Armstrong and Miss Davis won the doubles from W. Burton and Miss Crosby, both of Minneapolis, 6-2, 6-3.

TRISTATE TOURNAMENT (BURLINGTON).

In the Illinois-Missouri-Iowa tennis tournament, held at Burlington, Iowa, and ending July 31, Musselman of Quincy, Ill., won the singles, defeating Stuart of Neponset, Ill., 6-0, 6-2, 6-1. Musselman and Hamilton won the men's doubles and Miss Pearl Newby of Burlington, Iowa, the women's singles.

SOUTHWESTERN TOURNAMENT.

J. B. Adone won the singles in the southwestern net tourney, held at Dallas, Tex., and ending July 31, 1915, by defeating G. Stacey of Austin, 8-6, 4-6, 7-5, 2-6, 6-3. Bradley Hogue and Paul McQuiston of Dallas took the doubles title by defeating Roland Hoerr of St. Louis and Evan Rees of Dallas, 6-3, 6-0, 3-6, 5-7, 6-3.

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE.

Roland Hoerr retained his title as singles tennis champion of the Missouri valley conference tournament by defeating at Lincoln, Neb., May 15, 1915 Harris Ellis of Nebraska, 6-0, 5-7, 6-1, 6-2. Hoerr and Hutt won the doubles title by defeating Ellis and Gardiner, 7-5, 0-6, 6-4, 7-5.

TRISTATE (CINCINNATI).

In the tristate tennis tournament held in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 11-20, 1915, Clarence Griffin of San Francisco won the championship in singles by defeating W. S. McElroy of Pittsburgh in the challenge round, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3. Miss Molla Bjurstedt in the challenge round of the women's singles defeated Miss Ruth Sanders of Cincinnati, 6-0, 6-4. In the final of the men's doubles Griffin and William M. Johnston of California defeated R. A. Holden and Trux Emerson of Cincinnati, 8-6, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4. In the women's doubles Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Carrie Neely of Chicago defeated Mrs. Malcolm McNeill, Jr., of Chicago and Miss Ruth Sanders of Cincinnati, 6-1, 6-0.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

R. Norris Williams of Harvard won the intercollegiate tennis singles championship on the courts of the Merion Cricket club at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1915, by defeating Leonard Beekman of Princeton in the final round, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2. In the doubles Williams and Richard H. Harte, Jr., of Harvard were victors in the final match, defeating their clubmates, C. C. Caner and L. H. Curtis, 1-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

NATIONAL.

The annual tournament for the women's tennis championship of the United States took place on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket club in Philadelphia, Pa., June 7-12, 1915. In the final match for the singles title Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway was the winner. She defeated Mrs. George Wightman of the Longwood Cricket club, Boston, Mass., 4-6, 6-2, 6-0. In the doubles the championship was won by Mrs. Wightman and Miss Eleonora Sears, who defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. George R. Chapman, 10-8, 6-2.

CENTRAL WEST TOURNAMENT.

In the central west tennis tournament for women, held in Kansas City, Mo., June 23-26, 1915, the singles title went to Miss Katherine Voorhees of Evanston, Ill., who defeated in the final match Miss Louise Pound of Chicago, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4. The doubles title was taken by Miss Pound and Miss Carrie B. Neely of Chicago, who defeated Miss Voorhees and Miss Lyl Hayes of Kansas City, Mo., 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

MISSOURI VALLEY TOURNAMENT.

Miss Katherine Voorhees of Evanston, Ill., won the women's Missouri valley tennis championship for women from Mrs. W. W. Yager at Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 3, by a score of 7-5, 6-4.

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway won the women's metropolitan singles tennis championship at Forest Hills, N. Y., May 14, 1915, by defeating Mrs. Barger Wallach of New York, 6-3, 6-1.

INDOOR TENNIS.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

The annual national indoor tennis tournament of 1915 took place on the courts of the 7th regiment armory in New York, N. Y., Feb. 12-22, 1915. In the singles G. F. Touchard won the championship by defeating A. M. Lovibond in the finals, 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.

In the doubles the championship was won by G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn, who defeated Karl Behr and T. R. Pell in the final round, 7-5, 3-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway won the women's national indoor tennis championship in New York, N. Y., March 19, 1915, by defeating Miss Marie Wagner, the title holder, 6-4, 6-4. Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. S. F. Weaver won the doubles by defeating Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin, 3-6, 8-6, 6-2.

LONGWOOD TOURNAMENT.

R. Norris Williams II. of Philadelphia defeated Harry C. Johnson of Boston in the final match of the indoor tournament of the Longwood club

March 28, 1915, by a score of 6-1, 6-2, 8-6. In the doubles the final match was won by Williams and Johnson, who defeated N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney of Boston, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

COURT TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the national court tennis tournament held in Boston, Mass., April 5-9, 1915, to decide the championship in singles, Joshua Crane of Boston defeated George S. Derby of the same city in the finals, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1. In the challenge match, played April 11, Jay Gould of New York, representing the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, retained the championship by defeating Crane, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2. It was the ninth time that Mr. Gould had won the title.

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn won the national title in court tennis doubles for the fourth consecutive time at a tournament held in Philadelphia and ending April 17, 1915, by defeating Joshua Crane and G. R. Fearing in the final match, 6-1, 0-6, 1-6, 6-1, 6-3.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

Jay Gould of Lakewood, N. J., amateur, won the open professional court tennis championship of the world in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16-18, 1914, by defeating George F. Covey of England, the professional title holder, seven sets to one. There was no contest in 1915. Record of professional court tennis championship of the world since 1871:

1871-1885—G. Lambert, England.
1885-1890—Tom Pettit, America.
1890-1895—C. Sanders, England.
1895-1905—Peter Latham, England.
1905-1907—C. J. Fairs, England.
1907-1908—Peter Latham, England.
1908-1912—C. J. Fairs, England.
1912-1914—George F. Covey, England.
1914—Jay Gould, America.

CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIP.

The sixth annual clay court tennis championship tournament of the United States took place at the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Athletic club June 26-July 5, 1915. R. N. Williams won the men's singles by defeating George M. Church of Princeton, 7-5, 6-3, 2-6, 6-6. In the final match of the doubles George M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburne, 6-3, 6-3. In the final of the women's singles Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. G. W. Wightman, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3. In the mixed doubles Mrs. Wightman and H. C. Johnston defeated Miss Clare Cassel and Percy Siverd, 6-2, 6-0.

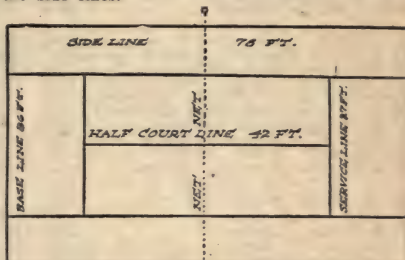
SQUASH TENNIS.

Eric S. Winston of the Harvard Squash club won the championship title of the National Squash Tennis association in New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1915, by defeating his clubmate, Louis du Pont, 15-4, 15-2 and 15-3.

DAVIS CHALLENGE CUP.

The Davis international tennis challenge cup was taken from the United States by Australia as the result of the games played in 1914. Owing to the war there was no contest for the trophy in 1915.

The net is extended across the middle, or 39 feet from each end. The height of the net is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the posts and 3 feet at the center, the posts standing three feet outside the side lines. The lines at the ends of the court parallel with the net are the base lines, while parallel with the base lines, but only 21 feet from the net, are the service lines. Half way between the side lines is the half court line dividing the space on each side of the net into the right and left courts. For a double court the base lines are 36 feet long, the side lines being each $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet outside the interior side lines and parallel to them. The net posts in this case also must be three feet outside the side lines.



Lines of single and double court.

The best way to lay out a tennis court is to start with the lines for a single court, as they are included in those for a double court. First measure a base line of 27 feet parallel with the net and 39 feet from it. Then take a tape or other measure and extend it 39 feet from one of the base lines and at right angles to it. Take a second measure of 47 feet 5 inches and extend it from the other end of the base line to the outer end of the side (39 foot) line. This will make one corner of the court on one side of the net, or a right-angled triangle of which the base is 27 feet, the side 39 feet and the diagonal or hypotenuse 47 feet 5 inches. The other angles can be made in the same way. To make a double court simply prolong the base line 4 feet 6 inches in each direction and join the four points to get the side lines.

CHECKERS.

Hugh Henderson of Pittsburgh, Pa., won the national checker championship at the biennial tournament of the American Checker association held in Chicago Jan. 11-13, 1915. His opponent in the final round was Alfred Jordan of London, world's champion. Newell Banks of Detroit and Louis Ginsberg of New York tied for third place after playing eight draws.

E. H. Gréne of Kansas City is president and Prof. H. C. Hartshorn of Chicago secre-

RECORD OF DAVIS CHALLENGE CUP CONTESTS.

Year.	Played at—	Holder.	Challenger.	Winner.	Score.
1900—	Longwood C. C., Boston.....	America.....	British Isles.....	America.....	3-0
1902—	Crescent A. C., New York.....	America.....	British Isles.....	America.....	3-2
1903—	Longwood C. C., Boston.....	America.....	British Isles.....	British Isles.....	4-1
1904—	Wimbledon, England.....	British Isles.....	Belgium.....	British Isles.....	5-0
1905—	Wimbledon, England.....	British Isles.....	America.....	British Isles.....	5-0
1906—	Wimbledon, England.....	British Isles.....	America.....	British Isles.....	5-0
1907—	Wimbledon, England.....	British Isles.....	Australasia.....	Australasia.....	3-2
1908—	Melbourne, Australia.....	Australasia.....	America.....	Australasia.....	3-2
1909—	Sydney, Australia.....	Australasia.....	America.....	Australasia.....	5-0
1911—	Christchurch, New Zealand.....	Australasia.....	America.....	Australasia.....	5-0
1912—	Melbourne, Australia.....	Australasia.....	British Isles.....	British Isles.....	3-2
1913—	Wimbledon, England.....	England.....	America.....	America.....	3-2
1914—	Forest Hills, N. Y.....	America.....	Australasia.....	Australasia.....	3-2

LAWN TENNIS COURTS.

For a single handed game between two players a tennis court is 78 feet long and 27 feet wide.

tary-treasurer of the association. The next championship tournament will be held in Pittsburgh in 1917.

BOWLING.

The leading winners in the fifteenth annual tournament of the American Bowling congress, held in Peoria, Ill., March 9-30, 1915, were:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.

Team and city.	Score.	Prize.
Barry-Ketteler K. C., Chicago.....	2,907	\$600
New Hazens, New Haven.....	2,892	255
Liebers G. Medals, Indianapolis.....	2,848	450
Bucktails, South Bend.....	2,847	400
Storz, Omaha, Neb.....	2,841	350
Bob Plummers, St. Louis.....	2,833	300
Flor de Knispels, St. Paul.....	2,825	275
Falls Citys, Louisville.....	2,824	250
Hermann's Regulars, Kenosha.....	2,818	225
Brucks No. 1, Chicago.....	2,817	200

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

H. Allen-R. Allen, Detroit.....	1,297	330
E. Kelly-A. Toemmel, Chicago.....	1,281	258
D. Maloney-J. Nolte, Elizabeth, N. J.....	1,281	258
W. Hartley-M. Lindsey, New Haven.....	1,270	210
H. Felsenthal-D. Williams, Chicago.....	1,257	185
F. Kurleman-C. Brinkman, Cincinnati.....	1,245	160
J. Genal-W. Suenkel, Oshkosh.....	1,242	140
A. Tojut-A. Huettner, Chicago.....	1,239	130
M. Remias-F. Kafora, Chicago.....	1,237	120
B. Weinold-W. Matthes, Chicago.....	1,233	110

SINGLES.

W. H. Pierce, Pueblo, Col.....	711	200
W. Cook, Philadelphia.....	697	180
H. Grotjahn, Chicago.....	696	160
F. Mamle, St. Paul.....	675	130
J. Lellinger, Chicago.....	671	110
P. Wilson, Chicago.....	671	110
J. Foerster, Chicago.....	670	90
A. N. Embien, Wheeling.....	665	80
J. Barton, Cincinnati.....	664	68
W. Suenkel, Oshkosh.....	664	68

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.**Five-Man Teams.**

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1901—Standards, Chicago.....	2,720
1902—Fidelias, New York.....	2,732
1903—O'Learys, Chicago.....	2,819
1904—Ansons, Chicago.....	2,737
1905—Gunthers No. 2, Chicago.....	2,795
1906—Centurys No. 1, Chicago.....	2,794
1907—Furniture Citys, Grand Rapids.....	2,775
1908—Bonds, Columbus, O.....	2,927
1909—Lipmans, Chicago.....	2,962
1910—Cosmos, Chicago.....	2,880
1911—Flenners, Chicago.....	2,924
1912—Brunswick All Stars, New York.....	2,904
1913—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul.....	3,006
1914—Monko club, New Haven.....	2,944
1915—Barry-Ketteler, Chicago.....	2,907

Two-Man Teams.

1901—Voorhees-Starr, New York.....	1,203
1902—McLean-Steers, Chicago.....	1,237
1903—Collins-Seibach, Columbus.....	1,227
1904—Kraus-Spies, Washington.....	1,194
1905—Stretch-Rolfe, Chicago.....	1,213
1906—Hamilton-Huey, Philadelphia.....	1,264
1907—Richter-Bigley, Louisville.....	1,164
1908—Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago.....	1,254
1909—Schwoegler brothers, Madison, Wis.....	1,304
1910—Dalker-Wetterman, Cincinnati.....	1,231
1911—Hartley-Seiler, East Liverpool, O.....	1,246
1912—Owen-Sutton, Louisville, Ky.....	1,259
1913—Schultz-Koster, Newark, N. J.....	1,291
1914—Negley-Van Ness, Newark.....	1,245
1915—Allen-Allen, Detroit.....	1,297

Singles.

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago.....	648
1902—Fred Strong, Chicago.....	649
1903—David A. Jones, Milwaukee.....	683
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis.....	647
1905—O. Anderson, St. Paul.....	651
1906—Frank T. Favour, Oshkosh.....	669
1907—M. Levey, Indianapolis.....	624
1908—A. Wengler, Chicago.....	699
1909—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.....	691
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit.....	705
1911—J. Blouin, Chicago.....	681
1912—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.....	679
1913—F. Peterson, Columbus, O.....	693
1914—Wm. Miller, Detroit.....	675
1915—W. H. Pierce, Pueblo, Col.....	711

All Events (9 Games).

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago.....	1,736
1902—John Koster, New York.....	1,841
1903—Fred Strong, Chicago.....	1,896
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis.....	1,804
1905—J. G. Reilly, Chicago.....	1,791
1906—J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis.....	1,794
1907—Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids.....	1,767
1908—R. Crabe, East Liverpool, O.....	1,910
1909—James Blouin, Chicago.....	1,909
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit.....	1,961
1911—James Smith, Buffalo.....	1,919
1912—P. Sutton, Louisville.....	1,842
1913—E. Herrmann, Cleveland.....	1,972
1914—Wm. Miller, Detroit.....	1,897
1915—Mattie Faetz, Chicago.....	1,876

NATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Leading winners in the ninth annual tournament of the National Bowling association held in New York, N. Y., April 5-13, 1915:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.

Team and city.	Score.	Prize.
Auranas, New York.....	2,993	\$200
Rosedales, New York.....	2,917	175
Atlantics, Brooklyn.....	2,917	160
Metropolitan No. 1, N. Y.....	2,916	140
Manetos, Philadelphia.....	2,879	125
Barneys, Schenectady.....	2,876	105
Melrose, New York.....	2,874	90
National Turnverein No. 1, Newark.....	2,873	80
Roseville A. A., Newark.....	2,850	70

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

Walter-Smith, Rutherford, N. J.....	1,232	125
Spinella-Spinella, New York.....	1,216	100
Dunbar-Wilson, New York.....	1,206	85
Riddell-Horton, New York.....	1,202	75
Klingelhof-Clute, New York.....	1,200	70

SINGLES.

Name and city.	Score.	Prize.
George Newman, New York.....	675	\$85
F. Kramer, New York.....	657	70
H. Chickering, New York.....	648	65
Leo Lucke, Brooklyn.....	639	55
Theo. Smith, Philadelphia.....	638	50

ALL EVENTS.

Thomas J. Scannell, New York.....	1,935	30
H. Horton, New York.....	1,854	25
S. Roberts, New York.....	1,848	20
F. Clinch, New York.....	1,824	15
E. E. Wood, Newark, N. J.....	1,819	12

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.**Five-Man Teams.**

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1907—Corinthians, New York.....	2,814
1908—Brunswicks, New York.....	2,893
1909—Corinthians No. 8, New York.....	2,899
1910—Chalmers, Detroit.....	2,917
1911—Bonds, Cleveland.....	2,969
1912—Grand Centrals, Rochester.....	2,997
1913—Bronx Centrals, New York.....	2,939
1914—Geneses, Rochester.....	3,035
1915—Auranas, New York.....	2,995

Two-Man Teams.

1907—Tuthill-Nelson, Brooklyn.....	1,220
1908—McGuirk-Grady, Paterson.....	1,318
1909—Satterthwaite-Rodgers, Philadelphia.....	1,298
1910—Burdine-Eckstein, Washington, D. C.....	1,305
1911—Kelsey-Johnson, New Haven, Conn.....	1,355
1912—Johnson-Lindsey, New Haven, Conn.....	1,301
1913—Smith-Riddell, New York.....	1,259
1914—Riddell-Horton, New York.....	1,333
1915—Walter-Smith, Rutherford, N. J.....	1,232

Singles.

1907—Frank Sauer, New York.....	657
1908—Fred Schwartz, Brooklyn.....	697
1909—E. Thompson, Brooklyn.....	699
1910—Tony Prio, Brooklyn.....	705
1911—Joseph West, London, Ont.....	694
1912—Leo Lucke, Brooklyn.....	699
1913—George Kumpf, Buffalo.....	712
1914—Harry Krause, Washington.....	678
1915—George Newman, New York.....	675

All Events.

1907—John J. Voorhies, Brooklyn.....	1,956
1908—W. L. Erdmann, Brooklyn.....	1,835
1909—Frank Hegeman, Brooklyn.....	1,908
1910—George Freeman, Newark, N. J.....	1,916
1911—George Bruat, Paterson, N. J.....	1,894

Year.	Score.
1911—George Bangart, Chicago.....	1,894
1912—M. Lindsey, New Haven.....	2,031
1913—James Smith, Brooklyn.....	1,928
1914—James Smith, Brooklyn.....	1,917
1915—Thomas J. Scannell, New York.....	1,935

INTERNATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The International Bowling association tournament of 1915 was held in Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 10-22. Summary of winners to date:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1903—Acmes, St. Paul.....	2,726
1904—Capitols, St. Paul.....	2,694
1905—Courts, St. Paul.....	2,820
1906—Capitols, St. Paul.....	2,746
1907—Pfisters, St. Paul.....	2,781
1908—Anheuser-Busch, St. Paul.....	2,789
1909—Doris, St. Paul.....	2,653
1910—Chalmers-Detroit, Chicago.....	2,760
1911—Capitols, St. Paul.....	2,849
1912—Americans, St. Paul.....	2,905
1913—Blatz, Chicago.....	2,916
1914—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul.....	2,910
1915—Doris, St. Paul.....	3,014

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

1903—Alness-Wooley, Minneapolis.....	1,213
1904—Hansen-Parker, Minneapolis.....	1,174
1905—Wooley-Garland, Minneapolis.....	1,277
1906—Gosewich-Mugglez, St. Paul.....	1,160
1907—Listy-Ferguson, Duluth.....	1,196
1908—Moshofsky-Hinderer, St. Paul.....	1,246
1909—Yost-Miller, St. Paul.....	1,195
1910—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul.....	1,243
1911—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul.....	1,308
1912—Lee-De Vos, Milwaukee.....	1,232
1913—Klaes-Klaes, Duluth.....	1,231
1914—Gibson-Robler, Winnipeg.....	1,253
1915—Tennyson-Newhouse, Minneapolis.....	1,265

SINGLES.

1903—Skorish, St. Paul.....	674
1904—Alness, Minneapolis.....	658
1905—Kampman, St. Paul.....	636
1906—G. Olson, Duluth.....	589
1906—Werner, Winona.....	589
1907—Wooley, Minneapolis.....	617
1908—Campbell, Duluth.....	622
1909—Dolan, Minneapolis.....	636
1910—Johnson, Minneapolis.....	618
1911—Con Sandblom, St. Paul.....	633
1912—F. L. Trainer, Sioux City.....	654
1913—Harry Steers, Chicago.....	671
1914—Victor Weber, Le Mars, Iowa.....	671
1915—H. Marino, Chicago.....	679

R. M. THOMPSON TROPHY.

The Olympic Athletic club of San Francisco won the ocean to ocean telegraphic bowling contest for the Col. Robert M. Thompson trophy, held April 24, 1915, with a score of 2,942. Scores of the other teams were: Illinois A. C., Chicago, 2,895; Cleveland A. C., Cleveland, 2,830; Seattle A. C., Seattle, 2,776; Pittsburgh A. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., 2,724; New York A. C., New York, 2,714; Montreal A. A., Montreal, 2,667; Crescent A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., 2,586; Columbus, Columbus, O., 2,581; Chicago A. A., 2,558; Multnomah A. A., Portland, Ore., 2,548; Denver A. C., Denver, Col., 2,544.

The teams were composed of five men each and each team bowled three games. The Cleveland A. C. and the Illinois A. C. of Chicago were previous winners.

BILLIARDS.

AMATEUR 18-2 CHAMPIONSHIP.

The annual national amateur 18-2 billiard tournament took place in Philadelphia, Pa., March 1-12, 1915. Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia was the victor with a clean score of six games won to none lost. The final standing of the contestants was as follows:

J. Mayer	W.	L.	H. R.	H. A.	G. A.
J. F. Poggenburg.....	6	0	118	20	15
J. W. Gardner.....	4	2	74	13	23-252
E. W. Gardner.....	3	3	75	14	23-237
C. Heddon.....	3	3	66	14	22-27
R. M. Lord.....	2	4	75	11	18-21
E. L. Milburn.....	2	4	63	11	21-24
C. Hustin.....	1	5	71	7	27-41

Until 1908 the amateur billiard championship was decided at the 14-2 balk line game of 300 points. In that year it was changed to the 18-2 game of 400 points now played. Following is the championship record since the tournaments were started:

1901—A. R. Townsend, New York.
1902—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair, N. J.
1903—W. P. Foss, Haverstraw, N. Y.
1904—J. F. Poggenburg, New York.
1905—C. F. Conklin, Chicago.
1906—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair.
1907—Calvin Demarest, Chicago.
1908—Calvin Demarest, Chicago.
1909—H. A. Wright, San Francisco.
1910—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair.
1911—J. F. Poggenburg, New York.
1912—Morris Brown, Brooklyn.
1913—Joseph Mayer, Brooklyn.
1914—Edward W. Gardner, New York.
1915—Joseph Mayer, Philadelphia.

THREE CUSHION BILLIARDS.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

In a tournament held in Chicago and ending March 31, 1915, for the world's championship at three cushion billiards George Moore of New York, N. Y., was the winner of the Brunswick diamond emblem and \$1,000 cash prize. At the end of the regular schedule March 26 the standing of the players was:

W. Huey, Chicago.....	W.	L.	B. G.	H. R.
J. Daly, New York.....	9	2	58	13
G. Moore, New York.....	9	2	59	12
A. De Oro, New York.....	6	5	62	6
C. Morin, Chicago.....	5	6	63	9
C. Ellis, Cleveland.....	5	6	61	11
J. Capron, St. Paul.....	5	6	60	8
A. Kleckhefer, Milwaukee.....	5	6	58	6
J. Hahman, Minneapolis.....	4	7	60	8
F. Eames, Denver.....	4	7	63	8
L. Jevne, Los Angeles.....	4	7	70	6
J. Lean, Chicago.....	1	10	55	7

In playing off the triple tie W. Huey and George Moore were the contestants in the final game, the New Yorker winning by 50 to 47. Third place in the tournament was taken by John Daly and fourth by Alfred De Oro.

HUEY VS. MOORE.

William Huey of Chicago won the three cushion billiard championship of the world by defeating George W. Moore Sept. 28-30, 1915, by a total score of 150 to 138 in a match played in blocks of 50 for three nights. The score by blocks was: 1st, Moore 50, Huey 40; 2d, Moore 40, Huey 60; 3d, Moore 48, Huey 50.

MOORE VS. DE ORO.

In a match for the three cushion billiard championship of the world, played in New York, N. Y., May 17, 1915, George Moore, holder of the title, defeated Alfred De Oro, challenger, by a total score of 150 to 144. Moore won the first block 50 to 49 and the second 50 to 42, giving him a lead of 9 points. De Oro took the last block 53 to 50, which left him 6 points behind on the match.

INTERSTATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Charles Ellis of Cleveland won the championship of the Interstate Three Cushion Billiard league by defeating August Kleckhefer of Milwaukee April 28-29, 1915, by a score of 100 to 85. The two were tied at the end of the regular schedule. The deciding contests were played one in Cleveland and one in Milwaukee, Kleckhefer winning the first 50 to 44 and Ellis the second 56 to 35.

WORLD'S RECORD HIGH RUN.

Charles Morin of Chicago made a high run of 18 in an intercity tournament three cushion billiard game with Frank Benson in St. Louis, Mo., May 20, 1915. It was accepted as a world's record, as the run of 18 made by Pierre Mampone in St. Louis in September, 1914, was made in an exhibition game.

18-2 HANDICAP EVENT.

William F. Hoppe won first prize in a handicap 18-2 balkline billiard tournament held in

New York city and ending Nov. 23, 1915. In the concluding match played with W. Cochran of Chicago Hoppe made a world's record run at this style of billiards of 308. Final standing:

Player.	W.	L.	Prize.	G. A.
Hoppe	5	0	\$1,000	32 36-77
Cochran	4	1	750	9 102-124
Sutton	3	2	600	12 66-152
Slagson	2	3	400	8 108-132
Yamada	1	4	350	11 1-119
Mayer	0	5	300	9 36-134

MOTORING.

By J. C. Burton of Motor Age.

With the nations of Europe in the clutch of Mars and the drivers of the old world piloting officers' cars at the front or serving in a more humble capacity in the trenches, automobile racing was confined exclusively to America during 1915, when twelve road contests and fourteen speedway events were held.

The feature of the 1915 contest season was the exceptionally large number of speedway races staged in which several world's records were established and for which a total of \$287,000 in prize money was offered. Before the advent of the new year there were but three speedways in this country—the 2.5 mile brick track at Indianapolis and the natural dirt courses at Sioux City and Tacoma, each of which had banked turns. During 1915, however, the following speedways were constructed and dedicated:

Chicago, two mile wooden track; Omaha, one mile wooden track; Des Moines, one mile wooden track; Minneapolis, two mile concrete track; Providence, one mile asphalt track, and New York, two mile wooden track. In addition, the dirt course at Tacoma was rebuilt with two by fours and covered with an asphaltum surface.

The first speedway race of the season was held at Indianapolis, where the fifth annual international sweepstakes was won by Ralph de Palma in a German Mercedes. His average for the 500 miles, 89.84 miles per hour, shattered all records for the Hoosier course.

Chicago dedicated its new speedway with a 500 mile motor Derby on June 26, when Dario Resta, one of the three foreign drivers to make an American invasion during the year, was crowned victor. At the wheel of a French Peugeot he established a new world's record for the distance, completing the five centuries in 5:07:26, an average of 97.58 miles per hour. In this contest the late Harry Grant, driving an English Sunbeam, covered the 500 miles without a single stop, finishing fifth at a speed of 94.3 miles per hour.

The second annual 300 mile Sioux City speedway race was run on July 3, Eddie Rickenbacher, the Maxwell driver, winning the event. Two days later, when the Omaha track was dedicated with a 300 mile contest, Rickenbacher repeated his victory.

Motors also sang their songs of hate and exhausts barked their defiance at Tacoma during the two-day Independence day holiday. Grover Ruckstell, at the wheel of a Mercer, taking the Montamathon July 4, and his teammate, Eddie Pullen, winning the Potlatch trophy the following day. At this same meet George Parsons, driving a Parsons Special, annexed first honors in the Intercity race, a contest for native son drivers of Washington.

After a four weeks' hiatus speedway racing was resumed Aug. 7, when Ralph Mulford, driving a Duesenberg, captured the 300 mile event at Des Moines and Dario Resta defeated Earl Cooper, Bob Burman and Barney Oldfield in a 100 mile challenge race on the Chicago track. The latter contest marked the crowding of 100 miles within 60 minutes for the first time in America, for the victor completed the century in 58:54, an average of 101.86 miles per hour.

The closest finish in the history of the sport was staged in the 500 mile race at Minneapolis Sept. 4, Earl Cooper, the Stutz driver, taking first money from his teammate, Gil Anderson,

by the eyelash margin of one-fourth of a second. The inaugural meet on the Providence speedway was held Sept. 18, when Bob Burman's Peugeot led the field home in a twenty-five mile dash and Eddie Rickenbacher was first to get the checkered flag in the feature event, a 100 mile race.

Father Knickerbocker had his first taste of speedway racing on Oct. 9, when the Sheepshead Bay track was opened with a 350 mile contest, which Gil Anderson won at the world's record speed of 102.56 miles per hour. As the season's finale a 100 mile invitation event was held at New York Nov. 2, when Dario Resta annexed first money and hung up a new average for the distance of 105.3 miles per hour.

In addition to the speedway contests twelve road races were run during 1915, but three of them were so local in character that they did not attract national attention. The road racing season opened in January at San Diego, where Earl Cooper won the Point Loma event, an added feature of the Panama-California exposition.

Two of the most famous of America's road racing classics, the Vanderbilt cup and the Grand Prize, were run over a course in the grounds of the Panama-Pacific exposition, San Francisco. Dario Resta, the Peugeot driver, was crowned with the laurel of victory in both events.

In the early spring Barney Oldfield, the veteran of all American drivers, captured two road races with his Maxwell, taking first honors at Tucson, Ariz., and Venice, Cal. Bob Burman, noted for his hard luck and failure to finish, shook his persistent jinx at Oklahoma City in April and won a road race there.

The annual Elgin road races held in August proved the best contests of this character as well as the fastest of the season. Each resulted in a Stutz triumph. Earl Cooper winning the Chicago Automobile club cup and Gil Anderson annexing the Elgin trophy. Cooper and Anderson each shattered the course record, the latter's average for 301.84 miles being 77.25 miles per hour.

Five drivers lost their lives during the 1915 season. Jack Callaghan was killed in practice for one of the California events; Billy Carson sustained fatal injuries in the Tacoma Montamathon; C. C. Cox plunged to his death when his car leaped off the Sioux City track; Joe Cooper was crushed under the Sebring Special at Des Moines, and Harry Grant, twice winner of the Vanderbilt cup, died as a result of burns suffered in practice for the New York speedway race.

There was no automobile competition of any kind across the Atlantic during the year just past. The French were too busy repelling German attacks to think of staging the Grand Prix, and Brooklands, the famous English speedway on which so many world's records have been established in the last decade, was converted into a camp for military aviators. Only three European drivers—Dario Resta, Jean Porporato and Noel von Raalte—were free to cross the ocean and participate in American races. Their invasion was most profitable, however, as Resta won approximately \$50,000 in purses, Porporato took \$11,000 at Chicago and Von Raalte added \$1,400 to his bank roll at Indianapolis.

With the exception of five 100 mile events there was very little dirt track racing during 1915, the meets of this nature being confined to exhibitions by the barnstorming troupes, which seceded from the American Automobile association and held their Mercurian fetes under the rules of a new organization, the International Motor Contest association. The winners of the 100 mile contests were: Cleveland, Eddie Hearne (Case); Columbus, Bill Endicott (Maxwell); Galesburg, Ill., Eddie O'Donnell (Duesenberg); Burlington, Iowa, Bob Burman (Peugeot) and Kalamazoo, Mich., Ralph de Palma (Stutz). De Palma also won seven races out of seven starts with his Stutz at a dirt track meet held in Saginaw, Mich., July 4.

There was only one hill climb of any importance during the year, the annual event at Uniontown, Pa., which was featured by the defeat of Ralph de Palma, driving a Mercedes, by an amateur pilot, C. W. Johnson, who took the free-for-all with a Packard.

Another amateur achievement worthy of note is the Chicago-New York record of E. C. Patterson, the Chicago sportsman, who in a nonmotor-stop run of 1,004 miles covered the distance in 35:43 with a Packard. The former record was 39:53, made by a Franklin car in 1907.

The name of E. G. Baker also should be placed on the roll of honor for 1915. Without a relief driver, Baker piloted a Stutz from San Diego to New York, 3,728.4 miles, in 11 days 7 hours and 15 minutes. Before this year all transcontinental records were made with two or more drivers alternating at the steering wheel.

GORDON BENNETT CUP.

Year.	Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1900—	Charron, Panhard, France.	351.00	9:09:39
1901—	Girardot, Panhard, France.	327.00	8:50:30
1902—	Edge, Napier, England.	383.00	10:42:00
1903—	Jenatzy, Mercedes, Germany.	386.00	8:36:00
1904—	Thery, Brasler, France.	350.00	5:40:03
1905—	Thery, Brasler, France.	342.00	7:02:42
1906—	Race discontinued.		

ELGIN TROPHY.

1910—	Mulford, Lozier, America.	305.20	4:52:29.84
1911—	Zengle, National, America.	305.20	4:35:39.08
1912—	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Ger-		
	many	254.00	3:42:20.00
1913—	Anderson, Stutz, America.	301.68	4:13:38.00
1914—	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Ger-		
	many	301.68	4:06:18.00
1915—	Anderson, Stutz, America.	301.84	3:54:25.00

AMERICAN SPEEDWAY RACING IN 1915.

Race.	Purse.	Distance.	Winning car and driver.	Average m. p. h.
Indianapolis, Ind., May 31.	\$50,000	500	Mercedes, Ralph de Palma.	89.84
Chicago, Ill., June 28.	54,000	500	Peugeot, Resta.	97.58
Sioux City, Iowa, July 3.	15,000	300	Maxwell, Rickenbacher.	74.70
Omaha, Neb., July 5.	15,000	302	Maxwell, Rickenbacher.	91.74
Tacoma Montamarathon, July 4.	5,500	250	Mercer, Ruckstell.	84.80
Tacoma, Potlatch, July 5.	3,500	200	Mercer, Pullen.	85.20
Tacoma, Intercity, July 5.	1,500	100	Parsons' Special, Parsons.	79.50
Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 7.	10,000	300	Duesenberg, Mulford.	87.00
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7.	5,000	100	Peugeot, Resta.	101.86
Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 4.	50,000	500	Stutz, Earl Cooper.	86.35
Providence, R. I., Sept. 18.	9,000	100	Maxwell, Rickenbacher.	67.11
Providence, R. I., Sept. 18.	1,000	25	Peugeot, Burman.	69.76
New York, Oct. 9.	50,000	350	Stutz, Anderson.	102.56
New York, Nov. 2.	12,500	100	Peugeot, Resta.	105.30

AMERICAN ROAD RACING IN 1915.

Race.	Distance.	Winning car and driver.	Average m. p. h.
Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 1.	102.00	Stutz, Clarke.	54.00
Point Loma, San Diego, Cal., Jan. 9.	305.82	Stutz, Earl Cooper.	65.35
B. P. O. E., Glendale, Cal., Feb. 3.	100.70	Duesenberg, O'Donnell.	47.81
Grand prize, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 27.	400.28	Peugeot, Resta.	57.50
Vanderbilt cup, San Francisco, March 6.	300.30	Peugeot, Resta.	67.20
Venice, Cal., March 17.	300.00	Maxwell, Oldfield.	68.50
Tucson, Ariz., March 20.	103.00	Maxwell, Oldfield.	67.29
Oklahoma City, Okla., April 20.	99.00	Overland, Foster.	47.30
Oklahoma City, Okla., April 26.	199.53	Peugeot, Burman.	67.98
Visalia, Cal., July 5.	150.00	Stevens-Duryea, Francis.	56.80
C. A. C. cup, Elgin, Ill., Aug. 20.	301.84	Stutz, Earl Cooper.	74.97
Elgin trophy, Elgin, Ill., Aug. 21.	301.84	Stutz, Anderson.	77.25

WORLD'S SPEED CLASSICS.

VANDERBILT CUP.

Year.	Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1904—	Heath, Panhard, France.	284.40	5:26:45
1905—	Henery, Darracq, France.	283.00	4:26:08
1906—	Wagner, Darracq, France.	297.10	4:50:10%
1908—	Robertson, Locomobile, Amer-		
	ica	258.60	4:00:48%
1909—	Grant, Alco, America.	278.08	4:25:42
1910—	Grant, Alco, America.	278.08	4:15:58
1911—	Mulford, Lozier, America.	291.38	3:56:00%
1912—	De Palma, Mercedes, Ger-		
	many	300.00	4:20:31
1914—	De Palma, Mercedes, Ger-		
	many	295.00	3:53:41
1915—	Resta, Peugeot, France.	300.30	4:27:37
No race in 1907 and 1913.			

AMERICAN GRAND PRIZE.

1908—	Wagner, Fiat, Italy.	402.08	6:10:31
1910—	Bruce-Brown, Benz, Germany.	415.20	6:03:05
1911—	Bruce-Brown, Fiat, Italy.	411.36	5:31:29
1912—	Bragg, Fiat, Italy.	409.00	5:59:27
1914—	Pullen, Mercer, America.	403.24	5:13:30
1915—	Resta, Peugeot, France.	400.28	7:07:57
No races in 1909 and 1913.			

FRENCH GRAND PRIZ.

1906—	Szisz, Renault, France.	774.00	12:14:05
1907—	Nazzaro, Fiat, Italy.	478.30	6:45:33
1908—	Lautenschlager, Mercedes,		
	Germany	478.30	6:55:43
1912—	Boillot, Peugeot, France.	556.00	13:58:02
1913—	Boillot, Peugeot, France.	300.00	6:07:00
1914	Lautenschlager, Mercedes,		
	Germany	467.00	7:08:18
No races in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1915.			

CHICAGO AUTOMOBILE CLUB CUP.

1913—	R. de Palma, Mercer, Amer-		
	ica	301.68	4:31:56.60
1914—	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Ger-		
	many	301.68	4:05:01.00
1915—	E. Cooper, Stutz, America.	301.84	4:01:52.00

INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY RACE.

1911—	Harron, Marmon, America.	500	6:42:08
1912—	Dawson, National, America.	500	6:21:06
1913—	Goux, Peugeot, France.	500	6:25:05
1914—	Thomas, Delage, France.	500	6:03:45
1915—	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany.	500	5:33:55

HOUR RECORDS.

The world's record for twenty-four hours is 1,581 miles 1,310 yards, an average pace of 65.9 miles an hour, made June 28-29, 1907, by S. F. Edge in a six cylinder Napier on the three and one-quarter mile cement track at Weybridge, England.

The circular track twenty-four hour record was raised to 1,253 miles by Patschke and Poole in a Stearns at Brighton Beach track, New York, Aug. 19-20, 1910. The former record was 1,196 miles, made by Patschke and Mulford in a Lozier in 1909.

An American competitive speedway twenty-four hour record was created at Los Angeles, where a flat covered 1,491 miles.

The one hour record was put at 107 miles 1,672 yards by a twelve cylinder Sunbeam on the English Brooklands track Oct. 11, 1913.

The twelve hour record was put at 1,078 miles 400 yards by the same car and on the same track on Oct. 11, 1913.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORD.

A record of 10 days 18 hours 12 minutes from New York to San Francisco was made Aug. 8-13, 1910, by L. L. Whitman, driving a four cylinder

Reo, the fastest trip ever made across the continent in a motor car. The record from San Francisco to New York is 15 days 12 hours, made in a Franklin in 1906 by Whitman.

AMERICAN SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1/4 mile.....	8.16.....	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Indianapolis.....	May 29, 1911
1/2 mile.....	16.60.....	Oldfield.....	Christie.....	Tacoma.....	July 5, 1915
1 kilometer.....	21.40.....	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Indianapolis.....	May 29, 1911
1 mile.....	31.60.....	Oldfield.....	Christie.....	Tacoma.....	July 5, 1915
2 miles.....	1:10.00.....	Oldfield.....	Christie.....	Tacoma.....	July 5, 1915
3 miles.....	1:54.83.....	Bragg.....	Flat.....	Los Angeles.....	May 5, 1912
5 miles.....	3:00.00.....	Orr.....	Maxwell.....	Omaha.....	July 5, 1915
10 miles.....	5:45.92.....	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
20 miles.....	11:24.67.....	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
50 miles.....	28:04.63.....	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
100 miles.....	56:57.72.....	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Nov. 2, 1915
150 miles.....	1:27:10.93.....	Anderson.....	Stutz.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
200 miles.....	1:56:21.40.....	Aitken.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
250 miles.....	2:26:24.70.....	Anderson.....	Stutz.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
300 miles.....	2:55:32.23.....	Anderson.....	Stutz.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
350 miles.....	3:24:42.00.....	Anderson.....	Stutz.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
400 miles.....	4:04:49.00.....	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	Chicago.....	June 26, 1915
450 miles.....	4:34:05.78.....	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	Chicago.....	June 26, 1915
500 miles.....	5:07:26.00.....	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	Chicago.....	June 26, 1915

STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

1 kilometer.....	15.88.....	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Daytona.....	April 23, 1911
1 mile.....	25.40.....	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Daytona.....	April 23, 1911
2 miles.....	51.28.....	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Daytona.....	April 23, 1911
5 miles.....	2:34.00.....	Hemery.....	Darracq.....	Daytona.....	Jan. 24, 1906
10 miles.....	5:14.40.....	Bruce-Brown.....	Benz.....	Daytona.....	Mar. 24, 1909
15 miles.....	10:00.00.....	Lancia.....	Fiat.....	Daytona.....	Jan. 29, 1906
20 miles.....	13:11.92.....	Burman.....	Buick Bug.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 30, 1911
50 miles.....	35:52.31.....	Burman.....	Buick Bug.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 28, 1911
100 miles.....	1:12:45.20.....	Bernin.....	Renault.....	Daytona.....	Mar. 6, 1908
150 miles.....	1:55:18.00.....	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
200 miles.....	2:34:12.00.....	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
250 miles.....	3:14:55.00.....	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
300 miles.....	3:53:33.50.....	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
81.65 miles.....	1:00:00.00.....	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 28, 1911
(Standing start)					
1 mile.....	40.53.....	Oldfield.....	Benz.....	Daytona.....	Mar. 16, 1910

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

1 mile.....	46.20.....	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Aug. 8, 1914
2 miles.....	1:32.60.....	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Aug. 8, 1914
3 miles.....	2:27.81.....	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	Cleveland, O.....	Sept. 14, 1912
4 miles.....	3:17.02.....	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	Cleveland, O.....	Sept. 14, 1912
5 miles.....	4:06.58.....	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	Cleveland, O.....	Sept. 14, 1912
10 miles.....	8:16.40.....	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
15 miles.....	12:23.20.....	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
20 miles.....	16:25.60.....	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
25 miles.....	20:28.80.....	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
50 miles.....	40:57.80.....	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
75 miles.....	1:08:56.00.....	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Galesburg, Ill.....	Oct. 22, 1914
100 miles.....	1:31:30.00.....	Alley.....	Duesenberg.....	Hamline, Minn.....	Oct. 24, 1914
150 miles.....	2:30:51.00.....	Wishart.....	Mercer.....	Columbus, O.....	Aug. 25, 1912
200 miles.....	3:21:48.00.....	Mulford.....	Mason Special.....	Columbus, O.....	July 4, 1913

TRAP SHOOTING.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

The sixteenth annual Grand American handicap shoot at inanimate targets took place in Grant park, Chicago, Aug. 16-20, 1915. Louis B. Clarke of Chicago won the handicap after shooting off a quadruple tie at 96 with M. E. Dewire, J. J. Randall and C. C. Hickman. Clarke won the shootoff with 20 straight from the 13 yard mark. Dewire shot from the same distance, while Randall and Hickman shot from the 19 yard mark. By agreement the four leaders divided the first prize, each getting \$664.10.

In a 200 target event for amateurs William S. Hoon of Jewell, Ia., was the winner with a score of 196, while in another preliminary event (for professional), 100 targets, 16 yards distance, Art Killam of St. Louis, Tom Marshall of Keithsburg, Ill., W. D. Stannard of Chicago and Lester German of Aberdeen, Md., tied for first money with 99 hits each. The preliminary handicap, 100 targets, 16 to 23 yards rise, was won by R. H. Morse of Chicago, who broke 95 targets, shooting from 13 yards. The national amateur championship was won by Charles Newcomb of Philadelphia, who broke 99 targets from

16 yards rise. The national amateur title at double targets was won by Guy V. Dering of Columbus, Wis., with a score of 91 in 100, shot from the 16 yard rise.

Grand American handicap winners to date:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1900—	R. O. Helkes.....	91	1908—	F. Harlow.....	92
1901—	E. C. Griffith.....	95	1909—	Fred Shattuck.....	96
1902—	C. W. Floyd.....	94	1910—	R. Thompson.....	100
1903—	M. Diefenderfer.....	94	1911—	Harvey Dixon.....	99
1904—	R. D. Gupitill.....	96	1912—	W. E. Phillips.....	96
1905—	R. R. Barber.....	99	1913—	M. S. Hootman.....	97
1906—	S. E. Rogers.....	94	1914—	W. Henderson.....	98
1907—	J. J. Blanks.....	96	1915—	Louis B. Clarke.....	96

Mr. Tom Marshall won the Grand American handicap in 1897-1899 at Elkwood Park, N. J.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The tenth annual amateur trap shooting tournament for the championship of America took place April 30-May 1, 1915, at the Travers island traps of the New York Athletic club. George L. Lyon of Durham, N. C., won the main event with a total score of 192. He also won first place in the preliminary shoot with a

score of 191. Philadelphia won the interclub team shoot with a score of 927. Champions since 1912:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1912—B. M. Higgins...	185	1914—Ralph L. Spotts...	188		
1913—C. H. Newcomb...	179	1915—Geo. L. Lyon...	192		

WESTERN HANDICAP.

The tenth annual Western handicap shooting tournament was held at St. Louis, Mo., June 14-17, 1915. The preliminary handicap was won by J. B. Goodbar of Memphis, Tenn., with 97 out of a possible 100. He shot from the 19 yard mark. The Western handicap was won by W. J. Raup of Portage, Wis., who with F. A. Snell of Carlinville, Ill., and G. L. Grubb of Wetmore, Kas., tied at 97 and was high gun in the shootoff. He tied the 20 yard mark.

Winners of the Western handicap to date:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1906—W. R. Crosby...	97	1911—William Ridley...	99		
1907—T. E. Graham...	99	1912—F. Campbell...	94		
1908—B. F. Elbert...	96	1913—C. A. Gunning...	100		
1909—F. H. Bailey...	97	1914—F. Schwalbe...	99		
1910—J. E. Dickey...	96	1915—W. J. Raup...	99		

SOUTHERN HANDICAP.

The tenth Southern handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Interstate association, took place at Memphis, Tenn., May 11-13, 1915. The handicap was won by W. H. Cochrane of Bristol, Tenn., who broke 97 out of 100 targets, shooting from the 19 yard mark. J. L. Chipley of Greenwood, S. C., shooting from the 18 yard mark, won the preliminary handicap with 92 breaks out of a possible 100.

Winners of Southern handicap to date:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1906—C. G. Spencer...	91	1911—W. T. Leslie...	94		
1907—G. S. McCarthy...	92	1912—Vassa Cate...	93		
1908—G. L. Lyon...	94	1913—J. T. Joerg...	93		
1909—S. L. Dodds...	94	1914—S. T. Day...	96		
1910—J. S. Young...	96	1915—W. H. Cochrane...	92		

PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP.

The tenth Pacific Coast handicap shoot took place at San Diego, Cal., July 8-10, 1915, under the auspices of the Interstate association. C. A. Julian of San Diego won the preliminary handicap with a score of 98 from the 18 yard mark. In the Pacific Coast handicap four men were tied at 98 and in the shootoff H. Pfirrmann of Los Angeles was the winner.

EASTERN HANDICAP.

Winners of the Eastern handicap:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1906—H. McMurche...	93	1911—H. L. David...	96		
1907—R. H. Bowser...	93	1912—C. D. Henline...	96		
1908—G. L. Lyon...	91	1913—G. M. Howell...	95		
1909—H. E. Smith...	98	1914—F. S. Wright...	97		
1910—C. H. Newcomb...	97				

WESTY HOGANS TOURNAMENT.

The annual Westy Hogs tournament took place at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 14-18, 1915. The amateur championship was won by Henry Powers of Atlantic City in the shootoff of a triple tie at 98 out of 100 with Woolfolk Henderson of Lexington Ky., and E. Hellyer, Jr., of Alexandria, Pa. Powers broke forty consecutive targets in the shootoff. New York won the team shoot with a score of 483 to 482 for Pennsylvania. Lester S. German made a new record for registered tournaments by scoring 499 breaks out of 500 targets. Woolfolk Henderson was high gun among the amateurs with a total of 493 breaks out of 500 targets.

STATE AMATEUR CHAMPIONS (1915).

Alabama—J. K. Warren.	Idaho—E. C. Grice.
Arizona—T. L. Eden.	Illinois—C. H. Ditto.
Arkansas—J. H. Noel.	Indiana—R. H. Bruns.
California—J. F. Coutts, Jr.	Iowa—J. R. Jahn.
Colorado—R. A. King.	Kansas—H. C. Hood.
Connecticut—C. V. n Stone.	Kentucky—W. H. Hall.
Delaware—A. B. Richardson.	Louisiana—J. a m e s E. Ribb.
Georgia—J. M. Barrett.	Maine—E. A. Randall.
	Maryland—E. W. Ford.

Minnesota—F. S. Novotny.	Oklahoma—J. A. Campbell.
Mississippi—J. A. Blunt.	Pennsylvania—C. H. Newcomb.
Missouri—D. J. Holland.	South Carolina—J. H. Staples.
Montana—C. L. Parsons.	South Dakota—A. J. French.
New Hampshire—E. Reed.	Tennessee—T. Hale.
Nebraska—H. J. Rehausen.	Texas—T. Bryant.
New Jersey—F. S. Tomlin.	Utah—C. H. Reilly, Jr.
New York—H. J. Pendergast.	Vermont—C. H. Burr.
North Carolina—W. J. Hefner.	Virginia—L. Richards.
North Dakota—J. W. Sturgeon.	Washington—E. J. Chingren.
Ohio—J. Rummell.	West Virginia—H. L. Smith.
Oregon—L. Rayburn.	Wisconsin—G. V. Der-ing.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

NATIONAL MATCHES.

Following were the results in the principal events at the tournament of the National Rifle association held at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 11-22, 1915:

Wimbledon cup, 1,000 yards, 20 shots—Won by Sergt. J. E. Jackson, 1st regiment, Iowa N. G.; score, 98 out of possible 100.

Marine corps match, 600, 1,000 yards—Won by Sergt. E. J. Blade, Co. G, 1st infantry, Minnesota N. G.; score, 197 in 200.

Rapid fire match, 200, 300 yards—Won by Sergt. J. Lienhard, U. S. marine corps.

President's match, 200 and 300 yards rapid fire, 600 and 1,000 yards slow—Won by Gunner Sergeant A. Hagen, U. S. marine corps; score, 247 out of 250.

National individual match, 10 shots rapid fire at 200 and 300 yards and 15 shots at 300, 600 and 1,000 yards slow fire—Won by Sergt. J. S. Stewart, Massachusetts N. G.; score, 315 in 325.

United service match—Won by national guard team; score, 2,228.

National team match, 10 shots rapid fire at 200 and 300 yards and 15 shots slow fire at 300, 600 and 1,000 yards. Standing of winning teams in each class and prizes follow:

CLASS A.

U. S. infantry, 3,646; national trophy, twelve medals and \$450.

U. S. marines, 3,643; twelve medals and \$350.

U. S. cavalry, 3,598; twelve medals and \$300.

Massachusetts, 3,587; twelve medals and \$250.

All of the other teams in class A received a bronze medal.

CLASS B.

Pennsylvania, 3,563; Hilton trophy, twelve medals and \$350.

Minnesota, 3,562; twelve medals and \$250.

Illinois, 3,559; twelve medals and \$225.

Wyoming, 3,540; twelve medals and \$200.

CLASS C.

Kentucky, 3,518; bronze soldier of Marathon, twelve medals and \$300.

North Carolina, 3,498; twelve medals and \$200.

New Mexico, 3,497; twelve medals and \$175.

Vermont, 3,493; twelve medals and \$150.

SEAGIRT TOURNAMENT.

The twenty fifth annual shooting tournament of the New Jersey and New York State Rifle associations took place at Seagirt, N. J., Sept. 9-18, 1915. Results in the principal events follow:

McAlpin trophy match, 200, 600, 1,000 yards—Won by New York; score, 1,107.

Interstate regimental match, 200, 600, 1,000 yards—Won by 71st New York; score, 818.

Remington expert match, 1,000 yards—Won by Fred H. Wells, New York; score, 73.

Swiss match, 500 yards—Won by Sergt. Andrew Hagen, U. S. M. C.; score, 14 bull's-eyes.

Gold individual rapid fire match, 200, 300 yards—Won by Walter H. Randle, U. S. M. C., after shootoff.

Cavalry team match, 200, 500 yards—Won by Troop C, 1st New Jersey; score, 448.

Cruikshank match, 200, 500, 600 yards—Won by 2d New Jersey; score, 581.

Seventy-first (N. Y.) regiment match, 300, 500, 600, 200 (rapid), 300 (rapid) yards—Won by United States marine corps team; score, 1,173.

Company team match, 200, 500 yards—Won by 1st corps Massachusetts cadets; score, 322.

Keller all-around match—Won by Paul Raymond of Connecticut; score, 97 points.

Rogers match, 600 yards—Won by Corporal R. N. Henshaw, U. S. M. C.; score, 98.

Nevada trophy match, 600, 900, 1,000 yards—Won by Sergt. Henry Austin, U. S. M. C.; score, 139.

Officers and inspectors' match, 600, 1,000 yards—Won by Maj. William B. Martin of New Jersey; score, 95.

Dryden trophy, 200, 600, 1,000 yards—Won by U. S. marine corps; score, 1,098.

All comers' expert match, 600 yards, 10 shots in 10 minutes—Won by Sergt. E. S. Mullahy, U. S. M. C.; score, 49.

Libbey trophy, 1,100 yards—Won by Capt. W. H. Richard of Westchester Gun club; score, 97.

Seagirt championship, 200, 600, 900, 1,200 yards—Won by Lieut. H. L. Smith, U. S. M. C.; score, 191.

PALMA TROPHY.

Owing to the European war, there was no contest for the Palma trophy in 1914 or 1915. Record of event to date:

Year.	Country.	Score.	Year.	Country.	Score.
1876—	United States.....	1876	1903—	United States.....	1,570
1877—	United States.....	3,334	1907—	United States.....	1,712
1880—	United States.....	1,292	1912—	United States.....	1,720
1901—	Canada	1,522	1913—	United States.....	1,714
1902—	Britain	1,447			

MILITARY SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

New Mexico Military Institute won the rifle shooting championship of the military schools of the United States in 1915, having won all its seven matches and concluding the series with a percentage of 96.7 for the grand aggregate. In the class B league the winner was the Morzan Park (Ill.) academy, the final record of which was 91.94 per cent of all the matches shot. The announcement of the result in both classes was made in Washington, D. C., March 6, 1915.

GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIP.

A. D. Rothrock, King's Mills, O., with a score of 499 points out of a possible 500, won the individual gallery rifle shooting championship of the United States in competition with sixty-nine leading small bore rifle men of the country, the National Rifle Association of America announced May 15, 1915.

REVOLVER SHOOTING.

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Winners in the United States Revolver association annual indoor championship tournament in 1915, as announced June 7, were as follows:

Target revolver, D. A. Atkinson, Pittsburgh, 475; target pistol, George Armstrong, Berkeley, Cal., 478; pocket revolver, J. H. Snook, Columbus, O., 214; novice match, G. E. Kimball, San Francisco, 237; police team match, Portland (Ore.) team, 776.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The national individual pistol match, shot at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 22, 1915, was won by Lieut. J. B. Garland 3d Infantry, Indiana N. G., with a score of 721 out of a possible 840. The course was 14 shots slow rifle at 50 and 75 yards, 14 shots timed fire, thirty seconds per score, at 50 and 25 yards, and 14 shots rapid at 15 and 25 yards. The prizes were a medal to the high twenty and cash prizes ranging from \$30 to \$5. Scores of first twenty follow:

1—Lieut. J. B. Garland, Indiana N. G.....	721
2—Lieut. H. L. Taylor, U. S. infantry.....	711
3—Corporal O. L. Dyer, U. S. infantry.....	707
4—Capt. C. K. Lamotte, U. S. infantry.....	706
5—A. P. Lane, N. Y. A. C.....	695
6—Lieut. W. H. Spencer, Missouri N. G.....	694
7—Q. M. Sergt. J. M. Thomas, U. S. cavalry.....	694
8—Lieut. F. H. Turner, North Dak. N. G.....	693

9—Sergt. H. E. Stadie, U. S. infantry.....	687
10—Sergt. C. Miller, U. S. cavalry.....	684
11—Capt. E. J. Bracken, U. S. infantry.....	682
12—Corporal J. F. Peal, U. S. infantry.....	677
13—Lieut. J. B. Johnson, U. S. cavalry.....	673
14—Capt. F. Parmley, Kansas N. G.....	664
15—Sergt. S. A. McKone, Kansas N. G.....	662
16—Capt. W. P. Whitlock, Ohio.....	662
17—Capt. O. F. Snyder, U. S. infantry.....	654
18—Private S. Peterson, Illinois N. G.....	653
19—Capt. E. F. Mynshower, Maryland N. G.....	652
20—Lieut. M. D. Snyder, Indiana N. G.....	643

ARCHERY.

[By Dr. Edward P. Weston, Chicago.]

NATIONAL MEETING.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the National Archery association was held in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1915. The men's championship is now won by the highest combined hits and scores of the double York round and double American round. The women's championship is won by the highest combined hits and scores of the double national round and the double Columbia round.

Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa., and Miss C. M. Wesson of Cotuit, Mass., a teacher at Bryn Mawr college, were the winners. Miss Wesson broke the Columbia round record, which had stood for nineteen years, making 144 hits—a perfect score—and 998 score.

The leading scores:

DOUBLE YORK ROUND.

	Hits.	Score.
Herman L. Walker, Chicago, Ill.....	152	666
George L. Nichols, Chicago, Ill.....	140	618
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.....	153	607
Dr. O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	144	604
James Duff, Jersey City, N. J.....	127	469

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.....	187	1,075
George L. Nichols, Chicago, Ill.....	170	1,032
James Duff, Jersey City, N. J.....	164	840
Herman L. Walker, Chicago, Ill.....	159	825
James S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	150	794

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND.

Miss C. M. Wesson, Cotuit, Mass.....	130	708
Miss Mary C. Williams, Chicago, Ill.....	98	418
Miss Mary L. Harlan, Chicago, Ill.....	80	326
Mrs. F. L. Wesson, Cotuit, Mass.....	57	227

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND.

Miss C. M. Wesson, Cotuit, Mass.....	144	998
Miss Mary C. Williams, Chicago, Ill.....	127	693
Miss Mary L. Harlan, Chicago, Ill.....	129	685
Miss Priscilla Williams, Chicago, Ill.....	92	496

The 1916 tournament will be held in Jersey City, N. J.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President—James Duff, 130 Zabarske street, Jersey City, N. J.
Vice-Presidents—H. L. Walker, Chicago, Ill.; William J. Holmes, Pittsburgh, Pa.; T. P. Bryant, Boston, Mass.
Secretary and Treasurer—Robert McNeill, Jersey City, N. J.
Executive Committee—The above officers with J. H. Pendry, Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. M. Mauser, Laury's Station, Pa., and T. T. Hare, Radnor, Pa.

SKI JUMPING.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

The tenth annual national tournament of the American Ski association took place at Duluth, Minn., Feb. 6 and 7, 1915, with the following results:

	AMATEUR CLASS.	Points.
1.	Sigurd Bergeson, Duluth, Minn.....	267
2.	John Gutterston, Beloit, Wis.....	259
3.	Sven Welhaven, Milwaukee, Wis.....	254½
4.	Fred Bruhn, Chicago, Ill.....	245½
5.	Arne Sletner, Chicago, Ill.....	245½
6.	Melvin Henriksen, Eau Claire, Wis.....	245
7.	Hans Hanson, Minneapolis, Minn.....	235
8.	Bert Hansen, Virginia, Minn.....	228½
9.	George Otteson, Chicago, Ill.....	226½
10.	Al Forti, Virginia, Minn.....	226

	Points.
11. Andreas Olson, Iola, Minn.....	224½
12. Ludwig Holby, Glenwood, Minn.....	216½
Longest Standing Jump—Melvin Henriksen, 121 feet.	

PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

1. Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.....	276¾
2. Henry Hall, Ishpeming Mich.....	271
3. Barney Riley, Blair, Wis.....	238½
4. John Evenson, Virginia, Minn.....	235
5. Nels Floan, Hibbing, Minn.....	226¼
6. John Brattlund, Ironwood, Mich.....	223½
7. Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.....	219¾
8. A. Henriksen, Duluth, Minn.....	217¾
9. S. Gustafson, Ironwood, Mich.....	215¾
10. A. Brattlund, Ironwood, Mich.....	215
11. Chris Overby, Duluth, Minn.....	195
Longest Standing Jump—H. Hall, Ishpeming, Mich., 126 feet.	

Officers of American Ski Association—President, N. A. Nelson, Stillwater, Minn.; vice-president, T. O. Raasen, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Axel Holter, Ashland, Wis.; treasurer, Charles Slagstad, Superior, Wis.

OTHER TOURNAMENTS.

In a ski tournament held at Mount Horeb, Wis., Jan. 23, 1915, Ragnar Omtvedt of Chicago was the winner in the professional class with jumps of 132 and 137 feet. Einar Jensen of Chicago led the amateurs with leaps of 120 and 116 feet.

Lars Haugen, professional, won a ski meet held at Lake Nagawicka, Wis., Feb. 21, 1915, with 284½ points to his credit. Hans Hansen of Chippewa won in the amateur class with 253 points.

LONGEST SKI JUMP.

Amble Omundsen, an amateur belonging to the University Ski club of Christiania, Norway, holds the record for the longest ski jump. It was made in a tournament held in Norway in 1915. The distance covered was 177 feet, or eleven feet more than the jump made by Ragnar Omtvedt, professional, at Ironwood, Mich., Feb. 16, 1913.

AERONAUTICS IN 1915.

AEROPLANING.

Many improvements in aeroplaning were made in 1915, but these were chiefly in the direction of making them more useful as engines of war. Their speed and carrying capacity were largely increased so that they could carry more men, bombs and machine guns. The French and Germans took the lead in building improved craft and probably the British were not far behind them. Naturally details were not revealed.

RECORDS FOR ALTITUDE.

The record for height attained by aeroplane is held by Heinrich Oelreich, a German aviator, who ascended from Leipzig, Germany, July 14, 1914, and reached a height of approximately 24,606 feet. The best American record is held by Capt. H. LeR. Muller of the 1st aeroplane corps, U. S. army, who, starting from a field at San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8, 1914, ascended to a height of 17,441 feet. Record of notable altitude flights: Georges Legagneux, Pau, France, Dec. 9, 1910, 10,499 feet.

Arch Hoxsey, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26, 1910, 11,474 feet (unofficial).

Capt. Felix, Etampes, France, Aug. 5, 1911, 11,330 feet.

Lincoln Beachey, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1911, 11,642 feet.

Roland G. Garros, Parame, France, Nov. 7, 1911, 13,943 feet.

Lieut. Blaschke, Vienna, June 29, 1912, 14,300 ft.

Roland G. Garros, Houlgate, Sept. 6, 1912, 16,076 feet.

Georges Legagneux, Villacoublay, Sept. 17, 1912, 17,831 feet.

Edmond Perreyon, Buc Aerodrome, France, March 11, 1913, 19,650 feet.

Georges Legagneux, St. Raphael, France, Dec. 27, 1913, 19,300 feet.

Theodore MacCauley, San Diego, Cal., Feb. 25, 1914, 12,120 feet.

Herr Linnekogel, Johannisthal, Germany, March 31, 1914, 20,564 feet.

Heinrich Oelreich, Leipzig, Germany, July 14, 1914, 24,606 feet.
De Lloyd Thompson, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6, 1914, 15,600 feet.
Capt. H. LeR. Muller, San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8, 1914, 17,441 feet.
H. G. Hawker, Hendon, England, June 5, 1915, 20,000 feet.

RECORD FOR ENDURANCE.

The record for time spent in the air in non-stop aeroplane flights is held by Reinhold Boehm, a German aviator. At Johannisthal, Germany, July 11, 1914, he set the endurance record at 24 hours and 12 minutes. He used an ordinary Albatross army biplane and covered approximately 1,350 miles.

AVIATION FATALITIES.

Dec. 1, 1914, to Dec. 1, 1915.

Dec. 2, 1914—Thomas J. Hill, Venice, Cal.
Dec. 21, 1914—Lieut. F. J. Gerstner, Oceanside, Cal.

Feb. 4, 1915—Lieut. William F. Sharpe, Shoreham, England.

Feb. 5—Pilot and passenger, Potsdam, Germany.
Feb. 25—Lieut. Dawson C. Downing, England.

March 6—Pilot and two officers, Yokosuka, Japan.

March 14—Lincoln Beachey, San Francisco, Cal.

March 16—Frank Stites, Los Angeles, Cal.

April 12—Cecil Teoli, College Park, Md.

May 2—Jack Mayes, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

May 8—Ensign M. L. Stolz, Pensacola, Fla.

May 20—Albert Moreau, Melun, France.

May 31—George L. Newberry, Troy, N. Y.

June 4—Lieut. Vollenweider and Corporal Probst, Zurich, Switzerland.

June 4—Vincent Durry and Frank Touth, Chicago, Ill.

July 17—Lieut. R. A. J. Warneford and Henry B. Needham, Paris, France.

June 24—Lieut. Lugrin, Zurich, Switzerland.

June 30—Lieut. L. E. Watson, Eastbourne, England.

July 12—Henry Riley, Brighton, England.

July 13—William Mattery, Mexico City, Mexico.

July 27—Lieut. Hoeck and Capt. Muenter, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Aug. 12—Capt. George H. Knox, Fort Shil, Okla.

Oct. 11—Lieut. W. R. Tailiaferro, San Diego, Cal.

Oct. 16—Francisco Beltramo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BALLOONING.

BENNETT CUP RECORD.

Year.	Winner.	Distance.
1906—America (American).....		402 miles
1907—Pommern (German).....		880 miles
1908—Helvetia (Swiss).....		620 miles
1909—America II. (American).....		695 miles
1910—America II. (American).....		1,171 miles
1911—Berlin II. (German).....		471 miles
1912—Picardie (French).....		1,354 miles
1913—Goodyear (American).....		400 miles
1914 and 1915—No contests.		

RECORD FOR DISTANCE.

The record for distance traveled in a balloon in continuous flight in a race is held by Maurice Benaim of France, who made 1,354 miles in contesting for the James Gordon Bennett cup, Oct. 27-29, 1912. In 1900 Count de la Vaux made a journey of 1,193 miles and in 1910 Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post covered 1,171 miles.

Hans Augustus with two passengers made a balloon flight Feb. 8-16, 1914, from Bitterfeld, Germany, to Kirgischansk, in the Ural mountains, Russia. The distance is approximately 1,800 miles.

The record for distance traveled over water in a dirigible balloon is held by Walter Wellman, who on Oct. 15-18, 1910, made approximately 1,000 miles in an attempt to cross the Atlantic in the America.

RECORD FOR HEIGHT.

The record for height made in an ordinary gas balloon is 23,750 feet. It was made by Prof. Beron of Berlin, Dec. 4, 1894. A record of nearly 23,000 feet was claimed for the French balloon Icare in 1913.

The world's dirigible balloon record for altitude is 9,514 feet. It was made by the French

drigible Clement-Bayard III. May 29, 1912. The balloon carried six passengers.

BASKET BALL.

The Olympic club team of San Francisco, Cal., won the National Amateur Athletic union basket ball championship Feb. 26, 1915, by defeating Whittier college of southern California in the final game, 26 to 16. The game was played in San Francisco.

The Central A. A. U. basket ball championship was won by the Illinois Athletic club team, which defeated the Denison university five by 40 to 35 in Cincinnati, O., March 27, 1915, in the last game of the series.

By defeating Dartmouth, 36 to 15, in the last game of the series, in New Haven, Conn., March 12, 1915, Yale won the championship of the intercollegiate league.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Starting from New York, N. Y., June 2, 1913, Edward Payson Weston, 75 years old, walked to Minneapolis, Minn., arriving there Aug. 2. His route took him through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The distance covered was 1,546 miles.

Weston in 1867 walked from Portland, Me., to Chicago, Ill., in 25 days 22 hours. In 1907 he covered the same distance of 1,230 miles in 24 days 19 hours. In 1909 he walked from New York to San Francisco, starting March 15 and arriving at his destination July 14. The distance covered was 3,975 miles. His route was by way of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden and Reno. In 1910 he walked from Los Angeles, Cal., to New York, N. Y., in seventy-seven days, following the Santa Fe road to Chicago and the New York Central from here to New York. The total distance was 3,483 miles.

ROLLER SKATING RECORDS.

PROFESSIONAL—FLAT TRACK.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—1:31 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ollie Moore, Chicago, 1908.
- 1 mile—2:46 $\frac{1}{2}$, Rodney Peters, Pittsburgh, 1909.
- 2 miles—5:32, Clarence Hamilton, Kansas City, 1909; William Blackburn, Detroit, 1910.
- 3 miles—8:32 $\frac{1}{2}$, Clarence Hamilton, Kansas City, 1909.
- 5 miles—15:07, Ollie Moore, Pittsburgh, 1908.

PROFESSIONAL—BANKED TRACK.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—1:15, Ollie Moore, Chicago, 1908.
- 1 mile—2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Clarence Hamilton, Chicago, 1909.
- 2 miles—5:04 $\frac{1}{2}$, John Flannery, Chicago, 1908.
- 3 miles—7:55 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ollie Moore, Chicago, 1908.

AMATEUR—FLAT TRACK.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—1:26, William Blackburn, Chicago, 1908.
- 1 mile—2:39 $\frac{1}{2}$, L. Bierwerth, Oakland, Cal., 1909.
- 2 miles—5:56, Joseph Jordau, New York, 1910.
- 3 miles—9:00, N. Melzer, Chicago, 1908.

AMATEUR—BANKED TRACK.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—1:13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Henry Becker, Chicago, 1910.
 - 1 mile—2:32, Henry Becker, Chicago, 1908.
 - 2 miles—5:12, Henry Becker, Chicago, 1909.
- The record for 1 hour is 16 miles, made by E. Reynolds, professional, in Denver in 1885.

ROQUE.

LINCOLN PARK TOURNAMENT.

The third annual tournament of the Western Roque association (inc.) was held on the courts in Lincoln park, Chicago, during the week ending Aug. 7, 1915. Charles Gailey of Chicago won the championship with 864 points. Dr. Paul Burmaster led the second division with 661 and Mr. McClain the third division with 556. C. C. King won the London medal.

WASHINGTON PARK TOURNAMENT.

The fourth annual tournament of the Western Roque association (uninc.) was held in Washington park, Chicago, Aug. 9-17, 1915. Lee H. Plummer won the diamond medal and the championship. Winners and scores in divisions: First division, J. Kennedy, Chicago, 238; second division, J. Jones, Chicago, 306; third division, J. P. Shelley, Oxford, Ind., 271.

CHESS.

CHESSMASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

In a chessmasters' tournament held in New York, N. Y., April 20-May 10, 1915, Jose R. Capablanca of Havana, Cuba, won first prize without the loss of a game. Frank J. Marshall, champion of the United States, took second place, also without the loss of a game.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. W. Showalter of Georgetown, Ky., won the championship of the Western Chess association at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., Aug. 22, 1915.

WRESTLING.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the tournament held in San Francisco, Cal., in connection with the Panama-Pacific exposition to decide the national amateur wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic union in 1915 the winners in the final bouts April 19 were as follows:

108 pound class—Richard Goudie, Lima (O.) Y. M. C. A., defeated Earl Benson, Swedish-American Athletic club, Brooklyn; decision, 20:00.

115 pound class—Frank Glahe, Spokane Amateur Athletic club, defeated H. Bassit, Gary (Ind.) Y. M. C. A.; decision, 15:00.

125 pound class—Speros Vorres, Greek Olympic Athletic club, Chicago, defeated V. V. Vosen, Western Electric Athletic club; fall, 30.

135 pound class—Oliver Runcney, Seattle Athletic club, defeated John Kolks, Finn Athletic club, Boston; fall, 12:05.

145 pound class—David Burns, Spokane Amateur Athletic club, defeated J. Connelly, Cornell Square Athletic club, Chicago; fall, 37.

158 pound class—Ben Ruedell, Chicago Hebrew institute, defeated George Sawtelle, Lehigh university; decision, 20:00.

175 pound class—Earl Caddock, Chicago Athletic association, defeated C. E. Allen, Olympic club, San Francisco; fall, 7:05.

Heavyweight class—Earl Caddock, Chicago Athletic association, defeated C. E. Allen, Olympic club, San Francisco; fall, 2:50.

The results by clubs were:

	Points.
Chicago Athletic association.....	10
Spokane Athletic club.....	10
Olympic club, San Francisco.....	6
Chicago Hebrew institute.....	5
Seattle Athletic club.....	5

CANOEING.

The annual race meet at the American Canoe association was held at Denning's Point, N. Y., June 30-July 5, 1915. Winners of principal events: Elliot trophy—Leo Friede, Manhattan C. C. MacAllister trophy—G. Kelley, Fort Washington C. C.

Lady Bug trophy—Jule Marshall, Inwood C. C. Tandem single blade, senior—Clark and Bartholomew, Inwood C. C.

Tandem double blade, junior—Smith and Schmidt, Cannibal C. C.

One man single blade—G. Kelley. One man double blade, junior—Stein, Northern C. C.

A. C. A. members' trophy for club fours, double blades—Inwood C. C.

Tandem single blade, junior—McMann and Schroeder, Inwood C. C.

Tandem double blade, senior—McMann and Schroeder.

Edwin Gould trophy for club fours, single blade—Inwood C. C.

Tilting—McMann and Baldwin, Inwood C. C.

RACQUETS.

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

Clarence C. Pell of New York won the singles championship in the national tournament held at the Racquet and Tennis club in New York city Feb. 22-27, 1915, by defeating Lawrence Waterbury, holder of the title, in the final match by

scores of 15-13, 9-15, 15-1, and 15-7. Championship record:

- 1901—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
- 1902—C. H. Mackay, New York.
- 1903—Payne Whitney, New York.
- 1904—George A. Brooke, Philadelphia.
- 1905—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
- 1906—Percy D. Houghton, Boston.
- 1907—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
- 1908—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
- 1909—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago.
- 1910—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
- 1911—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
- 1912—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
- 1913—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
- 1914—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
- 1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

The national amateur doubles championship at racquets was won in New York, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1915, by Clarence C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer of New York, who defeated Dwight F. Davis and J. W. Wear of St. Louis, 8-15, 18-17, 15-7, 11-15, 9-15, 17-14.

GLAD RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Clarence C. Pell of New York won the amateur glad racquet championship at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1915, by defeating his clubmate, Stanley G. Mortimer, three games to one. At the same place on the same date a professional match between Jock Soutar and James Mullens was won by the latter in three straight games, Soutar conceding Mullens five aces in each game. Amateur champions by years:

- 1911—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
- 1912—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
- 1913—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.
- 1914—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
- 1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.

SQUASH RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Stanley W. Pearson of Philadelphia won the national championship in squash racquets in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1915, by defeating H. A. Haines of Baltimore in the finals. The scores were 7-15, 15-2, 15-10, 15-10.

POLO.

The Meadowbrook team won the polo championship of the United States at Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 31, 1915, by defeating the Great Neck team 14 goals to ½ goal. The Meadowbrook team consisted of Raymond Belmont, J. M. Waterbury, Malcolm Stevenson, and Devereux Milburn.

The team from the Kansas City Country club won the midwestern polo championship at the

Onwentsia club, Lake Forest, Ill., July 14, 1915, by defeating the Chicago Polo club, 14½ to 9.

FENCING.

In the national fencing tournament held in New York, N. Y., April 30, 1915, under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America to determine the championships at foils, dueling swords and sabers the final standing in each competition was as follows:

Foils—Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, Officers' Fencing club, West Point; J. A. MacLoughlin, Washington Fencers' club, Washington, D. C.; Sherman Hall, New York Athletic club, and A. E. Sauer, Illinois Athletic club.

Dueling Swords—J. A. MacLoughlin, Washington Fencers' club, Washington, D. C.; H. G. Gellen, Chicago Turngemeinde, Chicago; E. B. Myers, Fencers' Club of New York, and Steddeford Pitt, Fencers' Club of New York.

Sabers—Steddeford Pitt, Fencers' Club of New York; Sherman Hall, New York Athletic club; J. B. B. Parker, Fencers' Club of Philadelphia, and A. S. Lyon, Fencers' Club of New York.

SKAT.

H. P. Otmann of Davenport, Iowa, won the championship and a cash prize of \$1,000 at the eighteenth annual tournament of the North American Skat league held in Peoria, Ill., June 12-14, 1915. He had a net score of twenty-four games won and 737 total points. Louis Betz of St. Paul, Minn., was elected president of the league and Oscar E. Schweiner of Milwaukee, Wis., secretary. The 1916 tournament will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

WHIST.

In the twenty-fifth annual congress of the American Whist league, held in Chicago, July 5-10, 1915, the Hamilton trophy was won by the Chicago Whist club team, Montgomery, Martin, Cohen and Wilson; the Minneapolis cup by Wallace and Little of the Scranton (Pa.) Bicycle club; the associate members' trophy by Mrs. A. A. Smith of Bayonne, N. J., and S. S. Lenz of New York, N. Y.; the Manhattan cup by S. S. Lenz and Mrs. H. S. Rockwell, and the congress pairs play by Montgomery and Cohen of Chicago. The combination pair and team tourney prize was won by Mrs. E. E. Davidson, J. T. Rouse of Cleveland and J. C. Beardslee and W. E. Byrnes of Cleveland.

Officers (1915-1916)—President, H. C. Wallace, Scranton, Pa.; vice-president, C. P. Beardslee, Cleveland, O.; secretary, C. P. Cadley, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, E. G. Comstock, Milwaukee, Wis.

ATHLETICS.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual championship contests of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States took place Aug. 6 and 7, 1915, in the exposition stadium in San Francisco, Cal. The junior championships were taken by the Olympic club of San Francisco with a total of 28 points, the Chicago Athletic association coming in second with 27 points and the Los Angeles Athletic club third with 24 points. Several new marks were made and old ones equalled, but as they were made with the aid of a strong wind it was announced that they would not be allowed to stand. Among these were .54 flat for the 440 yard hurdles by A. F. Muentner, Olympic club, beating former junior A. A. U. record of .61½; .21 for the 220 yard dash by R. E. McBride, Denver A. C., breaking world's record of .21½; .24½ for the 220 yard hurdles by W. Burseth, New York Athletic club, breaking the old junior record of .25½. The senior championships were also taken by the Olympic club of San Francisco, with a total of 30 points. Table of points:

Olympic club.....	30	Chicago A. C.....	17
Irish-American A. C.	24	Boston A. C.....	16
(N. Y.).....	24	Kansas City A. C.....	13
Illinois A. C. (Chi.).....	21	Wisconsin university.....	11

Los Angeles A. C.....	10	Chicago university....	7
Multnomah A. C.....	10	Salem Crescent A. C.	7
New York A. C.....	9	Scattering	33

Summary of senior contests:

- 100 yard dash—Won by J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Alvah Meyer, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; R. Morse, Salem Crescent A. C., third. Time, .69½ (equals A. A. U. record).
- 220 yard dash—Won by R. Morse, Salem Crescent A. C.; H. L. Smith, Chicago A. C., second; A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time, .21½ (equals world's record; not allowed on account of wind).
- 440 yard dash—Won by Ted Meredith, Meadow Brook club, Philadelphia; F. Sloman, Olympic club, San Francisco, second; B. Diamond, University of Chicago, third. Time .47. (This breaks A. A. U. record of .47½ and equals world's record; not allowed on account of wind.)
- 880 yard run—Won by Leroy Campbell, Chicago; A. Ficks, Jr., Cincinnati, second; J. T. Higgins, Boston I. A. A., third. Time, 2:01.
- 1 mile run—Won by J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; N. S. Taber, Boston A. A., second; I. Meyers, Illinois A. C., third. Time, 4:23½.
- 3 mile walk—Won by H. Renz, Mohawk A. C., New York; W. Plant, Long Island A. C., sec-

ond; H. W. Fitzpatrick, Y. M. G., New Orleans, third. Time, 23:10½.

5 mile run—Won by H. Kolehmainen, New York I. A. C.; O. J. Millard, Olympic club, San Francisco, second; O. Hobgood, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore., third. Time, 25:50½.

120 yard hurdles—Won by F. Murray, Olympic club, San Francisco; R. Simpson, University of Missouri, second; H. Kirkpatrick, Los Angeles A. C., third. Time, :15 (equals world's record).

220 yard hurdles—Won by F. Murray, Olympic club, San Francisco; F. W. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., second; J. Loomis, Chicago A. A., third. Time, :23½ (equals world's record).

440 yard hurdles—Won by W. H. Meanix, Boston A. A.; E. Lighter, Illinois A. C., second; H. Goelitz, Chicago A. A., third. Time, :52½ (breaks world's record of :54).

Running broad jump—Won by W. P. Worthington, Boston A. A.; Platt Adams, New York A. C., second; W. F. Sisson, Olympic club, San Francisco, third. Distance, 23 feet 10 inches.

Running high jump—Won by G. L. Horine, Olympic club, San Francisco; C. Larsen, Brigham Young university, second; L. Nichols, Los Angeles A. C., third. Height, 6 feet ¾ inch.

Running hop, step and jump—Won by Danny Hearn, Illinois A. C.; Platt Adams, New York A. C., second; M. J. Fay, New York I. A. A. C., third. Distance, 50 feet 11½ inches (breaks world's record).

Pole vault—Won by Sam Bellah, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore.; Ed Knourck, Illinois A. C., second; C. Bourgstrom, Los Angeles A. C., third. Height, 12 feet 9 inches.

16 pound hammer throw—Won by Pat Ryan, I. A. A. C., New York; C. J. Talbot, Kansas City A. C., second; K. McEachern, Caledonia club, third. Distance, 176 feet 2¾ inches.

16 pound shotput—Won by A. Mucks, University of Wisconsin; L. J. Talbot, Jr., Kansas City A. C., second; Caughey, Olympic club, San Francisco, third. Distance, 48 feet 11½ inches.

56 pound weight throw—Won by L. J. Talbot, Jr., Kansas City A. C.; Pat Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; J. McEachern, Caledonia club, third. Distance, 35 feet 9¾ inches.

Discus throw—Won by A. Mucks, University of Wisconsin; C. W. Bachman, Notre Dame, second; L. J. Talbot, Jr., Kansas City A. C., third. Distance, 146 feet 9¼ inches. (This beats former record of 137 feet ½ inch.)

Javelin throw—Won by G. Bronder, Irish-American A. C., New York; Chester Fee, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore., second; H. Liversedge, Olympic club, San Francisco, third. Distance, 177 feet 7¾ inches.

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

NATIONAL.

The Amateur Athletic union's annual senior indoor track and field championship tournament took place in Madison Square Garden, New York, March 4, 1915. Summary of winners:

70 yard high hurdles—Won by D. Trenholm, Dartmouth. Time, :09½.

75 yard dash—Won by Ervin T. Howe, Colby college. Time, :07½.

300 yard run—Won by S. D. Rose, Boston A. A. Time, :32½.

600 yard run—Won by Thomas J. Halpin, Boston A. A. Time, 1:14½.

1,000 yard run—Won by S. D. Caldwell, Boston A. A. Time, 2:18½.

2 mile run—Won by M. A. Devanney, unattached. Time, 9:24½.

2 mile walk—Won by Eddie Rens, Mohawk A. C. Time, 14:05½ (new championship record).

Running high jump—Won by Wesley Oler, Jr., Yale. Height, 6 feet 2½ inches.

Standing broad jump—Won by William H. Taylor, Illinois A. C. Distance, 11 feet 2 inches (new championship record).

Standing high jump—Won by William H. Taylor, Illinois A. C. Height, 5 feet 4 inches (new championship record).

Pole vault for distance—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C. Distance, 26 feet 7½ inches.

Throwing 56 pound weight for height—Won by M.

J. McGrath, Irish-American A. C. Distance, 15 feet 9 inches.

Putting 24 pound shot—Won by P. McDonald, Irish-American A. C. Distance, 33 feet 5 inches.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE.

The first eastern intercollegiate indoor games took place in Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y., March 6, 1915, with the following results:

Relay race, team of five men, each man to run 150 yards—Final won by Pennsylvania State. Time, 1:23½.

Relay race, team of four men, each man to run 1,000 yards—Won by Dartmouth. Time, 9:22½.

Relay race, team of five men, each man to run 300 yards—Final heat won by Columbia. Time, 2:54½.

Relay race, for four man teams, each man to run 500 yards—Won by Harvard. Time, 4:07.

Putting 16 pound shot—Won by Cornell, only competitor; K. C. McCutcheon, 42 feet, 3¾ inches.

Relay race, for teams of four men, each man to run 2,000 yards—Won by Cornell. Time, 21:15½.

Medley relay race for teams of four men, 2,000 yards in all—Won by University of Pennsylvania. Time, 4:23½.

Running high jump—Won by Cornell, 5 feet 8½ inches. Best individual performance, Alma Richards, Cornell, 6 feet 4 inches (new intercollegiate record).

Pole vault—Won by Cornell with an average of 11 feet 5½ inches. Best individual performance, H. K. Foss, Cornell, 12 feet 3 inches.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE.

The fifth annual western intercollegiate (conference) meet was held in Patten gymnasium, Evanston, Ill., March 20, 1915. The University of Chicago won first with 37¼ points and the University of Illinois second with 25¼ points.

Summary of winners:

50 yard dash and final—Won by Knight, Chicago. Time, :05½.

1 mile run—Won by Campbell, Chicago. Time, 4:29 (new conference record).

60 yard high hurdles, final—Won by McKeown, Illinois. Time, :08.

2 mile run—Won by Mason, Illinois. Time, 9:45½ (new conference record).

½ mile run—Won by Stout, Chicago. Time, 2:02½.

High jump—Won by M. James, Northwestern. Height, 5 feet 11 inches.

Pole vault—Schobinger, Illinois, and Huston, Wisconsin, tied for first. Height 12 feet 3 inches.

440 yard dash—Won by Dismond, Chicago. Time, :52 (new conference record).

Shotput—Won by Gardner, Wisconsin. Distance, 41 feet.

1 mile relay—Won by Chicago (Merrill, Cornwall, Breathed, Dismond). Time, 3:35½.

ALL AROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Alma W. Richards of the Illinois Athletic club of Chicago won the all around championship of America at the meet held on the exposition stadium in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 10, 1915, with a total of 6,858.81 points. Avery Brundage of the Chicago Athletic association was second with 6,454.34 points, and Chester Fee of the Multnomah Athletic club of Portland, Ore., third, with 6,442.71 points. Record of champions and points:

1884—W. R. Thompson, Montreal.....	5,304
1885—M. W. Ford, New York.....	5,045
1886—M. W. Ford, New York.....	5,899
1887—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	5,236
1888—M. W. Ford, New York.....	5,161
1889—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	5,520
1890—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	5,358
1891—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	6,189
1892—E. W. Goff, New York.....	5,232
1893—E. W. Goff, New York.....	4,860
1894—E. W. Goff, New York.....	5,748
1895—J. Cosgrave, Albany.....	4,406½
1896—L. P. Sheldon, Yale.....	5,380
1897—E. H. Clark, Boston.....	6,244½
1898—E. C. White, New York.....	5,243
1899—J. F. Powers, Worcester.....	6,203

1900—Harry Gill, Toronto.....	6.360½
1901—A. B. Gunn, Buffalo.....	5.739
1902—A. B. Gunn, Buffalo.....	6.260½
1903—E. H. Clark, Boston.....	6.318½
1904—Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland.....	6.086
1905—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....	6.820½
1906—Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland.....	6.274
1907—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....	7.130½
1908—J. L. Bredemus, Princeton.....	5.809
1909—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....	7.385
1910—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....	6.991
1911—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....	6.709
1912—James Thorpe, Carlisle.....	7.476
1913—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....	7.411½
1914—Avery Brundage, Chicago.....	6.999
1915—Alma W. Richards, Chicago.....	6.858.8

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Franklin field, May 27-28, 1915.

100 yard dash—H. L. Smith, Michigan; :	10.
220 yard dash—H. L. Smith, Michigan; :	22.
440 yard run—J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania; :	48.
880 yard run—J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania; :	1:54½.
1 mile run—J. D. Mackenzie, Princeton; :	4:22½.
2 mile run—D. F. Potter, Cornell; :	9:27½.
120 yard hurdles—R. B. Ferguson, Pennsylvania; :	1:55.
220 yard hurdles—A. W. Stewart, Princeton; :	2:42½.
Pole vault—L. Carter, Yale; M. L. Greely, Jr., Harvard; F. K. Foss, Cornell; :	12 ft.
Broad jump—H. T. Worthington, Dartmouth; :	23 ft. 9¼ in.
High jump—W. M. Oler, Yale; :	6 ft. 4½ in.
16 pound hammer—H. P. Bailey, Maine; :	165 ft. ¾ in.
16 pound shotput—L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth; :	47 ft. 4¾ in.

Summary of points—Cornell, 45½; Harvard, 26; Yale, 25; Pennsylvania, 21; Princeton, 21; Dartmouth, 14; Michigan, 14; Columbia, 10; Maine, 9; Penn State, 6; Johns Hopkins, 1½; Massachusetts Technical, 1.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Made in annual championship meets.

100-yard dash—.09%, B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 1896; R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1911, and J. E. Patterson, Pennsylvania, 1913.
220-yard dash—.21%, R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1910 and 1911, and Don Lippincott, Pennsylvania, 1913.
440-yard run—.48, C. D. Reidpath, Syracuse, 1912, and J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1915.
880-yard run—1:53%, D. S. Caldwell, Cornell, 1914.
1 mile run—4:14%, J. P. Jones, Cornell, 1913 (world's amateur record).
2-mile run—9:23%, J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell, 1914.
120-yard hurdles—1:55%, Garrels, Michigan, 1907, and Shaw, Dartmouth, 1908.
220-yard hurdles—.23%, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1898, and J. Wendell, Wesleyan, 1913.
High jump—6 ft. 4½ in., W. M. Oler, Yale, 1915.
Broad jump—24 ft. 4½ in., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1899.
Pole vault—13 ft. 1 in., Robert Gardner, Yale, 1912 (world's record).
16-lb. hammer—165 ft. ¾ in., H. P. Bailey, Maine, 1915.
16-lb. shot—48 ft. 10% in., R. L. Beatty, Columbia, 1912.
1-mile walk—6:45%, W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1898.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915.

100-yard dash—Ward, Chicago; :	09%.
220-yard dash—Ward, Chicago; :	21%.
440-yard run—Dismond, Chicago; :	49%.
880-yard run—Campbell, Chicago; :	1:53%.
1-mile run—Myers, De Pauw; :	4:19%.
2-mile run—Mason, Illinois; :	9:33%.
120-yard high hurdles—Simpson, Missouri; :	1:5.
220-yard low hurdles—Simpson, Missouri; :	2:4%.
Running high jump—Fisher, Chicago, and H. James, Northwestern; :	5 ft. 11% in.
Running broad jump—Stiles, Wisconsin; :	23 ft. 9% in.

Pole vault—Floyd, Missouri; :	12 ft. 6 in.
Discus throw—Mucks, Wisconsin; :	137 ft. 7 in.
Shotput—Mucks, Wisconsin; :	46 ft. 3¼ in.
Hammer throw—Berry, Lake Forest; :	138 ft. 2% in.
1-mile relay—Chicago (Campbell, Stegemann, Cornwall, Dismond); :	3:21%.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Made in annual championship meets.

100-yard dash—.09%, Blair, Chicago, 1903; W. W. May, Illinois, 1907 and 1908, and Ward, Chicago, 1915.
220-yard dash—.21%, Hahn, Michigan, 1903, and Ward, Chicago, 1915.
440-yard run—.48%, Davenport, Chicago, 1910.
880-yard run—1:53%, Campbell, Chicago, 1915.
1-mile run—4:19%, Myers, De Pauw, 1915.
2-mile run—9:33%, Mason, Illinois, 1915.
120-yard hurdles—.15; Simpson, Missouri, 1915.
220-yard hurdles—.24%, Simpson, Missouri, 1915.
High jump—6 ft. 1¼ in., Wahl, Wisconsin, 1914.
Broad jump—23 ft. 9% in., Stiles, Wisconsin, 1915.
Pole vault—12 ft. 8¼ in., J. Gold, Wisconsin, 1913.
16-pound hammer—160 ft. 4 in., K. Shattuck, California, 1913.
16-pound shot—47 ft. ¼ in., Rose, Michigan, 1904.
Discus—140 ft. 2% in., Garrels, Michigan, 1905.
1-mile relay—3:21%, Chicago, 1915.

FRANKLIN FIELD RELAY RACES.

The national championship relay races for colleges and high schools were run on Franklin field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 23-24, 1915, with the following results:

1-mile college championship of America—Won by Pennsylvania (Kauffmann, Lockwood, Lippincott, Meredith); Harvard, second; Missouri, third. Time, 3:18—a new world's record.
2-mile college championship—Won by Princeton (Moore, Atha, Hayes, McKenzie); Chicago, second; Yale, third; Purdue, fourth. Time, 7:55%—a new intercollegiate record.
4-mile college championship—Won by Cornell (Speeden, Potter, Hoffmire, Windagle); Michigan, second; Wisconsin, third; Pennsylvania, fourth; Ohio, fifth. Time, 18:07%.
1-mile freshmen—Won by Yale. Time, 3:28.
1-mile preparatory school—Won by Mercersburg. Time, 3:28%.
1-mile high school—Won by Washington, D. C. Time, 3:34.
Pentathlon college championship (broad jump, javelin, discus throws, 200-meter and 1,500-meter races)—Won by Howard Berry, Pennsylvania, 9 points.

LONG DISTANCE RUNNING.

Following were the results of the more important Marathon (26 miles 385 yards) and other long distance foot races in 1915. Date, place, distance, winner and time are given in order:

Feb. 22—Brooklyn, N. Y.; 20 miles; Charles Pores; 2:09:09%.
April 19—Boston, Mass.; Marathon; Edouard Fabre; 2:31:41%.
May 1—St. Louis, Mo.; Marathon; Sydney Hatch; 3:05:35.
May 2—New York, N. Y.; 15 miles; Hannes Kolehmainen; 1:23:08%.
May 8—New York, N. Y.; 13 miles 300 yards; Hannes Kolehmainen; 1:14:09%.
July 30—San Francisco, Cal.; 12% miles; Ted Johnson; 1:13:05%.
Aug. 7—Chicago, Ill.; 8 miles; Fred Cameron; 42:53.
Aug. 10—San Francisco, Cal.; 15 miles; Hannes Kolehmainen; 1:25:51.
Aug. 28—San Francisco, Cal.; Marathon; Edouard Fabre; 2:56:41.

PRINCIPAL OLYMPIAN RECORDS.

Olympian records to date are as follows:
60-meter run—.04, A. C. Kraenzlein, Archie Hahn, W. Hogenson (1904).
100-meter run—.10%, S. F. Lippincott (1912).
200-meter run—.21%, Archie Hahn (1904).
400-meter run—.48, James E. Meredith (1912).
1,500-meter run—3:56%, A. S. Jackson (1912).

800-meter run—1:51 9-10, James E. Meredith (1912).
 2,500-meter steeplechase—7:34, G. W. Orton.
 4,000-meter steeplechase—12:58½, C. Reimer, England.
 Marathon race, 25 miles—2:36:54½, K. K. McArthur (1912).
 1,600-meter relay—3:16½, America (1912).
 110-meter hurdle race—15, F. C. Smithson (1908).
 200-meter hurdle race—24½, H. Hillman (1904).
 400-meter hurdle race—55, C. J. Bacon (1908).
 Running high jump—6 feet 4 inches, Alma W. Richards (1912).
 Running broad jump—24 feet 11¼ inches, L. Guterson (1912).
 Standing high jump—5 feet 4 inches, Platt Adams (1912).
 Standing broad jump—11 feet 4¾ inches, Ray C. Ewry (1904).
 Standing triple jump—36 feet 1 inch, Peter O'Connor (1906).
 Pole vault—12 feet 11 inches, Harry S. Babcock (1912).
 Running hop, skip and jump—48 feet 11¼ inches, Ahearne, England (1908).
 Putting 16-pound shot—50 feet 4 inches, P. J. McDonald (1912).
 Throwing 16-pound hammer—180 feet 5 inches, M. J. McGrath (1912).
 Throwing discus (Greek style)—143 feet 1½ inches, A. R. Taipale (1912).
 Throwing javelin (free style)—199 feet 11½ inches, E. V. Lemming (1912).
 Throwing javelin (middle)—179 feet 10½ inches, E. V. Lemming (1908).
 The next Olympic meet is scheduled for Berlin in 1916.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

100-yard dash—.39½, R. E. Walker.*
 150-yard dash—.74, Jack Donaldson.
 180-yard dash—1:17½, R. E. Walker.*
 200-yard dash—.20½, Arthur Robinson.*
 300-yard run—.29¾, Jack Donaldson.
 440-yard run—.47, M. W. Long.*
 880-yard run—1:53¼, F. S. Hewitt.*
 1-mile run—4:12¾, N. S. Taber.†
 2-mile run—9:09½, A. Shrubbs.
 4-mile run—19:23½, A. Shrubbs.
 5-mile run—24:18, H. Kolehmainen.*
 Marathon—2:29:39½, H. Kolehmainen.
 50-mile run—6:13:58, E. W. Lloyd.
 100-mile run—13:26:30, C. Rowell.
 120-yard hurdles—.15, Arthur B. Shaw* and Fred Kelly.*
 220-yard hurdles—.23½, A. C. Kraenzlein.*
 High jump—6 ft. 7½-16 in., Edward Beeson.*
 Broad jump—24 ft. 11½ in., P. O'Connor.
 Standing broad jump—11 ft. 6 in., Ray C. Ewry.*
 Pole vault—13 ft. 2¼ in., Marc S. Wright.*
 Throwing 16-lb. hammer—189 ft. 3 in., Pat Ryan.
 Putting 8-lb. shot—67 ft. 7 in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 12-lb. shot—55 ft. 11½ in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 14-lb. shot—53 ft. 4 in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 16-lb. shot—54 ft. 4 in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 18-lb. shot—46 ft. 2¾ in., P. J. McDonald.*
 Putting 21-lb. shot—40 ft. 3¾ in., Ralph Rose.*
 Putting 24-lb. shot—39 ft. ¼ in., Ralph Rose.*
 Throwing discus—143 ft. 1½ in., A. R. Taipale, *Amateur.
 †Made in Harvard stadium July 16, 1915. Old record was 4:12¾, made by W. C. George, professional, in 1886.

MAYORS OF LARGE CITIES (1915).

Albany, N. Y.—Joseph W. Stevens, Rep.
 Baltimore, Md.—James H. Preston, Dem.
 Boston, Mass.—James M. Curley, nonpartisan.
 Bridgeport, Conn.—Clifford B. Wilson, Rep.
 Buffalo, N. Y.—Louis P. Fuhrmann, Dem.
 Camden, N. J.—Charles H. Ellis, Rep.
 Charleston, S. C.—John P. Grace, Dem.
 Chicago, Ill.—William Hale Thompson, Rep.
 Cincinnati, O.—George Buehtas, Rep.
 Cleveland, O.—Harry Davis, Rep.
 Columbus, O.—George J. Karb, Dem.
 Dayton, O.—G. W. Shroyer, nonpartisan.
 Denver, Col.—W. H. Sharpley, nonpartisan.
 Detroit, Mich.—Oscar B. Marx, Rep.
 Duluth, Minn.—W. J. Prince, nonpartisan.
 Fall River, Mass.—James H. Kay, Rep.
 Fort Wayne, Ind.—William J. Hoscy, Dem.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.—George E. Ellis, nonpartisan.
 Hartford, Conn.—Joseph H. Lawler, Dem.
 Indianapolis, Ind.—Joseph E. Bell, Dem.
 Jersey City, N. J.—Mark M. Fagan, Prog.-Rep.
 Kansas City, Mo.—Henry L. Jost, Dem.
 Lincoln, Neb.—Charles W. Bryan, nonpartisan.
 Los Angeles, Cal.—Charles E. Sebastian.
 Louisville, Ky.—John L. Buschemeyer, Dem.
 Lowell, Mass.—Dennis J. Murphy, nonpartisan.
 Memphis, Tenn.—Edward H. Crump, Dem.
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Gerhard A. Bading, nonpartisan.
 Minneapolis, Minn.—W. G. Nye, nonpartisan.
 Nashville, Tenn.—Hilary E. Howse, Dem.
 Newark, N. J.—Thomas L. Raymond, Rep.
 New Haven, Conn.—Frank J. Rice, Rep.
 New Orleans, La.—Martin Behrman, Dem.
 New York, N. Y.—John Purroy Mitchel, nonpartisan.
 Omaha, Neb.—James C. Dahlman, Dem.
 Paterson, N. J.—Robert H. Fordyce, Rep.
 Peoria, Ill.—E. N. Woodruff, Rep.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Thomas B. Smith, Rep.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Joseph C. Armstrong, Rep.
 Portland, Ore.—Harrison R. Abbee, nonpartisan.
 Providence, R. I.—Joseph H. Filbert, nonpartisan.
 Reading, Pa.—Edward H. Elbert, nonpartisan.
 Richmond, Va.—George Ainslee, Dem.
 Rochester, N. Y.—H. H. Edgerton, Rep.
 St. Louis, Mo.—Henry W. Kiel, Rep.
 St. Paul, Minn.—Winn Powers, nonpartisan.
 Salt Lake City, Utah—W. Mont Ferry, Rep.
 San Antonio, Tex.—Clinton G. Brown, Dem.
 San Francisco, Cal.—James Rolph, Jr., nonpartisan.
 Schenectady, N. Y.—George R. Lunn, Soc.
 Seattle, Wash.—Hiram C. Gill, nonpartisan.
 Springfield, Ill.—Charles T. Baumann, Rep.
 Springfield, Mass.—Frank E. Stacy, Rep.
 Syracuse, N. Y.—Walter R. Stone, Rep.
 Toledo, O.—Charles M. Milroy, nonpartisan.
 Trenton, N. J.—Frederick W. Donnelly, Dem.
 Troy, N. Y.—Cornelius F. Burns, Dem.
 Wilmington, Del.—James F. Price, Rep.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Following is the estimate of the federal bureau of labor statistics of fatal industrial accidents in the United States in 1913 classified by industry group:

Industry group—Males.	Em. ployees.	Acci. per 1,000.	Rate
Metal mining.....	170,000	680	4.00
Coal mining.....	750,000	2,625	3.50
Fisheries.....	150,000	450	3.00
Navigation.....	150,000	450	3.00
Railroad employes.....	1,750,000	4,200	2.40
Electricians (light and power).....	68,000	153	2.25
Navy and marine corps.....	62,000	115	1.85
Quarrying.....	150,000	255	1.70
Lumber industry.....	531,000	797	1.50
Soldiers, United States army.....	73,000	109	1.49

Industry group—Males.	Em. ployees.	Acci. per 1,000.	Rate
Building and construction.....	1,500,000	1,875	1.25
Draymen, teamsters, etc.....	686,000	686	1.00
Street railway employes.....	320,000	320	1.00
Watchmen, policeman, firemen.....	200,000	150	.75
Telephone and telegraph (including linemen).....	245,000	123	.50
Agricultural pursuits.....	12,000,000	4,200	.35
Manufacturing (general).....	7,277,000	1,819	.25
All other occupied males.....	4,678,000	3,508	.75
All occupied males.....	30,760,000	22,515	.73
All occupied females.....	7,200,000	540	.075

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1916.

The next president and vice-president of the United States will be chosen Nov. 7, 1916. As is well known, these officials are not elected directly by the people, but by electors, who are voted for on the party tickets on the date named. The electors chosen meet on the second Monday in January following their election in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president of the United States. The result is transmitted to the president of the senate in Washington. On the second Wednesday in February following the meeting of the electors the electoral votes are opened and counted in the presence of both houses of congress and the result announced by the president of the senate.

While the president and vice-president are thus formally elected in 1917, the actual choice is made in 1916. Many of the states now provide for the expression of presidential preferences at the party primaries and it is possible that the candidates in 1916 will practically be named in this way. Unofficial estimates indicate that 992 delegates will constitute the republican national convention of 1916. A majority of this number, whose vote is necessary to nominate a president, is 497.

The eighteen primary states will elect 574 delegates, or 77 more than enough to nominate. Following is a list of these states with the delegates to which they will be entitled in the republican national convention and the date in 1916 when their primaries will be held:

State and primary.	Delegates.
California, May 9.....	26
Illinois, April 9.....	58
Indiana, March 7.....	30
Iowa, April 10.....	26
Maryland, May 1.....	16
Massachusetts, April 25.....	36
Michigan, April 3.....	30
Minnesota, March 14.....	24
Nebraska, April.....	16
New Jersey, May 23.....	28
North Dakota, March 21.....	10
Ohio, May 9.....	48
Oregon, April 21.....	10
Pennsylvania, May 16.....	76
South Dakota, June 6.....	10
West Virginia, June 6.....	16
Wisconsin, April 4.....	26
New York, April.....	88

However, in the spring and summer of 1916 national party conventions will be held for the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1917. These conventions are not provided for by the constitution, but it has become the invariable rule that the candidates presented by them are voted for by the presidential electors. The latter are nominated at the state party conventions or primaries and are elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every fourth year preceding the end of the presidential term. Each state is entitled to as many electors as it has senators and representatives. No senator or representative

or person holding an office of trust or honor under the United States may be an elector. The twelfth amendment to the constitution prescribes how the electors shall meet and cast their ballots and how congress shall count the votes. The article is as follows:

"The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate.

"The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

"The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest members on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States."

Section 5, article II., of the constitution prescribes the qualifications of the president as follows:

"No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the constitution shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States."

The qualifications of the vice-president are the same as those of the president.

DELEGATES TO REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the republican national committee held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 16-17, 1913, the following resolution was adopted:

"Confident that the action of this committee, representing, as it does, practically the unanimous sentiment of the republican electors of the states, will be ratified by the republican electors of the states, be it

"Resolved, That this committee shall issue a call for the national convention, to be held in the year 1916, to nominate candidates for president and vice-president in accordance with the following basis of representation: Each state shall be entitled in such convention to four delegates at large; one delegate at large for each representative in congress at large from any state; one delegate from each congressional dis-

trict; an additional delegate from each congressional district in which the vote either for republican presidential electors in 1908 or for the republican candidate for congress in 1914 shall not have been less than 7,500, and that for each delegate chosen an alternate delegate shall be chosen in the same manner and at the same time to act in the absence of the delegate.

"Provided, however, That the above basis of representation shall not be made the basis of the call for the national convention to be held in the year 1916, unless prior to Jan. 1, 1915, republican state conventions held under the laws of the states or called by the republican state committees of the states in such number of states as are entitled to cast a majority of the votes in the present electoral college, shall rati-

fy the action of this committee in respect to determining this basis of representation."

This action was taken for the purpose of reducing the number of delegates from the southern states to the national convention. Under this plan the southern delegates in the 1916 convention will be 16 per cent of the total number instead of 33 per cent, as in 1912. The total number of delegates will be reduced from 1,078, as in 1912, to 993. The state conventions of the republican party gave their assent to the plan, which therefore will be carried out. In the next national convention the reductions in the state delegations will be as follows:

Alabama	8	South Carolina.....	7
Arkansas	3	Tennessee	3
Florida	4	Texas	16
Georgia	11	Virginia	8
Louisiana	8	Hawaii	2
Mississippi	8	Porto Rico.....	4
New York.....	2	Philippine islands....	2
North Carolina.....	3		

DATES OF NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The republican national convention will be held in Chicago beginning June 7, 1916. The democratic convention will be held in St. Louis beginning June 14, 1916.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Women now have the right to vote in the following states:

Alaska (territory).	Montana.
Arizona.	Nevada.
California.	Oregon.
Colorado.	Utah.
Idaho.	Washington.
Illinois.*	Wyoming.
Kansas.	

*For offices not mentioned in state constitution.

States allowing partial suffrage to women are: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio (defeated full suffrage in 1912 and 1914), South Dakota, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

ACTION IN 1915.

Alabama—Equal suffrage defeated in senate Sept. 1 by vote of 21 to 10.

Arkansas—State senate by vote of 23 to 12 declared in favor of submitting suffrage question to people, but the plan fell through, owing to provision forbidding submission of more than three amendments to constitution at any election.

Delaware—Both houses voted March 9 against woman suffrage amendment to constitution. In the house the vote was 22 nays to 8 yeas; in the senate, 11 yeas, 6 yeas.

Connecticut—Proposed suffrage amendment defeated in house of representatives, April 7, 124 to 106.

Indiana—Suffrage defeated in senate, Feb. 18. Iowa—State will vote on suffrage at state primary election in 1916.

Massachusetts—Woman suffrage amendment passed by senate Feb. 4, with only four dissenting votes; house passed measure Feb.

16 by vote of 196 to 33; amendment defeated at the election, Nov. 2, by a vote of 295,702 nays to 162,615 yeas.

New Jersey—Legislature, at a special session held May 3, passed a bill fixing Oct. 19 as date for special election on the ratification of a suffrage amendment to the constitution. The amendment was rejected at the election, by a vote of 184,390 nays to 133,282 yeas.

New York—The state assembly passed a resolution Feb. 3, which had been adopted by the legislature in 1913, to submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters at the November election. On the roll call 114 assemblymen voted yea and none nay. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the state senate the following day. At the election, Nov. 2, the amendment was defeated, 784,044 nays to 553,577 yeas.

Pennsylvania—Woman suffrage amendment was defeated by the voters of the state at the election, Nov. 2, by a majority of more than 100,000.

Tennessee—Senate voted Jan. 28 to submit a suffrage amendment, 28 to 3; house concurred Jan. 29 by a vote of 74 to 14.

Texas—Woman suffrage amendment defeated in house March 6 by a vote of 90 to 32.

West Virginia—Bill for submitting suffrage amendment to voters in 1916 passed by both houses of legislature Jan. 26.

Wisconsin—Lower house, April 20, defeated bill to submit suffrage amendment to people by vote of 49 to 41.

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Denmark—New constitutional law conferring full suffrage on women passed by parliament and signed by the king June 5; law will go into effect June 5, 1916.

Norway—Women voted for the first time in a general election Oct. 11.

SALARIES OF PRESIDENTS OF REPUBLICS OF LATIN AMERICA.

[Table furnished by International Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.]

Republic.	Amount per year.	Approximate national currency. gold equivalent.
Argentina.....	72,000 pesos.	\$31,500
Bolivia.....	18,000 bolivianos.	7,200
Brazil.....	120,000 milreis (papel).....	40,000
Chile.....	18,000 pesos.	6,670
Colombia.....	43,600	18,000
Ecuador.....	12,000 sucres	6,000
Paraguay.....	7,000 pesos (oro).....	7,000
Peru.....	43,000	15,000
Uruguay.....	336,000	36,000
Panama.....	18,000 Moneda de Curso nacional	18,000

Republic.	Amount per year.	Approximate national currency. gold equivalent.
Venezuela.....	60,000 bolivars.....	\$12,000
Mexico.....	137 pesos a day.....	25,000
Cuba.....	25,000 pesos.....	15,000
Dominican Rep.....	7,200	7,200
Haiti.....	24,000	24,000
Costa Rica.....	13,000 colones.....	8,350
Guatemala.....	30,000	12,000
Honduras.....	24,000 pesos.....	9,600
Nicaragua.....	24,000 pesos.....	9,600
Salvador.....	22,500	9,000

NOTE—Expenses of office not included.

ANNUAL PAY OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS AND PRESIDENTS.

Austria-Hungary—\$4,250,000.
Belgium—\$710,000; large income from various sources.
Bulgaria—\$390,000.
Denmark—\$270,000.
France—\$120,000; expenses, \$120,000.
Germany: Prussia—\$3,772,631.
Bavaria—\$1,296,604.
Saxony—\$352,000.
Wuerttemberg—\$485,975.
Great Britain—\$2,350,000; annuities to members of royal family, \$530,000.

Greece—\$260,000.
Italy—\$3,010,000.
Netherlands—\$260,000; large income from royal domains.
Norway—\$189,000.
Roumania—\$240,000.
Russia—\$8,497,000 (estimated).
Serbia—\$240,000.
Spain—\$1,400,000, exclusive of allowances to royal family.
Turkey—\$4,500,000.

NATIONAL POLITICAL COMMITTEES (1912-1916).

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Chicago and New York.
 Chairman—Charles D. Hiles, New York.
 Secretary—James B. Reynolds, Wilkins building, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer—George R. Sheldon, New York.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—William F. Stone, Maryland.
 Executive Committee—John T. Adams, Iowa;
 Fred W. Estabrook, New Hampshire; James P. Goodrich, Indiana; Thomas A. Marlow, Montana; Alvah H. Martin, Virginia; Thomas K. Niedringhaus, Missouri; Samuel A. Perkins, Washington; Newell Sanders, Tennessee; Charles B. Warren, Michigan; Roy O. West, Illinois; Ralph E. Williams, Oregon.
 Alabama—Prelate D. Barker.....Mobile
 Alaska—William S. Bayliss.....Juneau
 Arizona—Ralph H. Cameron.....Phoenix
 Arkansas—H. L. Remmel.....Little Rock
 California—P. A. Stanton.....Los Angeles
 Colorado—Hubert Work.....Pueblo
 Connecticut—William F. Henney.....Hartford
 Delaware—Coleman Dupont.....Wilmington
 District of Columbia—Chapin Brown.....Washington
 Florida—Henry S. Chubb.....Princeton
 Georgia—Henry S. Jackson.....Atlanta
 Hawaii—Charles A. Rice.....Honolulu
 Idaho—John W. Hart.....Menan
 Illinois—Roy O. West.....Chicago
 Indiana—James P. Goodrich.....Indianapolis
 Iowa—John T. Adams.....Dubuque
 Kansas—Fred Stanley.....Wichita
 Kentucky—John W. McCulloch.....Owensboro
 Louisiana—Victor Lolsel.....New Orleans
 Maine—Frederick Hale.....Portland
 Maryland—William P. Jackson.....Salisbury
 Massachusetts—W. Murray Crane.....Dalton
 Michigan—Charles B. Warren.....Detroit
 Minnesota—E. B. Hawkins.....Duluth
 Mississippi—L. B. Moseley.....Jackson
 Missouri—Thomas K. Niedringhaus.....St. Louis
 Montana—Thomas A. Marlow.....Helena
 Nebraska—R. B. Howell.....Omaha
 Nevada—H. B. Maxson.....Reno
 New Hampshire—Fred W. Estabrook.....Nashua
 New Jersey—Franklin Murphy.....Newark
 New Mexico—Charles A. Spiess.....East Las Vegas
 New York—William Barnes.....Albany
 North Carolina—E. C. Duncan.....Raleigh
 North Dakota—Thomas E. Marshall.....Oakes
 Ohio—Sherman Granger.....Zanesville
 Oklahoma—J. A. Harris.....Wagoner
 Oregon—Ralph E. Williams.....Portland
 Pennsylvania—Henry G. Wasson.....Pittsburgh
 Philippines—H. B. McCoy.....Manila
 Porto Rico—S. Behn.....San Juan
 Rhode Island—William P. Sheffield.....Newport
 South Carolina—Joseph W. Tolbert.....Greenwood
 South Dakota—Charles H. Burke.....Pierre
 Tennessee—Newell Sanders.....Chattanooga
 Texas—H. F. McGregor.....Houston
 Utah—Reed Smoot.....Provo
 Vermont—Earle S. Kinsley.....Rutland
 Virginia—Alvah H. Martin.....Norfolk
 Washington—S. A. Perkins.....Tacoma
 West Virginia—Virgil L. Highland.....Clarksburg
 Wisconsin—Alfred T. Rogers.....Madison
 Wyoming—George E. Pexton.....Evanston

CHAIRMEN STATE COMMITTEES (1915).

Alabama—Pope M. Long.....Cordova
 Arizona—Joseph L. Kibbey.....Phoenix
 Arkansas—H. L. Remmel.....Little Rock
 California—W. R. Bacon.....San Francisco
 Colorado—Philip B. Stewart.....Colorado Springs
 Connecticut—J. Henry Roback.....Canaan
 Delaware—Edmund Mitchell.....Wilmington
 Florida—Henry S. Chubb.....Princeton
 Georgia—H. S. Jackson (acting).....Atlanta
 Idaho—Evan Evans.....Grangeville
 Illinois—C. De F. Kinney.....Peoria
 Indiana—Will H. Hays.....Sullivan
 Iowa—Charles A. Rawson.....Des Moines
 Kansas—J. C. Gafford.....Topeka
 Kentucky—E. T. Franks.....Owensboro
 Louisiana—C. S. Hebert.....New Orleans
 Maine—Frederic H. Parkhurst.....Bangor

Maryland—Galen L. Tait.....Baltimore
 Massachusetts—Edward A. Thurston.....Fall River
 Michigan—Gilman M. Dame.....Northport
 Minnesota—Gunnar B. Bjornson.....Minnetonka
 Mississippi—W. O. Ligon.....Gloster
 Missouri—J. L. Babler.....St. Louis
 Montana—E. O. Selway.....Dillon
 Nebraska—Walter A. George.....Omaha
 Nevada—G. L. Sanford.....Carson City
 New Hampshire—Dwight Hall.....Dover
 New Jersey—Newton A. K. Bugbee.....Trenton
 New Mexico—Ralph C. Ely.....Deming
 New York—Frederick C. Tanner.....New York
 North Carolina—Frank A. Linney.....Boone
 North Dakota—F. H. Sprague.....Grafton
 Ohio—Edwin Jones.....Jackson
 Oklahoma—Arthur H. Geissler.....Oklahoma City
 Oregon—Charles B. Moores.....Portland
 Pennsylvania—William E. Crow.....Uniontown
 Rhode Island—Joseph P. Burlingame.....Providence
 South Carolina—Joseph W. Tolbert.....Greenwood
 South Dakota—J. L. Lockhart.....Pierre
 Tennessee—J. S. Beasley.....Nashville
 Texas—Phil E. Baer.....Paris
 Utah—C. E. Loose.....Provo
 Vermont—Stanley C. Wilson.....Chelsea
 Virginia—C. Rascom Slemp.....Big Stone Gap
 Washington—Millard T. Hartson.....Seattle
 West Virginia—Thomas J. Sherrard.....Wellsburg
 Wisconsin—Alvin P. Kletzsch.....Milwaukee
 Wyoming—Patrick Sullivan.....Casper

DEMOCRATIC.

Permanent headquarters—502-3 Hibbs building, Washington, D. C.
 Chairman—William F. McCombs, New York.
 Assistant to Chairman—Thomas J. Pence.
 Vice-Chairman—Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut.
 Secretary—(Vacancy)
 Treasurer—Rolla Wells, Missouri.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—John I. Martin, Illinois.
 Executive Committee—William F. McCombs, W. G. McAdoo, T. E. Gore, James A. O'Gorman, James A. Reed, A. Mitchell Palmer, A. S. Burleson, Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Josephus Daniels, R. S. Hudspeth, Willard Saulsbury, Robert Ewing Will R. King.
 Alabama—William Dorsey Jelks.....Birmingham
 Arizona—Reese M. Ling.....Phoenix
 Arkansas—Vincent Miles.....Little Rock
 California—John B. Sanford.....Ukiah
 Colorado—John T. Barnett.....Denver
 Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings.....Stamford
 Delaware—Willard Saulsbury.....Wilmington
 Florida—J. T. G. Crawford.....Jacksonville
 Georgia—Clark Howell.....Atlanta
 Idaho—R. H. Elder.....Coeur d'Alene
 Illinois—Charles Boeschenstein.....Edwardsville
 Indiana—Thomas Taggart.....French Lick
 Iowa—W. W. Marsh.....Waterloo
 Kansas—Wm. F. Sapp.....Galena
 Kentucky—Urey Woodson.....Owensboro
 Louisiana—Robert Ewing.....New Orleans
 Maine—Charles F. Johnson.....Waterville
 Maryland—J. Fred C. Talbott.....Lutherville
 Massachusetts—J. W. Coughlin.....Fall River
 Michigan—Edwin O. Wood.....Flint
 Minnesota—Fred B. Lynch.....St. Paul
 Mississippi—Robert Powell.....Jackson
 Missouri—Edward F. Goltra.....St. Louis
 Montana—J. Bruce Kremer.....Butte
 Nebraska—P. L. Hall.....Lincoln
 Nevada—W. J. Bell.....Winnemucca
 New Hampshire—E. E. Reed.....Manchester
 New Jersey—Robert S. Hudspeth.....Jersey City
 New Mexico—A. A. Jones.....Las Vegas
 New York—Norman E. Mack.....Buffalo
 North Carolina—Josephus Daniels.....Raleigh
 North Dakota—John Bruegger.....Bottineau
 Ohio—H. H. Moore.....Columbus
 Oklahoma—Robert Galbraith.....Tulsa
 Oregon—Will R. King.....Portland
 Pennsylvania—A. Mitchell Palmer.....Stroudsburg
 Rhode Island—George W. Greene.....Woonsocket
 South Carolina—B. R. Tillman.....Trenton
 South Dakota—Thomas Taubman.....Plankinton

Tennessee—Cordell Hull.....Carthage
 Texas—Cato Sells.....Cleburne
 Utah—William R. Wallace.....Salt Lake City
 Vermont—Thomas H. Browne.....Rutland
 Virginia—J. Taylor Ellyson.....Richmond
 Washington—John Pattison.....Seattle
 West Virginia—John T. McGraw.....Grafton
 Wisconsin—Joseph E. Davies.....Madison
 Wyoming—John E. Osborne.....Rawlins
 Alaska—Z. R. Cheney.....Juneau
 Dist. of Columbia—John F. Costello.....Washington
 Hawaii—John H. Wilson.....Honolulu
 Porto Rico—Henry W. Dooley.....San Juan
 Philippine Islands—R. E. Manly.....Naga

CHAIRMEN STATE COMMITTEES (1915).

Alabama—Bibb Graves.....Montgomery
 Arizona—George H. Olney.....Phoenix
 Arkansas—A. J. Walls.....Lonoke
 California—Fred H. Hall.....San Francisco
 Colorado—Wellington H. Gates.....Denver
 Connecticut—David J. Fitzgerald.....New Haven
 Delaware—Thomas F. Bayard.....Wilmington
 Florida—George P. Haney.....Tampa
 Georgia—Judge E. J. Reagan.....McDonough
 Idaho—Joseph T. Pence.....Boise
 Illinois—Arthur W. Charles.....Carmi
 Indiana—Bernard Korbly.....Indianapolis
 Iowa—J. W. Reynolds.....Creston
 Kansas—Edward Murphy.....Topeka
 Kentucky—Judge S. W. Hager.....Owensboro
 Louisiana—Horace Wilkinson.....Port Allen
 Maine—Charles T. Read.....Biddeford
 Maryland—Murray Vandiver.....Baltimore
 Massachusetts—Michael A. O'Leary.....Boston
 Michigan—E. C. Shields.....Lansing
 Minnesota—A. L. Sorter.....Minneapolis
 Mississippi—J. M. McBeath.....Meridian
 Missouri—D. C. Clung.....Jefferson City
 Montana—Thomas Arthur.....Helena
 Nebraska—W. H. Thompson.....Grand Island
 Nevada—S. M. Pickett.....Reno
 New Hampshire—George E. Farrand.....Concord
 New Jersey—Edw. E. Grosscup.....Wenonah
 New Mexico—J. H. Paxton.....Santa Fe
 New York—William Church Osborne.....New York
 North Carolina—Thomas D. Warren.....Raleigh
 North Dakota—H. H. Perry.....Ellendale
 Ohio—William W. Durbin.....Kenton
 Oklahoma—W. E. Samuel.....Vinita
 Oregon—B. E. Haney.....Portland
 Pennsylvania—Roland S. Morris.....Philadelphia
 Rhode Island—John B. Sullivan.....Newport
 South Carolina—J. G. Evans.....Spartanburg
 South Dakota—H. J. Rock.....Aberdeen
 Tennessee—L. D. Hill.....Nashville
 Texas—Paul Waples.....Fort Worth
 Utah—Judge S. R. Thurman.....Salt Lake City
 Vermont—James E. Kennedy.....North Williston
 Virginia—J. Taylor Ellyson.....Richmond
 Washington—Hugh C. Todd.....Seattle
 West Virginia—C. L. Shaver.....Fairmont
 Wisconsin—Joseph Martin.....Milwaukee
 Wyoming—S. G. Hopkins.....Cheyenne

PROGRESSIVE.

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 Chairman—Victor Murdock, Kansas.
 Vice-Chairman—J. Medill McCormick, Illinois.
 Secretary—Oscar King Davis, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer—Elton Huntington Hooker, New York.
 Alabama—J. O. Thompson.....Birmingham
 Arizona—J. F. Cleveland.....Phoenix
 Arkansas—H. M. Trieber.....Little Rock
 California—Chester R. Rowell.....Fresno
 Colorado—Ira M. DeLong.....Boulder
 Connecticut—Herbert Knox Smith.....Farmington
 Delaware—Lewis A. Drexler.....Bethany Beach
 District of Columbia—Frank J. Hogan.....Washington
 Florida—H. L. Anderson.....Jacksonville
 Georgia—H. C. Hastings.....Atlanta
 Hawaii—A. L. C. Atkinson.....Honolulu
 Idaho—Col. J. M. Ingersoll.....Pocatello
 Illinois—Harold L. Ickes.....Chicago
 Indiana—(Vacancy)
 Iowa—Carl Franke.....Mason City
 Kansas—William Allen White.....Emporia
 Kentucky—Leslie Combs.....Louisville

Louisiana—Pearl Wight.....New Orleans
 Maine—Halbert P. Gardiner.....Portland
 Maryland—N. Winslow Williams.....Baltimore
 Massachusetts—Mathew Hale.....Boston
 Michigan—Gustavus D. Pope.....Detroit
 Minnesota—Hugh T. Halbert.....St. Paul
 Mississippi—B. F. Fridge.....Ellisville
 Missouri—I. R. Kirkwood.....Kansas City
 Montana—Joseph M. Dixon.....Missoula
 Nebraska—Nathan Merriam.....Omaha
 Nevada—P. L. Flannigan.....Reno
 New Hampshire—William Savacool.....Manchester
 New Jersey—Irving K. Taylor.....Orange
 New Mexico—Miguel A. Otero.....Santa Fe
 New York—Walter A. Johnson.....New York city
 North Carolina—Jas. F. Williamson, Jr.....Burlington
 North Dakota—A. Y. More.....Fargo
 Ohio—John J. Sullivan.....Cleveland
 Oklahoma—George C. Priestly.....Bartlesville
 Oregon—Henry Waldo Coe.....Portland
 Pennsylvania—William Flinn.....Pittsburgh
 Rhode Island—Edwin F. Tuttle.....Woonsocket
 South Carolina—T. H. Wannamaker.....Columbia
 South Dakota—Geo. W. Wright.....Huron
 Tennessee—G. Toun Taylor.....Nashville
 Texas—Cecil A. Lyon.....Sherman
 Utah—Moroni Helner.....Salt Lake City
 Vermont—H. Nelson Jackson.....Burlington
 Virginia—(Vacancy)
 Washington—Lorenzo Dow.....Tacoma
 West Virginia—William S. Edwards.....Charleston
 Wisconsin—Henry F. Cochems.....Milwaukee
 Wyoming—Robert D. Carey.....Cheyenne

WOMAN MEMBERS AT LARGE.

Illinois—Jane Addams.....Chicago
 California—Mrs. Catherine Hooker.....San Francisco
 New York—Miss Frances Kellor.....New York city

CHAIRMEN STATE COMMITTEES (1915).

Alabama—Geo. S. Obear.....Birmingham
 Arizona—J. L. B. Alexander.....Phoenix
 Arkansas—J. A. Comer.....Little Rock
 California—Percy B. Long.....San Francisco
 Colorado—Clarence P. Dodge.....Denver
 Connecticut—Joseph W. Alsop.....Hartford
 Delaware—Robert G. Houston.....Georgetown
 Florida—H. L. Anderson.....Jacksonville
 Georgia—Roger A. Dewar.....Atlanta
 Hawaii—Geo. R. Carter.....Honolulu
 Idaho—J. P. Gipson.....Boise
 Illinois—Harold L. Ickes.....Chicago
 Indiana—Edward C. Toner.....Anderson
 Iowa—J. H. Wyllie.....Sigourney
 Kansas—U. S. Sartin.....Kansas City
 Kentucky—W. S. Lawwill.....Danville
 Louisiana—John M. Parker.....New Orleans
 Maine—Irving E. Vernon.....Portland
 Maryland—J. Stuart McDonald.....Baltimore
 Massachusetts—Mathew Hale.....Boston
 Michigan—Charles E. Hoffman.....Owosso
 Minnesota—Clarence W. Halbert.....St. Paul
 Mississippi—(Vacancy)
 Missouri—Geo. W. Schveer.....Windsor
 Montana—Thos. M. Everett.....Helena
 Nebraska—F. P. Corrick.....Lincoln
 Nevada—H. B. Lind.....Reno
 New Hampshire—William Savacool.....Manchester
 New Jersey—J. A. H. Hopkins.....Montclair
 New Mexico—Col. Brownson A. Cutting.....Santa Fe
 New York—T. D. Robinson.....New York
 North Carolina—Zeb V. Walser.....Lexington
 North Dakota—Dorr H. Carroll.....Minot
 Ohio—Walter F. Brown.....Columbus
 Oklahoma—John M. Hale.....Oklahoma City
 Oregon—Thos. B. Neuhausen.....Portland
 Pennsylvania—A. Nevin Detrich.....Chambersburg
 Rhode Island—Fred D. Thompson.....Providence
 South Carolina—T. H. Wannamaker.....Columbia
 South Dakota—G. O. Van Meter.....Murdo
 Tennessee—H. B. Anderson.....Memphis
 Texas—Cecil A. Lyon.....Sherman
 Utah—Wesley K. Walton.....Salt Lake City
 Vermont—Dr. H. Nelson Jackson.....Burlington
 Virginia—Percy S. Stephenson.....Norfolk
 Washington—L. Roy Slater.....Spokane
 West Virginia—Joseph Handlan.....Wheeling
 Wisconsin—Norman L. Baker.....Milwaukee
 Wyoming—H. N. Gottleb.....Sheridan

PROHIBITION.

Headquarters—106 North LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.	
Executive Committee—Chairman, Virgil G. Hinshaw, Chicago, Ill.; vice-chairman, J. B. Lewis, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington, Ky.; treasurer, H. P. Faris, Clinton, Mo.; Finley C. Hendrickson, Maryland; W. G. Calderwood, Minnesota; Robert H. Patton, Illinois; F. W. Emerson, California; E. L. G. Hohenthal, Connecticut.	
Alabama—J. B. Albritton.....	Bellwood
W. B. Smith.....	Mobile
Arizona—Eugene W. Chaffin.....	Tucson
Arkansas—George Kimball.....	Little Rock
J. M. Parker.....	Little Rock
California—F. W. Emerson.....	Berkeley
Geo. F. Thompson.....	Pasadena
Colorado—J. H. Ketchum.....	Colorado Springs
A. Reinhardt.....	Denver
Connecticut—Frederick G. Platt.....	New Britain
J. L. Randall.....	Groton
Delaware—George W. Todd.....	Wilmington
Lewis W. Brosius.....	Wilmington
District of Columbia—M. E. O'Brien—Washington	
John R. Mahoney.....	Washington
Florida—John P. Coffin.....	Johnstown
C. B. Wetherell.....	Orlando
Illinois—Robert H. Patton.....	Springfield
Alonzo E. Wilson.....	Wheaton
Indiana—F. W. Lough.....	Indianapolis
Charles Eckhardt.....	Auburn
Iowa—Capt. K. W. Brown.....	Ames
O. D. Ellett.....	Marshalltown
Kansas—Earle R. DeLay.....	Emporia
J. N. Woods.....	Ottawa
Kentucky—T. B. Demaree.....	Wilmore
Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp.....	Lexington
Maine—N. F. Woodbury.....	Auburn
James H. Ames.....	Bowdoinham
Maryland—F. C. Hendrickson.....	Cumberland
George R. Gorsuch.....	Baltimore
Massachusetts—John B. Lewis.....	Boston
John M. Fisher.....	Attleboro
Michigan—M. G. Wylie.....	Detroit
J. F. Easley.....	Plainwell
Minnesota—W. G. Calderwood.....	Minneapolis
J. D. Engle.....	Minneapolis
Missouri—H. P. Faris.....	Clinton
J. O. Hughes.....	Richmond
Montana—Mrs. Kate M. Hamilton.....	Butte
Nebraska—Mrs. F. B. Heald.....	Osceola
D. B. Gilbert.....	Lincoln
New Hampshire—Alva H. Morrill.....	Franklin
George L. Thompson.....	Laconia
New Jersey—W. D. Martin.....	Hasbrouck Heights
Grafton E. Day.....	Collingswood
New York—Olin S. Bishop.....	Utica
Dr. T. A. MacNicholl.....	New York
North Carolina—T. P. Johnston.....	Salisbury
J. M. Templeton.....	Cary
Ohio—Aaron S. Watkins.....	Ada
H. L. Peeke.....	Sandusky
Oklahoma—Rev. Charles Brown.....	Carmen
George E. Rouch.....	Guthrie
Pennsylvania—David B. McCalmont.....	Franklin
Henry S. Gill.....	Greensburg
Rhode Island—L. E. Remington.....	Rumford
F. T. Jenks.....	West Barrington
South Dakota—Quincy L. Morrow.....	Brookings
W. T. Rafferty.....	Miller
Texas—J. L. Campbell.....	El Paso
P. F. Paige.....	Dallas
Vermont—L. W. Hanson.....	Montpelier
Fred L. Page.....	Barre
Virginia—W. F. Rife.....	Waynesboro
Rev. H. M. Hoge.....	Lincoln
Washington—Mrs. Nettie Hallenbeck.....	Tacoma
H. T. Murray.....	Stanwood
West Virginia—Jay E. Cunningham.....	Pennsboro
U. A. Clayton.....	Fairmont
Wisconsin—A. J. Benjamin.....	Milwaukee
B. E. Van Keuren.....	Oshkosh
Wyoming—C. J. Sawyer.....	Laramie
J. R. Cortner.....	Jireh

CHAIRMAN STATE COMMITTEES (1915).

Arizona—John Wix Thomas.....	Phoenix
Arkansas—G. H. Kimball.....	Little Rock

California—Chas. R. Burger.....	Pasadena
Colorado—John Hipp.....	Denver
Connecticut—E. L. G. Hohenthal.....	S. Manchester
Delaware—L. W. Brosius.....	Wilmington
Florida—John P. Coffin.....	Johnstown
Georgia—W. S. Witham.....	Atlanta
Idaho—Rev. Davis Errett.....	Boise
Illinois—Robert H. Patton.....	Springfield
Indiana—J. R. Schmidt.....	Indianapolis
Iowa—R. H. Williams.....	Oskaloosa
Kansas—O. A. Herbert.....	Peabody
Kentucky—T. B. Demaree.....	Wilmore
Louisiana—E. E. Israel.....	Baton Rouge
Maine—W. I. Sterling.....	Waterville
Maryland—Charles R. Woods.....	Baltimore
Massachusetts—S. W. Bingham.....	Boston
Michigan—M. A. Stipp.....	Detroit
Minnesota—Geo. F. Wells.....	Minneapolis
Missouri—W. H. Dalton.....	Joplin
Montana—R. R. Crowe.....	Billings
Nebraska—D. B. Gilbert.....	Lincoln
New Hampshire—Rev. C. L. Thompson.....	Laconia
New Jersey—Donald MacMillan.....	Nutley
New Mexico—James M. Shlmer.....	Santa Fe
New York—Oline S. Bishop.....	Utica
North Dakota—F. B. Stevenson.....	Courtenay
Ohio—E. R. Shaw.....	Delaware
Oklahoma—Charles Brown.....	Carmen
Oregon—J. P. Newell.....	Portland
Pennsylvania—B. E. P. Prugh.....	Harrisburg
Rhode Island—Roscoe Phillips.....	Providence
South Dakota—C. V. Templeton.....	Woonsocket
Texas—A. A. Everts (acting).....	Dallas
Vermont—L. W. Hanson.....	Montpelier
Virginia—William A. Rife.....	Waynesboro
Washington—Mrs. Nettie Hallenbeck.....	Tacoma
West Virginia—J. W. Bedford.....	Parsons
Wisconsin—A. J. Benjamin.....	Milwaukee
Wyoming—J. R. Cortner.....	Jireh

SOCIALIST.

National Headquarters—803 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.	
Executive Secretary—Walter Lanfersiek, Chicago, Ill.	
National Executive Committee—Arthur LeSueur, Kansas; George H. Goebel, New Jersey; Emil Seldel, Wisconsin; Adolph Germer, Illinois; James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania.	
International Secretary—Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Alabama—G. L. Cox.....	Birmingham
Alaska—Charles Ganty.....	Valdez
Arizona—Alice Eddy.....	Phoenix
Arkansas—Freda Hogan.....	Huntington
California—T. W. Williams.....	Los Angeles
Colorado—Emma F. Langdon.....	Denver
Connecticut—Martin F. Plunkett.....	Wallingford
Delaware—H. D. Jellison.....	Wilmington
Dist. of Columbia—J. Webb Richman.....	Washington
Florida—Franklin Pimley.....	Tampa
Georgia—Mary Raoul Mills.....	Atlanta
Idaho—I. F. Stewart.....	Nampa
Illinois—John C. Kennedy.....	Chicago
Indiana—William H. Henry.....	Indianapolis
Iowa—I. S. McCrillis.....	Des Moines
Kansas—G. W. Klehege.....	Lawrence
Kentucky—J. L. Stark.....	Louisville
Louisiana—J. R. Jones.....	Georgetown
Maine—Fred E. Irish.....	Woodfords
Maryland—Karl Hartig.....	Baltimore
Massachusetts—James Oneal.....	Boston
Michigan—John Keracher.....	Detroit
Minnesota—W. A. Stafford.....	Minneapolis
Mississippi—Ida M. Raymond.....	Jackson
Missouri—Otto Vierling.....	St. Louis
Montana—Albert F. Meissner.....	Butte
Nebraska—G. C. Porter.....	Morrill
Nevada—Thomas M. Fagan.....	Tonopah
New Hampshire—J. Foster Nichols.....	Laconia
New Jersey—Milo C. Jones.....	Newark
New Mexico—A. J. McDonald.....	Clayton
New York—U. Solomon.....	New York city
North Carolina—B. T. Tiller.....	Asheville
North Dakota—Henry T. Teigan.....	Minot

Ohio—O. G. Van Schoyck.....Columbus
 Oklahoma—H. M. Sinclair.....Oklahoma City
 Oregon—E. L. Cannon.....Portland
 Pennsylvania—Robert B. Ringler.....Reading
 Rhode Island—Fred Hurst.....Providence
 South Carolina—William Eberhard....Charleston
 South Dakota—E. F. Atwood.....Sisseton
 Tennessee—L. R. Robinson.....Chattanooga
 Texas—T. A. Hickey.....Hallettsville
 Utah—C. A. Bushnell.....Ogden
 Vermont—Gilbert Phillips.....Barre
 Virginia—J. C. Duke.....Richmond
 Washington—L. E. Katterfeld.....Everett
 West Virginia—W. H. Thompson.....Huntington
 Wisconsin—F. W. Rehfeld.....Milwaukee
 Wyoming—Clement Gilleard.....Rock Springs

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

National Secretary—Arnold Petersen, 45 Rose street, New York, N. Y.
 Representative on International Socialist Bureau—Arthur Elmer Reimer.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

California, Sidney Armer; Connecticut, J. P. Johnson; Illinois, Jacob Bobinsky; Indiana, Ernst Viewegh; Massachusetts, Arthur E. Reimer; Michigan, Max Eisenberg; Minnesota, Samuel Johnson; Missouri, H. J. Poeling; New Jersey, John Butterworth; New York, Patrick E. De Lee; Ohio, John D. Goerke; Pennsylvania, G. A. Ganton; Virginia, Godfrey Kinder; Washington, John C. Shafer; Wisconsin, Albert Schnabel.

NOTABLE GIFTS AND BEQUESTS IN 1915.

Armour, J. O., Charles R. Crane, R. T. Crane, J. N. Field, N. W. Harris, Victor F. Lawson, C. H. McCormick, J. A. Patten, J. Rosenwald, J. G. Shedd, Mrs. G. F. Swift and family, W. Wrigley, S. Insull, L. W. Noyes and others, all of Chicago, to the Young Men's Christian association, \$1,100,000.

Brown, William W., Bend, Ore., \$500,000 by will for industrial school in Salem, Ore.

Carnegie, Andrew, New York, N. Y., to Carnegie institute and Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, \$2,700,000.

Cobb, John B., New York, N. Y., and unnamed donor, to University of Virginia, \$100,000.

Coolidge, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague, Chicago, to Chicago Symphony orchestra pension fund, \$100,000.

Coolidge, Mrs. F. S., Pittsfield, Mass., for tuberculosis hospital, \$100,000.

Coonley, Mrs. Avery, of Chicago and Hooker, Mrs. Elon, of Greenwich, Conn., \$50,000 to Vassar college.

Dodge, Miss Grace H., of New York, N. Y., by will to educational and religious institutions, \$1,200,000.

Dunn, Moses F., Bedford, Ind., by will to Purdue university, \$150,000.

Eno, Amos F., New York, N. Y., by will to public institutions, \$3,000,000.

Hall, Charles M., New York, by will to Oberlin university, \$1,800,000.

Herring, William P., Watertown, N. Y., by will to Herring's university, \$1,000,000.

Hudson, Richard, Detroit, Mich., by will to University of Michigan, \$75,000.

Lindgren, John R., Chicago, by will to Northwestern university and Methodist Episcopal church organizations, \$1,000,000.

Miner, William E., Chicago, to Art institute, \$50,000.

Moore, Mrs. D. H., Ottawa, Ill., by will for educational purposes, \$100,000.

McKay, Alexander A., Chicago, Ill., by will to Art institute, Chicago, \$100,000; to charity, \$200,000.

Osborn, Mrs. William C., New York, N. Y., to Princeton university, \$125,000.

Pearson, Dr. Fred S., Great Barrington, Mass., by will to Tufts college, \$500,000; to charities, \$100,000.

Pierce, Luther H., Chicago, by will to Chicago Home for the Friendless and other institutions, \$500,000.

Rockefeller, John D., to Baptist missionary societies, \$100,000.

Rockefeller, Mrs. John D., New York, N. Y., by will to charitable institutions, \$2,000,000.

Rosenwald, Julius, Chicago, to Chicago Lying-in hospital, \$100,000.

Russell, Mrs. Archibald D., New York, N. Y., to Episcopal cathedral in Washington, D. C., \$500,000.

Sage, Mrs. Russell, New York, to Princeton university, \$250,000.

Schiff, Jacob H., New York, N. Y., to Barnard college, \$500,000.

Scripps, Ellen B., La Jolla, Cal., to Knox college (Ill.), \$100,000.

Senff, Mrs. Charles, of New York, N. Y., to University of Virginia, \$10,000.

Smith, Anna E., New York, N. Y., to charitable, religious and educational institutions, \$250,000.

Sprague, Mrs. A. A., Chicago, to Presbyterian hospital, \$110,000.

Tripp, J. Steven, Prairie du Sac, Wis., by will to University of Wisconsin, \$500,000.

Unnamed, to Princeton university, \$813,000; to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$1,000,000; to Delaware college, \$500,000.

Waterman, Dr. Luther, Indianapolis, Ind., \$100,000 to Indiana university.

Webb, Edward A., St. Paul, Minn., by will to Presbyterian missions, \$400,000.

GRANDFATHER CLAUSE DECLARED VOID.

By a unanimous decision announced June 21, 1915, the United States Supreme court declared void the "grandfather" clause enacted in Oklahoma and Maryland. The clause in the Oklahoma constitution upon which the court ruled reads in part as follows:

"No person shall be registered as an elector of this state or be allowed to vote in any election herein unless he be able to read and write any section of the constitution of the state of Oklahoma; but no person who was, on Jan. 1, 1866, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under any form of government or who at

that time resided in some foreign nation, and no lineal descendant of such person shall be denied the right to register and vote because of his inability to so read and write sections of such constitution."

The court held that arbitrarily to select a date such as 1866 and provide that persons not qualified to vote on that date or whose ancestors were not so qualified are barred from voting or must submit to voting tests not required of others is in violation of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution.

EXECUTION OF CHARLES A. BECKER.

Charles A. Becker, a former police lieutenant in New York, N. Y., was electrocuted in Sing Sing prison, New York, at 5:45 a. m., July 30, 1915, for instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, a gambler, in New York city, July 16, 1912.

The men who actually committed the crime were executed April 13, 1914, but Becker secured a new trial and managed to evade paying the penalty for three years.

NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS SINCE 1880.

Place and date of each and names of nominees for president and vice-president in the order named:

- 1880—Democratic: Cincinnati, O., June 22-24; Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English. Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 2-8; James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur. Greenback: Chicago, Ill., June 9-11; James B. Weaver and B. J. Chambers. Prohibition: Cleveland, O., June 17; Neal Dow and A. M. Thompson.
- 1884—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 8-11; Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks. Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 3-6; James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. Greenback: Indianapolis, Ind., May 28-29; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West. American Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Samuel C. Pomeroy and John A. Conant. National Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23; John P. St. John and William Daniel. Anti-Monopoly: Chicago, Ill., May 14; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West. Equal Rights: San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Mrs. Marietta L. Stow.
- 1888—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., June 5; Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman. Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton. Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., May 20; Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks. Union Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Alson J. Streeter and Samuel Evans. United Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Robert H. Cowdrey and W. H. T. Wakefield. American: Washington, D. C., Aug. 14; James L. Curtis and James R. Greer. Equal Rights: Des Moines, Iowa, May 15; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Alfred H. Love.
- 1892—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., June 21; Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson. Republican: Minneapolis, Minn., June 7-10; Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid. Prohibition: Cincinnati, O., June 29; John Bidwell and J. B. Cranfill. National People's: Omaha, Neb., July 2-5; James B. Weaver and James G. Field. Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., Aug. 28; Simon Wing and Charles H. Matchett.
- 1896—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 7; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall. Republican: St. Louis, Mo., June 16; William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart. People's Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson. Silver Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall. National Democratic: Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2; John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner. Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27; Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson. National Party: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 28; Charles E. Bentley and James H. Southgate. Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 6; Charles H. Matchett and Matthew Maguire.
- 1900—Democratic: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson. Republican: Philadelphia, Pa., June 19-21; William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. People's Party: Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9-10; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson. People's Party (Middle-of-the-Road): Cincinnati, O., May 9-10; Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly. Silver Republican: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson. Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 27-28; John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf. Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., June 2-8; Joseph P. Malloney and Valentine Remmel. Social Democratic Party of the United States: Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27; Job Harriman and Max S. Hayes. Social Democratic Party of America: Indianapolis, Ind., March 6; Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman. Union Reform: Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3; Seth W. Ellis and Samuel T. Nicholson.
- 1904—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., July 6-9; Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis. Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 21-23; Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks. People's Party: Springfield, Ill., July 4-6; Thomas E. Watson and Thomas H. Tibbles. Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., June 29-July 1; Silas C. Swallow and George W. Carroll. Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 3-9; Charles H. Corregan and William W. Cox. Socialist-Democratic Party of America: Chicago, Ill., May 1-6; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford. Continental: Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31; Charles H. Howard and George H. Shibley. (Nominees declined and Austin Holcomb and A. King were substituted by the national committee.)
- 1908—Republican: Chicago, June 16-19; William H. Taft and James S. Sherman. Democratic: Denver, July 7-10; William J. Bryan and John W. Kern. Socialist: Chicago, May 10-13; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford. Prohibition: Columbus, O., July 15-16; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins. Independence: Chicago, July 27-28; Thomas L. Hisgen and John Temple Graves. People's: St. Louis, April 2-3; Thomas E. Watson and Samuel W. Williams. United Christian: Rock Island, Ill., May 1; Daniel Braxton Turney and S. P. Carter. Socialist-Labor: New York, July 2-5; Martin R. Preston and Donald L. Munro. (Preston declined and August Gillhaus was named in his place.)
- 1912—Democratic: Baltimore, June 25-July 3; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall. Republican: Chicago, June 18-22; William Howard Taft and James Schoolcraft Sherman. Progressive: Chicago, Aug. 5-7; Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson. Socialist: Indianapolis, May 12-18; Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel. Prohibition: Atlantic City, July 10-12; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins. Socialist-Labor: New York, April 7-10; Arthur Reimer and August Gillhaus. Populist: St. Louis, Aug. 13; no nominations made.

POLITICAL PARTY PLATFORMS OF 1912 IN BRIEF.

The following summary includes the principal planks in the platforms adopted at the national conventions in 1912:

DEMOCRATIC.

Collection of tariff duties to be limited to the necessities of the government honestly and economically administered.

Immediate downward revision of the tariff duties, especially upon necessities of life.

Placing upon free list of articles competing with trust controlled products.

Enforcement of criminal and civil law against trusts and trust officials.

Prevention of holding companies and interlocking directorates.

Preservation of the rights of the states.

Ratification of the income tax and direct senatorial election propositions.

Prohibiting corporations from making campaign contributions.

Valuation of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and property of express companies.

Systematic revision of the banking and currency laws.

Establishment of a system of rural credits.

Prevention of overflows of the Mississippi river.

Development of inland waterways.

Protection of labor unions from unjust court proceedings.

Employees' compensation law.

Prevention of gambling in agricultural products by organized exchanges.
 Conservation of natural resources.
 Postering of merchant marine.
 Exemption of American ships engaged in coasting trade from Panama canal tolls.
 United and independent health service.
 Extension and maintenance of the civil service.
 Reform in administration of civil and criminal law.

Recognition of independence of Philippines as soon as a stable government can be established.
 Protection of American citizenship abroad irrespective of race or creed.
 Establishment of parcel post.
 Generous pension policy.
 Protection of uniform of the United States.

TERM OF PRESIDENT.

"We favor a single presidential term and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution making the president of the United States ineligible for re-election and we pledge the candidate of this convention to that principle."

POPULIST.

Issuance of money by the government direct to the people.

Loans by the government to the people.
 Government ownership of telegraph and telephone systems and the parcel post.

The initiative, the referendum, direct election of United States senators, direct primaries, presidential primaries and equal suffrage.

Registration of lobbyists.
 Graduated income and inheritance tax.
 Free schools in the lines of manual and occupational training.

Recognition of the Chinese republic.
 Old age pensions.
 The commission form of government for cities.
 Granting of franchises to public utility corporations by popular vote.

PROGRESSIVE.

Providing for an easier method of amending the federal constitution.

Bringing under effective national jurisdiction those problems which have expanded beyond the reach of the individual states.

Equal suffrage for men and women.
 Limitation and publicity of campaign contributions.

Registration of lobbyists.
 "The progressive party demands such restriction of the power of the courts as shall leave to the people the ultimate authority to determine fundamental questions of social welfare and public policy. To secure this end it pledges itself to provide:

"(1) That when an act, passed under the police power of the state, is held unconstitutional under the state constitution by the courts, the people, after an ample interval for deliberation, shall have an opportunity to vote on the question whether they desire the act to become law notwithstanding such decision.

"(2) That every decision of the highest appellate court of a state declaring an act of the legislature unconstitutional on the ground of its violation of the federal constitution shall be subject to the same review by the Supreme court of the United States as is now accorded to decisions sustaining such legislation."

Reform of legal procedure and judicial methods.
 Conservation of human resources.

Legislation looking to prevention of industrial accidents, occupational diseases, overwork and involuntary unemployment.

Fixing of minimum safety and health standards in the various occupations.

Prohibition of child labor.

Establishment of an eight hour day for women and young persons.

One day's rest in seven for wage workers.

Abolition of convict contract labor system.

Standards of compensation for death by industrial accident and trade disease.

Protection of home life against sickness, irregular employment and old age through a system of social insurance adapted to American use.

Establishment of continuation schools for industrial education.

Establishment of a department of labor.
 Development of agricultural credit and co-operation.

Inquiry into the high cost of living.

Establishment of single national health service.

Establishment of a strong federal administrative commission, which shall maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce, or such of them as are of public importance.

Revision of patent law to prevent its abuse by monopolies.

Physical valuation of railroads.

Revision of the national currency system on the basis of soundness and elasticity.

Extension of foreign commerce through appointment of competent diplomatic and consular officers.

Conservation of the national resources.

Building of national highways and extension of good roads.

Improvement of waterways through co-operation of nation, states and cities.

"We believe in a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries, both for the farmer and the manufacturer, and which shall maintain for labor an adequate standard of living."

"We demand tariff revision because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States. Fair dealing toward the people requires an immediate downward revision of those schedules wherein duties are shown to be unjust or excessive. We pledge ourselves to the establishment of a nonpartisan scientific tariff commission, reporting both to the president and to either branch of congress."

Passage of federal law for graduated inheritance tax; ratification of income tax amendment.

Settlement of international differences by judicial and other peaceful means.

Building of two battle ships a year.

Creation of a parcel post.

Extension and enforcement of civil service law.

Governmental supervision over investments.

PROHIBITION.

Prohibition of the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Suffrage for women on the same terms as for men.

Uniform marriage and divorce law. Extermination of polygamy.

Absolute protection of the rights of labor, without impairment of the rights of capital.

Settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

Abolition of child labor in mines, workshops and factories.

Election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Presidential term of six years and one term only.

Court review of postoffice and other departmental decisions and orders; the extension of the postal savings bank system and of rural delivery and the establishment of an efficient parcel post.

Initiative, referendum and recall.

As the tariff is a commercial question, it should be fixed on the scientific basis of accurate knowledge, secured by means of a permanent, nonpartisan tariff commission with ample powers.

Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.

Conservation of our forest and mineral reserves and the reclamation of waste lands.

Clearly defined laws for the regulation and control of corporations transacting an interstate business.

Efficiency and economy in governmental administration.

The protection of one day in seven as a day of rest.

REPUBLICAN.

Protection of the rights of the individual to freest possible development of his own powers.

Upholding of the authority and integrity of the courts, both state and federal.

Legislation to prevent long delays and costly appeals in civil and criminal cases.

"While we regard the recall of judges as unnecessary and unwise, we favor such action as may be necessary to simplify the process by which any judge who is found to be derelict in his duty may be removed from office."

Measures for maintaining international peace.

Enactment of legislation supplementary to the antitrust act which will define as criminal offenses those specific acts that mark attempts to restrain and monopolize trade.

Creation of a federal trade commission.

"We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff."

"We hold that the import duties should be high enough while yielding a sufficient revenue to protect adequately American industries and wages. Some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced. Readjustment should be made from time to time to conform to changed conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to any American industry."

"To accomplish this correct information is indispensable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission."

Scientific inquiry into the causes of the high cost of living.

Revision of banking and currency systems; these, however, to be safeguarded from sectional, financial or political domination.

Passage of state and federal laws for the establishment of organizations having for their purpose the loaning of funds to farmers.

Extension and enforcement of civil service law. Publicity and further restriction of campaign contributions.

Conservation of the national resources.

Establishment of parcel post.
Protection of American citizenship abroad, regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance.

Maintenance of an adequate navy.

Revival of the merchant marine.

Flood prevention along Mississippi river.

Reclamation of arid lands.

Improvement of rivers and harbors.

Revision of immigration laws.

Enactment of laws for the protection of seamen and requiring the use of additional safety appliances at sea.

SOCIALIST.

Absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

Collective ownership of patents with royalties for inventors.

Equal suffrage for men and women.

Adoption of initiative, referendum, recall and proportional representation.

Abolition of senate and president's veto power.

Election of president and vice-president by direct vote.

Abolition of power of United States Supreme court to pass upon constitutionality of laws passed by congress.

Enactment of laws for vocational education; bureau of education to be made a department.

Abolition of federal district courts and United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Creation of an independent bureau of health.

Revision of constitution of the United States.

Collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and large scale industries.

Acquisition by cities, states or nation of grain elevators, stockyards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies in order to reduce the cost of living.

Inclusion of mines, oil wells, quarries, forests and water power in public domain.

Further conservation and development of natural resources for the benefit of all the people.

Collective ownership of land.

Collective ownership and democratic management of banking and currency system.

Conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and well-being of workers and their families.

Establishment of minimum wage scales.

Establishment of a noncontributory system of old age pensions, insurance by the state against unemployment and invalidism, and compulsory insurance by employers of their workers, without cost to the latter, against industrial diseases, accidents and death.

The platform advocates these and other similar measures as "calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the co-operative commonwealth."

SOCIALIST LABOR.

Substitution of industrial or socialist republic for political state.

Placing of land and all means of production, transportation and distribution in the hands of the people as a collective body.

National congress to consist of representatives of the useful occupations of the land.

CENTENARIANS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

According to the census of 1910 there were then in the United States 3,555 persons 100 years of age and over. Of these, 1,350 were men and 2,175 were women. Classified according to the color they were: White men, 326; white women, 438; total, 764; negro men, 1,004; negro women, 1,671; total, 2,675; Indian men, 50; Indian women, 66; total, 116. Classified as to place of birth, 439 were native white and 293 foreign born white. The number of centenarians reported by the census of 1900 was 3,504. "It may be noted," says a census report in commenting on these figures, "that the proportion of centenarians, according to the census returns, was less in 1910 than in 1900. In fact, the proportion has steadily decreased from census to census for over half a century. The number of centenarians reported in 1910 was equal to 4 for each 100,000 of the total population while the corresponding ratio in 1850 was 11. It is improbable that any such decrease in longevity has actually occurred. By no means have all those who report themselves as 100 years old or more, in fact, reached that age, and the apparent reduction in the proportion of

centenarians is probably due to greater accuracy in the returns."

Deaths of centenarians reported from Nov. 1, 1914, to Nov. 1, 1915:

Cadaract, Mrs. Victoria, 105, Oak Harbor, O., March 22.

Cherowski, Morris, 100, Chicago, Ill.

De Long, Joseph, 101, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 11.

Fiddlenan, Mitchell, 103, Chicago, Ill., March 3.

Goodwin, Asa, 108, Bessemer, Ala., Feb. 28.

Koskoff, Hannah, 117, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1914.

Mullen, Mrs. Katrina, 101, Westville, Ill., Jan. 22.

Oldenburg, Mrs. Henrietta, 105, Edison Park, Ill., Dec. 29, 1914.

Saslowsky, 100, in Chicago, Ill., March 6.

Schwartz, Mrs. Jeannette, 106, New York, N. Y., Sept. 3.

Shay, John, 113, in New Orleans, La., Oct. 22.

Watson, Charles, 100, Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 7.

In Canada in 1911 there were 120 persons aged

100 years or more; 62 were men and 58 women.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

Merchant vessels built in the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, were 1,126 of 215,711 gross tons, as compared with 1,291 of 311,578 gross tons for the fiscal year 1914. Under the ship registry act of Aug. 18, 1914, 147 foreign built vessels of 528,907 gross

tons were added before the close of the fiscal year, making the total from both sources 1,373 vessels of 744,618 gross tons. This is the largest annual addition to the American merchant fleet in the history of the United States.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE (1828-1912).

Yr.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Per cent.	Electoral vote.	Yr.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Per cent.	Electoral vote.
1828	Jackson.....	Democrat..	647,231	55.97	178	1884	Blaine.....	Republican	4,848,334	48.27	182
1828	Adams.....	Federal.....	508,007	44.03	85	1884	Butler.....	Greenback..	135,825	1.39	.....
1832	Jackson.....	Democrat..	687,502	54.36	219	1884	St. John.....	Prohibition	151,809	1.51	.....
1832	Clay.....	Whig.....	530,189	42.39	49	1888	Cleveland.....	Democrat..	5,540,050	48.66	168
1832	Floyd.....	Whig.....	33,108	2.65	11	1888	Harrison.....	Republican	5,444,337	47.82	233
1832	Wirt.....	Anti-M.....	33,108	2.65	7	1888	Streeter.....	Union Lab..	146,897	1.29	.....
1836	Van Buren.....	Democrat..	761,549	50.83	170	1888	Fisk.....	Prohibition	250,125	2.20	.....
1836	Harrison.....	Whig.....	736,656	49.17	73	1888	Cowdrey.....	United Lab.	2,808	.03	.....
1836	White.....	Whig.....	736,656	49.17	26	1892	Cleveland.....	Democrat..	5,554,414	46.04	277
1836	Webster.....	Whig.....	736,656	49.17	14	1892	Harrison.....	Republican	5,190,802	43.02	145
1836	Mangum.....	Whig.....	736,656	49.17	11	1892	Bidwell.....	Prohibition	271,058	2.24	.....
1840	Van Buren.....	Democrat..	1,128,702	46.82	60	1892	Weaver.....	People's.....	1,027,329	8.51	22
1840	Harrison.....	Whig.....	1,275,017	52.83	234	1892	Wing.....	Socialist....	21,164	.19	.....
1840	Birney.....	Liberty.....	7,059	.39	.....	1896	McKinley.....	Republican	7,023,638	50.88	271
1844	Polk.....	Democrat..	1,837,243	49.55	170	1896	Bryan.....	Democrat..	6,467,946	46.77	176
1844	Clay.....	Whig.....	1,229,048	48.14	105	1896	Levering.....	Prohibition	141,676	1.03	.....
1844	Birney.....	Liberty.....	62,300	2.31	.....	1896	Bentley.....	National....	13,969	.10	.....
1848	Taylor.....	Whig.....	1,360,101	47.36	163	1896	Matchett.....	Soc. Labor..	36,454	.27	.....
1848	Cass.....	Democrat..	1,220,544	42.50	107	1896	Palmer.....	Nat. Dem....	131,529	.95	.....
1848	Van Buren.....	Free Soil....	291,263	10.14	.....	1900	McKinley.....	Democrat..	7,219,530	51.69	292
1852	Pierce.....	Democrat..	1,601,474	51.03	254	1900	Bryan.....	Democrat..	6,358,071	45.51	155
1852	Scott.....	Whig.....	1,380,678	43.99	42	1900	Woolley.....	Prohibition	209,166	1.49	.....
1852	Hale.....	Free Soil....	156,149	4.98	.....	1900	Barker.....	People's.....	50,232	.37	.....
1856	Buchanan.....	Democrat..	1,838,169	45.34	174	1900	Debs.....	Soc. Dem....	94,708	.67	.....
1856	Fremon.....	Republican	1,241,264	33.09	114	1900	Maloney.....	Soc. Lab....	32,751	.23	.....
1856	Fillmore.....	American....	874,534	21.57	8	1900	Leonard.....	United Chr..	5,018	.03	.....
1860	Douglas.....	Democrat..	1,375,157	29.40	12	1900	Ellis.....	Union R.....	5198	.04	.....
1860	Breckinridge.	Democrat..	845,763	18.08	72	1904	Roosevelt.....	Republican	7,628,834	56.41	336
1860	Lincoln.....	Republican	1,866,352	39.91	180	1904	Parker.....	Democrat..	5,084,491	37.60	140
1864	Bell.....	Union.....	589,581	12.61	39	1904	Swallow.....	Prohibition	259,257	1.91	.....
1864	McClellan.....	Democrat..	1,508,725	55.06	21	1904	Debs.....	Socialist....	402,480	2.98	.....
1864	Lincoln.....	Republican	2,216,067	44.94	216	1904	Watson.....	People's.....	114,753	.85	.....
1868	Seymour.....	Democrat..	2,709,613	47.33	80	1904	Corregan.....	Soc. Lab....	33,724	.25	.....
1868	Grant.....	Republican	3,015,071	52.67	214	1904	Holcomb.....	Continental	890	.00	.....
1872	Greeley.....	Democrat..	2,834,079	43.83	66	1904	Holcomb.....	Republican	7,679,006	51.58	321
1872	O'Connor.....	Ind. Dem....	29,408	.45	.....	1908	Bryan.....	Democrat..	6,460,106	45.06	162
1872	Grant.....	Republican	3,597,070	55.63	292	1908	Chaffin.....	Prohibition	252,683	1.69	.....
1872	Black.....	Temperance	5,608	.09	.....	1908	Debs.....	Socialist....	420,820	2.63	.....
1876	Tilden.....	Democrat..	4,284,885	50.94	184	1908	Watson.....	People's.....	28,131	.19	.....
1876	Hayes.....	Republican	4,083,950	47.95	185	1908	Higgen.....	Ind'p'nd'ce.	83,562	.56	.....
1876	Cooper.....	Greenback..	81,740	.97	.....	1908	Gillhaus.....	Soc. Lab....	13,825	.10	.....
1876	Smith.....	Prohibition	9,522	.11	.....	1908	Turney.....	Untd. Chr..	461	.00	.....
1876	Walker.....	American....	2,636	.03	.....	1912	Wilson.....	Democrat..	6,286,214	41.82	435
1880	Hancock.....	Democrat..	4,442,035	48.23	155	1912	Roosevelt.....	Progressive	4,126,020	27.45	88
1880	Garfield.....	Republican	4,449,053	48.31	214	1912	Taft.....	Republican	3,483,922	23.17	8
1880	Weaver.....	Greenback..	307,300	3.34	.....	1912	Debs.....	Socialist....	897,011	5.97	.....
1880	Dow.....	Prohibition	32,457	.35	.....	1912	Chaffin.....	Prohibition	208,323	1.39	.....
1880	Phelps.....	American....	707	.01	.....	1912	Reimer.....	Soc. Lab....	29,079	.20	.....
1884	Cleveland.....	Democrat..	4,911,017	48.89	219						

*Owing to the death of Mr. Greeley, the 66 electoral votes were variously cast. Thomas A. Hendricks received 42, B. Gratz Brown 18, Horace Greeley 3, Charles J. Jenkins 2, David Davis 1.

PARTY PLURALITIES AND TOTAL VOTE.

Year.	Plurality.	Republican.	Democratic.	Total vote.	Year.	Plurality.	Republican.	Democratic.	Total vote.
1828.....	138,134	1,156,328	.....	1772.....	762,991	.....	6,466,165	.....	.....
1832.....	157,313	1,250,799	.....	1876.....	250,935	.....	8,412,733	.....	.....
1836.....	24,893	1,498,205	.....	1880.....	7,018	.....	9,209,533	.....	.....
1840.....	146,315*	2,410,778	.....	1884.....	62,633	.....	10,044,985	.....	.....
1844.....	35,175	2,698,611	.....	1888.....	95,713	.....	11,334,216	.....	.....
1848.....	139,567*	2,871,928	.....	1892.....	363,612	.....	12,064,767	.....	.....
1852.....	220,796	3,138,301	.....	1896.....	567,692	.....	13,827,212	.....	.....
1856.....	496,905	4,053,967	.....	1900.....	861,459	.....	13,970,134	.....	.....
1860.....	491,195	4,676,863	.....	1904.....	2,544,343	.....	13,524,349	.....	.....
1864.....	407,342	4,024,792	.....	1908.....	1,269,900	.....	14,887,594	.....	.....
1868.....	305,458	5,724,684	.....	1912.....	2,160,194	.....	15,031,169	.....	.....

*Whig. †Includes 461 votes cast for united Christian party.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Following is the electoral vote of the states, based upon the apportionment of representatives made by congress under the census of 1910:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Alabama.....	12	Kansas.....	10	New Hampshire.....	4	Tennessee.....	12
Arizona.....	3	Kentucky.....	13	New Jersey.....	14	Texas.....	20
Arkansas.....	9	Louisiana.....	10	New Mexico.....	3	Utah.....	4
California.....	13	Maine.....	6	New York.....	45	Vermont.....	4
Colorado.....	6	Maryland.....	8	North Carolina.....	13	Virginia.....	12
Connecticut.....	7	Massachusetts.....	18	North Dakota.....	5	Washington.....	7
Delaware.....	3	Michigan.....	15	Ohio.....	24	West Virginia.....	8
Florida.....	6	Minnesota.....	12	Oklahoma.....	10	Wisconsin.....	13
Georgia.....	14	Mississippi.....	10	Oregon.....	5	Wyoming.....	3
Idaho.....	4	Missouri.....	18	Pennsylvania.....	33		
Illinois.....	29	Montana.....	4	Rhode Island.....	5	Total.....	531
Indiana.....	15	Nebraska.....	8	South Carolina.....	9	Necessary to choice.....	265
Iowa.....	13	Nevada.....	3	South Dakota.....	5		

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE STATES.

R., republican; W., whig; D., democratic; U., union; A., American; A. M., anti-Masonic; N. R., national republican; P., populist; Pr., progressive.

STATE.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.	1856.	1860.	1864.	1868.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1912.
Alabama.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Arizona.....																						
Arkansas.....			D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
California.....										R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	Pr.
Colorado.....													D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Connecticut.....	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	F.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Delaware.....	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Florida.....																						
Georgia.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Idaho.....																	P.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Illinois.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Indiana.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Iowa.....									R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Kansas.....										R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Kentucky.....	D.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Louisiana.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Maine.....	R.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Maryland.....	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	A.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Massachusetts.....	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Michigan.....			D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.														Pr.
Minnesota.....									R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.
Mississippi.....	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.			R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Missouri.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.
Montana.....																	R.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.
Nebraska.....											R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Nevada.....									R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.
New Hampshire.....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
New Jersey.....	R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
New Mexico.....																						D.
New York.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
North Carolina.....	D.	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
North Dakota.....																	P.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Ohio.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Oklahoma.....																						D.
Oregon.....									R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Pennsylvania.....	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.
Rhode Island.....	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
South Carolina.....	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
South Dakota.....																	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.
Tennessee.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Texas.....									D.	D.												D.
Utah.....																						D.
Vermont.....	R.	A. M.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Virginia.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	U.	....												D.
Washington.....																	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.
West Virginia.....																	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Wisconsin.....							D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.
Wyoming.....																	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.

In five states in 1892 the electoral vote was divided: California gave 3 electoral votes for Cleveland and 1 for Harrison and Ohio gave 1 for Cleveland and 2 for Harrison; in Michigan, by act of the legislature, each congressional district voted separately for an elector; in Oregon 1 of the 4 candidates for electors on the people's party ticket was also on the democratic ticket; in North Dakota 1 of the 2 people's party electors cast his vote for Cleveland, this causing the

electoral vote of the state to be equally divided among Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver. In 1896 California gave 8 electoral votes to McKinley and 1 to Bryan; Kentucky gave 12 to McKinley and 1 to Bryan. In Maryland in 1904 7 of the presidential electors chosen were democrats and 1 republican. In 1908 Maryland elected 6 democratic and 2 republican electors. In 1912 California elected 11 progressive and 2 democratic electors.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The library of congress was established in 1800 in the city of Washington, D. C. It was burned in 1814, and in 1851 lost 35,000 volumes by fire. The present library building, which cost \$6,347,000, was opened to the public in November, 1897. It is located a short distance east of the capitol and is the largest and finest building of its kind in the world.

June 30, 1914, the library contained 2,253,309 books and pamphlets, 141,712 maps, 663,474 pieces

of music and 376,812 photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. The copyright office is a distinct division of the library with its own force of employees. The total number of employees in the library is 525 and the annual cost of maintenance is now about \$850,000, including \$200,000 for printing and binding.

The librarian of congress is Herbert Putnam, salary, \$6,500; chief assistant librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin, \$4,000.

ANTITIPPING LEGISLATION DEFEATED.

In the Wisconsin assembly a bill was passed in the spring of 1915 forbidding the giving or accepting of "tips" or gratuities in hotels, restaurants, barber shops and railroad trains. The measure was vetoed by Gov. Philipp on the ground that it would interfere with personal

liberty. The senate passed the bill over the veto, but the house killed it.

In the Minnesota house of representatives a bill forbidding tipping was passed, but it failed to get the approval of the senate committee on general legislation.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[From census bureau report.]

The apportionment of representatives in congress, under the first six censuses—1790 to 1840, inclusive—was made by congress, each by a separate act. The law for taking the census of 1850, which was intended to be permanent, presented a rule of apportionment, fixed the number of members of the house at 233 and directed the secretary of the interior thereafter to make the apportionment. The apportionment of 1860 was also made under this law, but congress, on March 4, 1862, fixed the total number of representatives at 241, and the secretary of the interior apportioned the new quotas to the states. The apportionments from and after the census of 1870 were made by congress, each by a separate act, hence it may be assumed that the power conferred on the secretary of the interior by the act of May 23, 1850, was repealed by implication. The fol-

lowing shows the dates of the apportionment acts and the ratio of population to each representative:

Census. Date.	Ratio.
1910—Aug. 8, 1911.....	211 877
1900—Jan. 16, 1901.....	194,182
1890—Feb. 7, 1891.....	173,901
1880—Feb. 25, 1882.....	151,911
1870—Feb. 2, 1872.....	131,425
1860—May 23, 1860.....	127,381
1850—May 23, 1850.....	98,423
1840—June 25, 1842.....	70,680
1830—May 23, 1832.....	47,700
1820—May 7, 1822.....	40,000
1810—Dec. 21, 1811.....	35,000
1800—Jan. 14, 1802.....	33,000
1790—April 14, 1792.....	33,000
.....Constitution, 1789.....	30,000

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER EACH APPORTIONMENT.

STATE.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.	1789
Alabama.....	10	9	9	8	8	6	7	7	5	3	*1	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	11	7	6	5	4	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	11	7	6	5	4	3	2	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	4	3	2	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	5
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Florida.....	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	12	11	11	10	9	7	8	8	9	7	6	4	2	3
Idaho.....	2	1	.....	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	27	25	22	20	19	14	9	7	3	1	*1	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	13	13	13	13	13	11	11	10	7	3	*1	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	11	11	11	11	9	6	1	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	11	11	11	11	10	9	10	10	13	12	10	6	2	.....
Kentucky.....	11	11	11	11	10	9	10	10	13	12	10	6	2	.....
Louisiana.....	8	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	*1	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	6
Massachusetts.....	16	14	13	12	11	10	11	10	12	13	13	17	14	8
Michigan.....	13	12	12	11	9	6	4	3	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	10	9	7	5	3	2	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	4	2	1	*1	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	16	16	15	14	13	9	7	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	2	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	6	6	6	3	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
New Jersey.....	12	10	8	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4
New Mexico.....	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	43	37	34	34	33	31	33	34	40	34	27	17	10	6
North Carolina.....	10	10	9	9	8	7	8	9	13	13	13	12	10	5
North Dakota.....	3	2	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	22	21	21	21	20	19	21	21	19	14	6	*1	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	8	*5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	3	2	2	1	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	36	32	30	28	27	24	25	24	28	26	23	18	13	5
Rhode Island.....	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Rhode Island.....	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
South Carolina.....	3	2	2	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	11	13	9	6	3	*1	.....
Texas.....	18	16	13	11	6	4	2	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	2	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4	2	.....
Virginia.....	10	10	10	10	9	11	13	15	21	22	23	22	19	10
Washington.....	5	3	2	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	6	5	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	11	11	10	9	8	6	3	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	1	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	433	386	356	325	292	241	234	223	240	213	181	141	105	65
Added*.....	2	5	1	7	1	2	3	9	2	.....	5	1	1	.....

*Assigned to new states after apportionment. Included in table, but not in total under apportionment

THE CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON.

The corner stone of the original capitol building was laid by President Washington Sept. 18, 1793. The north wing was finished in 1810 and the south wing in 1811, a wooden passageway connecting them. The original designs of the structure were made by Dr. William Thornton. The two wings were burned by the British in 1814, but were immediately restored. In 1827 the original building was completed at a cost of

\$2,433,844.13. Extensions of the wings were begun in 1851 and completed in 1859. The dome, which is 287 feet 5 inches in height, was completed in 1865. The capitol stands in latitude 38 degrees 53 minutes 20.4 seconds north and longitude 77 degrees 00 minutes 35.7 seconds west from Greenwich. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet. Value of building and grounds: Building, \$15,000,000; grounds, \$10,400,000 total, \$25,400,000.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND IN ALASKA.	Residence re- quired before election day.				Registration.	Excluded from voting.
	State.	County.	Town.	Precinct		
ALABAMA—Citizens of good character and understanding, or aliens who have declared intention; must show poll-tax receipt.	2 y.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	Yes.	If convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office or other penitentiary offenses. Idiots or insane.
ALASKA—Citizens, male or female.	1 y.	.....	30 d	.....		
ARIZONA—Male and female citizens of the United States.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, non compos mentis, insane or convicted of treason or felony.
ARKANSAS—Like Alabama, except as to good character.	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	No.	Idiots, insane, convicts until pardoned, nonpayment of poll tax.
CALIFORNIA—Citizens, male or female; naturalized for 90 days, or treaty of Queretaro.	1 y.	90 d	.....	30 d	Yes.	Chinese, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicts.
COLORADO—Citizens, male or female; aliens who declared intention 4 months before election.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	10 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, insane, idiots, prisoners convicted of bribery.
CONNECTICUT—Citizens who can read English.	1 y.	....	6 m	....	Yes.	Convicted of felony or other infamous crime unless pardoned.
DELAWARE—Citizens paying \$1 registration fee.	1 y.	3 m	....	30 d	No.	Insane, idiots, felons, paupers.
FLORIDA—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	.....	30 d		Persons not registered, insane, convicts.
GEORGIA—Citizens who can read and have paid all taxes since 1877.	1 y.	6 m	.....	....	(a)	Persons convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment, insane, delinquent taxpayers.
IDAHO—Citizens, male or female.	6 m	30 d	3 m	10 d	Yes.	Chinese, Indians, insane, felons, polygamists bigamists, traitors, bribers.
ILLINOIS—Citizens, male and female (restricted), of the U. S.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicts of penitentiary until pardoned.
INDIANA—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 m	60 d	60 d	30 d	No.	Convicts and persons disqualified by judgment of a court, United States soldiers, marines and sailors.
IOWA—Citizens of United States.	6 m	60 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, convicts.
KANSAS—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention; women vote at general as well as school elections.	6 m	30 d	30 d	10 d	(b)	Insane, persons under guardianship, convicts, bribers, defrauders of the government and persons dishonorably discharged from service of United States.
KENTUCKY—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	60 d	60 d	(c)	Treason, felony, bribery, idiots, insane.
LOUISIANA—Citizens who are able to read and write, who own \$300 worth of property or whose father or grandfather was entitled to vote Jan. 1, 1867.	2 y.	1 y.	....	6 m	Yes.	Idiots, insane, all crimes punishable by imprisonment, embezzling public funds unless pardoned.
MAINE—Citizens of the U. S.	3 m	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
MARYLAND—Citizens of United States who can read.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	1 d	Yes.	Persons convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, persons under guardianship, insane, idiots.
MASSACHUSETTS—Citizens who can read and write English.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except United States soldiers), persons under guardianship.
MICHIGAN—Citizens; aliens who declared intention prior to May 8, 1892.	6 m	20 d	20 d	20 d	Yes.	Indians holding tribal relations, duellists and their abettors
MINNESOTA—Citizens of the United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	(d)	Treason, felony unless pardoned, insane, persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
MISSISSIPPI—Citizens who can read and understand the constitution of the state.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	1 y.	Yes.	Insane, idiots, felons, delinquent taxpayers.
MISSOURI—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention not less than 1 nor more than 5 years before offering to vote.	1 y.	60 d	60 d	60 d	(e)	Paupers, persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor or violating right of suffrage, unless pardoned; second conviction disfranchises.
MONTANA—Citizens of United States, male and female.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Indians, felons, idiots, insane.
NEBRASKA—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention 30 days before election.	6 m	40 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Lunatics, persons convicted of treason or felony unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
NEVADA—Citizens of United States, male and female.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicted of treason or felony, un-amnestied confederates against the United States Indians and Chinese.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Citizens of United States.	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except honorably discharged soldiers), persons excused from paying taxes at own request.
NEW JERSEY—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	5 m	.....	.....	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots and persons convicted of crimes which exclude them from being witnesses unless pardoned.
NEW MEXICO—Male citizens U. S.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicts and Indians not taxed.
NEW YORK—Citizens who have been such for 90 days.	1 y.	4 m	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicted of bribery or any infamous crime unless pardoned, betters on result of election, bribers for votes and the bribed.
NORTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	6 m	....	4 m	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of felony or other infamous crimes, atheists.
NORTH DAKOTA—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention, and civilized Indians.	1 y.	6 m	....	90 d	(a)	Felons, idiots, convicts unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.

(a) Registration required in some counties. (b) In class. (d) Required in cities of 1,200 inhabitants or all cities. (c) In the cities of first, second and third more. (e) In cities of 100,000 population or more.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE—CONTINUED.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.	Residence re- quired before election day				Registration.	Excluded from voting.
	State.	County.	Town.	Precinct.		
OHIO—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	30 d	20 d	20 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, United States soldiers and sailors, felons unless restored to citizenship.
OKLAHOMA—Citizens of the United States and native Indians	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	.....	Felons, paupers, idiots and lunatics.
OREGON—White male and female citizens, or aliens who have declared intention 1 year before election.	6 m	.....	.....	.....	No..	Idiots, insane, convicted felons, Chinese, United States soldiers and sailors.
PENNSYLVANIA—Citizens at least 1 month, and if 22 years old must have paid tax within 2 yrs.	1 y.	.....	.....	2 m	Yes.	Persons convicted of some offense forfeiting right of suffrage, nontaxpayers.
RHODE ISLAND—Citizens of United States.	2 y.	....	6 m	....	(c)	Paupers, lunatics, idiots, convicted of bribery or infamous crime until restored.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	1 y.	4 m	4 m	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots, convicted of treason, dueling or other infamous crime.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention	6 m	30 d	10 d	10 d	(d)	Persons under guardian, idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony unless pardoned.
TENNESSEE—Citizens who have paid poll tax preceding year.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(e)	Convicted of bribery or other infamous crime, failure to pay poll tax.
TEXAS—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention 6 months before election.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	.....	(f)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, convicts, United States soldiers and sailors.
UTAH—Citizens of United States, male or female.	1 y.	4 m	....	60 d	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or violation of election laws.
VERMONT—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Unpardoned convicts, deserters from United States service during the war, ex-confederates.
VIRGINIA—Citizens U. S. of good understanding who have paid poll tax 3 yrs. and all ex-soldiers.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	30 d	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicts unless pardoned by the legislature.
WASHINGTON—Citizens of United States, male or female.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	.....	Indians not taxed.
WEST VIRGINIA—Citizens of the state.	1 y.	60 d	10 d	....	No..	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicts, bribers, United States soldiers and sailors.
WISCONSIN—Citizens, or aliens who have declared intention.	1 y.	10 d	10 d	10 d	(a)	Insane, under guardian, convicts unless pardoned.
WYOMING—Citizens, male or female.	1 y.	60 d	10 d	10 d	Yes.	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read the state constitution.

(a) In cities of 3,000 population or over. (b) In cities of not less than 9,000 inhabitants. (c) Non-taxpayers must register yearly before Dec. 31. (d) In towns having 1,000 voters and counties where registration has been adopted by popular vote. (e) All counties having 50,000 inhabitants or over. (f) In cities of 10,000 or over.

NOTES—The word "citizen" as used in above table means citizen of the United States in all cases.

The residence requirement is continuous residence immediately prior to election day.

CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. (Fourteenth amendment to the constitution.)

All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. (Sec. 1992, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States. (Sec. 1993, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States and who might herself be lawfully naturalized shall be deemed a citizen. (Sec. 1995, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Children born in the United States of alien parents are citizens of the United States.

When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of this act (June 29, 1906), be naturalized without making any

declaration of intention. If a widow files an application for citizenship based on her husband's declaration of intention, the children who are under the age of 21 at the time she is naturalized will be citizens through her naturalization, but if the children are past the age of 21 and were born in a foreign country, it will be necessary for them to file petitions for naturalization in their own right, using their deceased father's declaration of intention, provided they were under the age of 21 at the time of his death.

Children of Chinese parents who are themselves aliens and incapable of becoming naturalized are citizens of the United States.

Children born in the United States of persons engaged in the diplomatic service of foreign governments are not citizens of the United States.

Children born of alien parents on a vessel of a foreign country while within the waters of the United States are not citizens of the United States, but of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Children born of alien parents in the United States have the right to make an election of nationality when they reach their majority.

Minors and children are citizens within the meaning of the term as used in the constitution.

Deserters from the military or naval service of the United States are liable to loss of citizenship.

Any alien being a free white person, an alien of African nativity or of African descent may become an American citizen by complying with the naturalization laws.

"Hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are repealed." (Sec. 14, act of May 6, 1882.)

The courts have held that neither Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, Burmese nor Indians can be naturalized.

The naturalization laws apply to women as

well as men. An alien woman who marries a citizen, native or naturalized, becomes a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Aliens may become citizens of the United States by treaties with foreign powers, by conquest or by special acts of congress.

In an act approved March 2, 1907, it is provided that any American citizen shall have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years; provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the department of state may prescribe; and, provided also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American citizen shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continue to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or, if she resides abroad, she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation.

A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship of the parent; provided that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child; and, provided further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

All children born outside the limits of the United States, who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (see above), and who continue to reside outside of the United States, shall, in order to receive the protection of the government, be required, upon reaching the age of 18 years, to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall further be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

Any alien of the age of 21 years and upward who may, under existing law, become a citizen of the United States, who has served or may hereafter serve for one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States navy, naval auxiliary, marine corps or revenue cutter (coast guard) service and received an honorable discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without previous declaration of intention to become such, and without proof of residence on shore. (Act of June 30, 1914.)

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Approved June 29, 1906.

Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens resident in their districts is conferred upon the United States Circuit and District courts and all courts of record having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions in law or equity or both

in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

An alien may be admitted to citizenship in the following manner and not otherwise:

1. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of the proper court at least two years before his admission, and after he has reached the age of 18 years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce allegiance to any foreign state or sovereignty. Such declaration shall set forth the same facts as are registered at the time of his arrival.

2. Not less than two years nor more than seven after he has made such declaration he shall file a petition, signed by himself and verified, in which he shall state his name, place of residence, occupation, date and place of birth, place from which he emigrated, name of the vessel on which he arrived, the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention of becoming a citizen; if he is married, he shall state the name of his wife, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time the petition is filed, and if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and place of residence of each child living. The petition shall also set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of any body of persons opposed to organized government, and that he is not a polygamist or a believer in polygamy; that he intends to become a citizen of and to live permanently in the United States, and every other fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application. The petition shall be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses who are citizens. At the time of the filing of the petition there shall be also filed a certificate from the department of commerce and labor stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and be a part of his petition.

3. He shall, before he is admitted to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely renounces all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty.

4. It shall be made apparent to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character and attachment to the principles of the constitution shall be required.

5. He must renounce any hereditary title or order of nobility which he may possess.

6. When any alien who has declared his intention dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children may, by complying with the other provisions of the act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Immediately after the filing of the petition the clerk of the court shall give notice thereof by posting in a public place the name, nativity and residence of the alien, the date and place of his arrival in the United States and the date for the final hearing of his petition and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf. Petitions for naturalization may be filed at any time, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days and in no case until at least ninety days have elapsed after the filing of the petition. No person shall be naturalized within thirty days preceding a general election within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

No person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or

opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized.

No alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language. This requirement does not apply to those physically unable to comply with it, or to those making homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States.

ELECTION CALENDAR.

PRESIDENTIAL.
Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
STATE.

Gubernatorial if not otherwise specified.
Alabama—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Arizona—Biennially; first Tuesday after first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Arkansas—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 11, 1916.

California—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Colorado—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
Connecticut—State officers except attorney-general, biennially; attorney-general quadrennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Delaware—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Florida—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Georgia—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.
Idaho—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Illinois—Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Indiana—Governor, every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916. Other state officers biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Iowa—Governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of instruction, one justice of the Supreme court and one railroad commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Kansas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Kentucky—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Louisiana—Every fourth year; third Tuesday in April. Next election April 18, 1916.

Maine—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 11, 1916.

Maryland—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Massachusetts—Annually. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Michigan—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Minnesota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Mississippi—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Missouri—Principal state officers every fourth year. Next election of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general Nov. 7, 1916.

Montana—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Nebraska—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Nevada—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

New Hampshire—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

New Jersey—Governor every third year, other officers appointed. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

New Mexico—Every fourth year; on Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

New York—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

North Carolina—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

North Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Ohio—Governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer and attorney-general biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1917. Secretary of state and dairy and food commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916. Auditor every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Oklahoma—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Oregon—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Pennsylvania—Governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of internal affairs every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 6, 1917. Other officials appointed.

Rhode Island—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

South Carolina—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

South Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Tennessee—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Texas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Utah—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Vermont—Biennially; first Tuesday in September. Next election Sept. 5, 1916.

Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1917.

Washington—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

West Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Wisconsin—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Wyoming—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

CON- GRESS	Years.	Name.	State.	Born	Died	CON- GRESS.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born	Died
1.....	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenberg...	Pa.	1750	1801	29.....	1845-47	J. W. Davis.....	Ind.	1799	1850
2.....	1791-93	J. Trumbull.....	Conn.	1740	1809	30.....	1847-49	R. C. Winthrop.....	Mass.	1809	1884
3.....	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenberg...	Pa.	1750	1801	31.....	1849-51	Howell Cobb.....	Ga.	1815	1868
4.....	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton...	N. J.	1740	1824	32-53...	1851-55	Linn Boyd.....	Ky.	1800	1859
5.....	1799-01	Theodore Sedgwick...	Mass.	1746	1813	34.....	1856-57	N. P. Banks.....	Mass.	1816	1884
6-9.....	1801-07	Nathaniel Macon.....	N. C.	1757	1837	35.....	1857-59	James L. Orr.....	S. C.	1822	1873
10-11...	1807-11	J. B. Varnum.....	Mass.	1750	1821	36.....	1860-61	W. Pennington.....	N. J.	1796	1862
12-13...	1811-14	Henry Clay.....	Ky.	1777	1852	37.....	1861-63	G. A. Grow.....	Pa.	1823	1907
13.....	1814-15	Langdon Cheves...	S. C.	1778	1857	38-40...	1863-69	S. Colfax.....	Ind.	1823	1885
14-16...	1815-20	Henry Clay.....	Ky.	1777	1852	41-43...	1869-75	J. G. Blaine.....	Me.	1800	1893
16.....	1820-21	J. W. Taylor.....	N. Y.	1784	1854	44.....	1875-76	M. C. Kerr.....	Ind.	1827	1876
17.....	1821-23	P. P. Barbour.....	Va.	1783	1841	44-46...	1876-81	S. J. Randall.....	Pa.	1828	1880
18.....	1823-25	Henry Clay.....	Ky.	1777	1852	47.....	1881-83	J. W. Keifer.....	O.	1886	...
19.....	1825-27	J. W. Taylor.....	N. Y.	1784	1854	48-50...	1883-89	J. G. Carlisle.....	Ky.	1855	1910
20-23...	1827-34	A. Stevenson.....	Va.	1784	1857	51.....	1889-91	Thomas B. Reed.....	Me.	1839	1902
23.....	1834-35	John Bell.....	Tenn.	1797	1869	52-53...	1891-95	C. F. Crisp.....	Ga.	1846	1866
24-25...	1835-39	James K. Polk.....	Tenn.	1795	1849	54-55...	1895-99	Thomas B. Reed.....	Me.	1839	1902
26.....	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter.....	Va.	1809	1887	56-57...	1899-03	D. B. Henderson.....	Iowa.	1840	1906
27.....	1841-43	John White.....	Ky.	1805	1845	58-61...	1903-11	J. G. Cannon.....	Ill.	1836	...
28.....	1843-45	J. W. Jones.....	Va.	1805	1848	62.....	1911-16	Champ Clark.....	Mo.	1850	...

ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES (1900-1912).

STATE.	1912.				1908.				1904.				1900.			
	Wilson, D.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Taft, R.	Taft, R.	Bryan, D.	Roosevelt, R.	Par. Ker. D.	McKinley, R.	Bryan, D.	Wilson, D.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Taft, R.	Taft, R.	Bryan, D.	Roosevelt, R.	Par. Ker. D.
Alabama.....	12	3	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Nevada.....	3	4	3	3	3	3
Arizona.....	3	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	New Hampshire	4	4	4	4	4	4
Arkansas.....	9	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	New Jersey.....	14	12	12	12	10	10
California.....	2	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	New Mexico.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Colorado.....	6	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	New York.....	45	39	39	39	36	36
Connecticut.....	7	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	North Carolina.....	12	12	12	12	11	11
Delaware.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	North Dakota.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Florida.....	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Ohio.....	24	23	23	23	23	23
Georgia.....	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	Oklahoma.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
Idaho.....	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Oregon.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Illinois.....	29	27	27	27	24	24	24	24	24	Pennsylvania.....	38	34	34	34	32	32
Indiana.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Iowa.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	South Carolina.....	9	9	9	9	9	9
Kansas.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	South Dakota.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Kentucky.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	Tennessee.....	12	12	12	12	12	12
Louisiana.....	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	Texas.....	20	18	18	18	15	15
Maine.....	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Utah.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
Maryland.....	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Vermont.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
Massachusetts.....	18	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	Virginia.....	12	12	12	12	12	12
Michigan.....	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	Washington.....	7	5	5	5	4	4
Minnesota.....	12	11	11	11	9	9	9	9	9	West Virginia.....	8	7	7	7	6	6
Mississippi.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Wisconsin.....	13	13	13	13	12	12
Missouri.....	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	Wyoming.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Montana.....	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Total.....	435	88	8	321	162	1396
Nebraska.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8					140	292	155

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The vice-presidential candidates, who were voted for and who received the same number of ballots as party nominees for president, were: 1900, Theodore Roosevelt, Rep., and Adlai E. Stevenson, Dem.; 1904, Charles W. Fairbanks, Rep., and Henry G. Davis, Dem.; 1908, James S. Sherman, Rep., and John W. Kern, Dem.; 1912, Thomas R. Marshall, Dem., Hiram W. Johnson, Prog., and Nicholas Murray Butler, Rep. In 1912 James S. Sherman, the republican

nominee, died just prior to the election and no attempt was made to fill his place. The republican electors cast their eight votes for Nicholas Murray Butler of New York. An informal poll of the members of the republican national committee taken after Mr. Sherman's death showed a strong sentiment for Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri for vice-president, but a meeting of the committee, which had been announced for Nov. 12, was called off by Chairman Charles D. Hilles, and no formal action was ever taken on the subject.

PARTY LINES IN CONGRESS SINCE 1881.

Congress.	Years.	Senate.			House.			Congress.	Years.	Senate.			House.		
		Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.			Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
47th.....	1881-1883	37	38	1	146	138	10	59th.....	1905-1907	58	32	..	250	136	..
48th.....	1883-1885	40	36	..	124	198	1	60th.....	1907-1909	61	31	..	222	164	..
49th.....	1885-1887	42	34	..	120	204	1	61st.....	1909-1911	60	32	..	219	172	..
50th.....	1887-1889	39	37	..	153	168	4	62d.....	1911-1913	51	41	..	162	228	*1
51st.....	1889-1891	39	37	..	166	159	..	63d.....	1913-1915	51	44	†1	127	290	†18
52d.....	1891-1893	47	39	2	88	236	8	64th.....	1915-1917	39	56	†1	193	231	†8
53d.....	1893-1895	38	44	3	126	220	8								
54th.....	1895-1897	42	39	5	246	104	7								
55th.....	1897-1899	46	34	10	206	134	16								
56th.....	1899-1901	53	26	11	185	163	9								
57th.....	1901-1903	56	29	3	198	153	5								
58th.....	1903-1905	53	32	..	206	174	2								

*Socialist. †Progressive. ‡Includes 9 progressives, 7 progressive republicans, 1 independent and 1 vacancy. §Includes 7 progressives and 1 socialist. There were 2 vacancies. Figures in table are for beginning of each congress.

*Socialist. †Progressive. ‡Includes 9 progressives, 7 progressive republicans, 1 independent and 1 vacancy. §Includes 7 progressives and 1 socialist. There were 2 vacancies. Figures in table are for beginning of each congress.

THAW CASE REVIEWED.

June 25, 1906—Harry Kendall Thaw kills Stanford White in New York, N. Y.
Jan. 23-April 12, 1907—First trial of Thaw; ends in disagreement of jury.
Jan. 6-Feb. 1, 1908—Second trial results in verdict of not guilty on ground of insanity; Thaw ordered to Matteawan asylum.
May 25, 1908—Adjudged insane by Justice Morschauser at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., after trial.
Aug. 12, 1909—Adjudged insane by Justice Mills after second sanity trial.
July 26, 1913—Adjudged insane by Justice Keough after third sanity hearing.
Aug. 17, 1913—Thaw escaped from Matteawan asylum.
Aug. 19, 1913—Arrested at Coaticook, Que.
Sept. 10, 1913—Deported to Vermont; arrested at Colebrook, N. H.
Nov. 8, 1913—Case transferred to federal court.
Jan. 7-10, 1914—Hearing before federal commission; recommends release on bail.

April 14, 1914—United States District court hands down decision favoring Thaw's release, but holds him in custody pending appeal to United States Supreme court.
Dec. 21, 1914—United States Supreme court holds that Thaw must be turned over to New York authorities to answer indictment charging him with conspiracy to escape from Matteawan asylum.
Jan. 23, 1915—Thaw turned over to custody of New York state officials.
March 13, 1915—Thaw acquitted of charge of conspiracy.
March 16, 1915—Ordered sent back to asylum.
April 23, 1915—State Supreme Court Justice Hendrick grants application for sanity trial before jury.
June 22, 1915—Hearing on sanity test begins before Justice Hendrick and a jury.
July 14, 1915—Jury finds Thaw sane.
July 16, 1915—Thaw released.

Election Returns.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT (1912).

[Compiled by the bureau of statistics from reports on file in the department of state, Washington, D. C.]

STATE.	Dem. Wilson.	Prog. Roosevelt.	Rep. Taft.	Soc. Debs.	Pro. Chafin.	S. L. Reimer.	Dem. Plu- ralities.	Prog. Plu- ralities.	Rep. Plu- ralities.	Total vote.
Alabama.....	82,438	22,680	9,732	3,029			59,758			117,879
Arizona.....	10,324	6,949	3,021	3,163	265		3,375			23,722
Arkansas.....	68,838	21,673	24,467	8,153			44,371			124,029
California*.....	283,436	283,610	3,914	79,201	23,366			174		673,527
Colorado.....	114,232	72,306	58,386	16,418	5,063	475	41,926			266,880
Connecticut.....	74,561	34,129	68,324	10,056	2,068	1,260	6,237			190,338
Delaware.....	22,631	8,886	15,997	556			6,534			48,693
Florida.....	36,417	4,535	4,279	4,808	1,854		31,611			51,891
Georgia.....	93,971	21,980	5,191	1,026	1,117		71,096			121,420
Idaho.....	406,048	386,475	235,536	81,278	15,710	4,066	18,579			1,065,755
Indiana.....	281,890	162,007	151,267	36,931	19,249	3,130	119,893			1,064,173
Iowa.....	185,325	161,819	119,805	16,967	8,440		23,506			492,356
Kansas.....	143,663	120,210	74,845	26,779			28,459			481,009
Kentucky.....	219,544	102,766	115,512	11,647	3,233	956	104,072			338,186
Louisiana.....	60,971	9,323	3,834	5,249			51,648			79,377
Maine.....	51,113	48,496	26,545	2,541			2,618			129,640
Maryland.....	112,674	57,789	54,956	3,996	2,244	322	54,885			281,981
Massachusetts.....	173,408	142,228	155,948	12,615	2,754	1,102	17,460			488,066
Michigan.....	150,751	214,584	132,244	23,211	8,984	1,253		62,340		550,976
Minnesota.....	106,426	125,856	64,334	27,405	7,886	2,212		19,430		334,219
Mississippi.....	67,227	3,645	1,505	2,061			61,882			64,528
Missouri.....	330,746	124,371	207,821	28,466	5,380	1,178	122,925			698,562
Montana.....	27,941	22,456	18,512	10,885	32		5,485			79,826
Nebraska.....	109,008	72,614	54,029	10,174	3,383		36,394			249,208
Nevada.....	7,986	5,620	3,136	3,313			2,369			20,115
New Hampshire.....	34,724	17,794	32,927	1,980	535		1,737			87,900
New Jersey.....	174,282	145,409	88,834	15,900	2,875	1,322	24,875			424,622
New Mexico.....	22,139	8,847	17,900	2,859			4,239			51,245
New York.....	655,475	890,021	455,428	63,581	19,427	4,251	200,047			1,587,983
North Carolina.....	144,507	29,067	29,139	1,117	1,025		74,840			244,455
North Dakota.....	24,555	25,726	23,040	6,966	1,243		3,323			86,580
Ohio.....	424,834	229,507	278,168	90,144	11,511	2,630	146,636			1,037,094
Oklahoma.....	119,156		89,786	41,674	2,185		28,370			253,801
Oregon.....	47,064	37,600	34,673	13,343	4,300		9,464			137,040
Pennsylvania.....	395,619	447,426	273,805	80,915	19,533	704		51,807		1,217,502
Rhode Island.....	30,412	16,878	27,703	2,049	616	236	2,709			77,994
South Carolina.....	48,357	1,293	536	164			47,064			50,350
South Dakota.....	48,942	58,811		4,662	3,910			9,869		116,325
Tennessee.....	130,335	53,725	59,444	3,432	825		70,891			247,821
Texas.....	219,489	28,530	26,745	24,836	1,698	430	190,959			301,788
Utah.....	95,579	24,174	42,100	9,123		509		5,521		112,385
Vermont.....	15,354	22,132	25,532	2,268	1,035			1,200		62,841
Virginia.....	90,332	21,777	2,288	820			67,044			136,075
Washington.....	86,840	113,688	70,145	40,134	9,910	1,872		26,858		322,799
West Virginia.....	113,044	78,977	56,667	15,336	4,534		34,069			288,560
Wisconsin.....	164,228	62,460	130,695	33,481	8,586	522	35,533			389,972
Wyoming.....	15,810	9,232	14,560	2,760	434		750			42,296
Total.....	6,286,214	4,126,020	3,483,922	897,011	208,923	29,079	1,827,099	170,478	6,721	15,031,109
Plurality.....	2,160,194									

*In California the electoral vote was split, the progressives getting eleven and the democrats two. The highest progressive elector received 174 more votes than the highest democratic elector.

†Oklahoma had no progressive ticket, though it was generally understood that the republican electors favored Roosevelt. There were no republican electors on the official ballot in South Dakota.

ALABAMA (Population in 1915, 2,301,277).

COUNTIES.	U. S. SENATOR 1914- Dem. Rep. Prog. Soc.	Population.	Underwood BirchLong's reHinton
Population (67)			
1894.			
20038 Autauga.....	525 15 40 22	16634 Coosa.....	800 139 147 9
18178 Baldwin.....	539 27 20 75	32124 Covington.....	1041 40 4 61
32728 Barbour.....	707 10 1 2	22313 Crenshaw.....	797 9 25
22791 Bibb.....	742 13 8 59	28321 Cullman.....	1373 961 125 10
21456 Blount.....	1159 1062 23 19	21873 Dale.....	1535 283 3 4
30196 Bullock.....	472 — — —	53401 Dallas.....	860 2 — —
29030 Butler.....	694 9 9 8	28261 DeKalb.....	1352 966 44 15
39115 Calhoun.....	1900 35 23 11	28245 Elmore.....	1053 26 — —
38056 Chambers.....	1679 10 11 4	18889 Escambia.....	581 14 8 2
20226 Cherokee.....	803 361 35 30	39109 Etowah.....	1755 655 176 116
23187 Chilton.....	823 108 1324 31	16248 Fayette.....	852 497 4 7
18483 Choctaw.....	473 — — —	19369 Franklin.....	831 846 3 33
30987 Clarke.....	763 5 2 13	26230 Geneva.....	696 116 52 22
21066 Clay.....	1100 135 593 2	22717 Greene.....	296 1 — —
13385 Cleburne.....	626 34 12 4	27833 Hale.....	505 — — —
26119 Coffee.....	821 56 12 3	20943 Henry.....	508 15 — 1
24802 Colbert.....	687 87 10 29	32413 Houston.....	1735 47 1 3
21433 Conecuh.....	503 8 3 4	32813 Jackson.....	925 — 14
		326470 Jefferson.....	4873 255 125 147
		27487 Lamar.....	741 120 4 1

Population.	Underwood	Birch	Long	St. Clair	Hinton
30936 Lauderdale	862	130	3	31	6
21984 Lawrence	520	138	21	6	1
22867 Lee	657	5	1	1	1
16880 Limestone	513	7	3	—	—
31894 Lowndes	421	1	—	—	—
26049 Macon	697	2	1	—	—
47041 Madison	1234	28	11	35	—
39923 Marengo	904	—	—	—	—
17486 Marshall	857	456	5	—	—
28553 Marion	1340	1066	92	22	—
80854 Mobile	1508	8	7	23	—
27155 Monroe	628	2	—	1	—
82178 Montgomery	1576	6	3	7	—
33781 Morgan	1225	147	28	24	—
31222 Perry	508	—	2	2	—
25055 Pickens	639	8	4	2	—
30815 Pike	1088	8	3	—	—
24659 Randolph	697	220	3	2	—
25987 Russell	553	1	1	—	—
26949 Shelby	1202	222	998	9	—
20715 St. Clair	784	389	125	81	—
28699 Sumter	440	1	—	1	—
37921 Talladega	925	71	44	3	—
31034 Tallapoosa	1142	22	12	23	—
47559 Tuscaloosa	1075	41	2	6	—
37013 Walker	2721	1150	26	111	—
14454 Washington	316	2	—	—	—
33810 Wilcox	603	—	—	—	—
12855 Winston	530	909	10	3	—

Total	63389	12320	4263	1159
Plurality	51069	—	—	—
Per cent	78.13	15.19	5.25	1.43
Total vote	81131	—	—	—

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 82,433 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,680; Taft, Rep., 9,732, and Debs, Soc., 3,029.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

At Large—John W. Abercrombie, Dem.....	62,831
James I. Abercrombie, Rep.....	12,832
J. C. Maxwell, Soc.....	1,142
G. A. Saylor, Prog.....	3,742

- The counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington. 4,609
- The counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike and Wilcox. 7,470
- The counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee and Russell. 7,950
- The counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby and Talladega. 5,441
- The counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Ellmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa. 8,100
- The counties of Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Hale, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa and Walker. 3,239
- The counties of Cherokee, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall, St. Clair and Winston. 6,922
- The counties of Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison and Morgan. 6,101
- The counties of Bibb, Blount, Jefferson and Perry. 6,756

Democrats	34	103	137
Republicans	1	4	5

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Charles Henderson.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas E. Kilby.
 Secretary of State—John Purifoy.
 State Treasurer—W. L. Lancaster.

ARIZONA (Population in 1915, 247,290).

Population in 1910.	Dem. Smith	Rep. Hahnd	Prog. Nelson	Soc. Davis	I.P. Chaffin
9196 Apache	454	400	29	13	23
34591 Cochise	4624	1015	553	602	1279
8130 Coconino	909	548	28	72	204
16780 Gila	2476	685	72	822	70
23547 Graham	1124	364	99	192	239
Greenlee (new)	1252	433	54	181	177
34488 Maricopa	6304	1848	1060	660	3694
3773 Mohave	850	279	12	168	45
11491 Navajo	787	663	87	73	121
22818 Pima	1861	1060	138	111	791
9045 Pinal	1048	235	193	67	113
6766 Santa Cruz	638	282	15	40	65
15896 Yavapai	2098	1103	166	389	362
7733 Yuma	1375	268	102	187	110

Total	25800	9183	2608	3582	7293
Plurality	16,617	—	—	—	—
Per cent	53.23	18.94	5.38	7.39	15.04
Total vote	48466	—	—	—	—

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 10,174 votes; Taft, Rep., 2,975; Roosevelt, Prog., 6,851; Debs, Soc., 3,139; Chaffin, 222.
 Vote on prohibition amendment 1914: For, 25,887; against, 22,743.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Carl Hayden, Dem.....	33,306
Henry L. Eads, Rep.....	7,586
Ulrich Grill, Soc.....	3,773

Democrats	LEGISLATURE	Senate	House	J.B.
Republicans	15	35	53	—
(One woman elected in each house; both democrats.)	1	0	1	—

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—G. W. P. Hunt.
 Secretary of State—Sidney P. Osborn.
 Treasurer—Mitt Simms.

ARKANSAS (Population in 1915, 1,713,102).

Population (75)	Dem. Clark	Rep. Meyer	Prog. Wilson	Pres. 1912	Rep. Taft	Prog. Roosevelt
16103 Arkansas	232	67	869	249	305	—
25268 Ashley	246	21	1039	439	346	—
10389 Baxter	422	176	536	142	176	—
33389 Benton	1440	541	2363	541	660	—
14318 Boone	879	325	965	280	276	—
14518 Bradley	387	71	772	137	177	—
9894 Calhoun	185	13	438	72	147	—
16829 Carroll	884	498	919	464	358	—
21987 Chicot	223	14	419	89	308	—
23686 Clark	511	75	1051	376	262	—
23690 Clay	416	225	1299	622	358	—
11903 Cleburne	198	125	517	138	118	—
13481 Cleveland	276	77	685	275	98	—
23820 Columbia	442	30	1101	340	157	—
22729 Conway	638	188	1435	527	364	—
27627 Craighead	438	78	1259	269	229	—
23942 Crawford	497	265	969	407	423	—
22447 Crittenden	199	1	423	89	285	—
14042 Cross	331	100	491	293	234	—
12621 Dallas	255	22	654	228	406	—
15274 Desha	158	5	314	52	161	—
21960 Drew	364	53	882	424	194	—
23708 Faulkner	344	237	1316	402	264	—
20638 Franklin	514	190	1113	268	194	—
12193 Fulton	253	123	590	153	235	—
27271 Garland	354	151	1046	300	533	—
9425 Grant	101	10	440	110	47	—
23852 Greene	293	177	1251	286	259	—
23285 Hempstead	618	145	1248	836	468	—
15022 Hot Springs	300	107	658	248	247	—
16898 Howard	399	75	760	321	187	—
24776 Independence	553	247	1225	412	365	—
14561 Izard	413	141	746	215	137	—
23501 Jackson	370	110	837	543	159	—
52734 Jefferson	561	75	1659	679	753	—
19698 Johnson	473	88	926	189	236	—
13741 Lafayette	274	34	498	208	165	—
20001 Lawrence	496	85	929	218	167	—
24252 Lee	305	134	968	665	194	—
15118 Lincoln	220	23	390	292	152	—
13597 Little River	206	34	615	232	87	—
26350 Logan	688	349	1319	333	765	—

Population.	Clark	Meyers	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt
27983 Loneoke	511	70	1129	254	425
16056 Madison	969	951	932	786	231
10203 Marion	440	164	537	160	145
19555 Miller	498	58	846	331	195
30468 Mississippi	337	36	767	263	183
19907 Monroe	174	36	537	400	201
12455 Montgomery	114	86	471	221	202
19344 Nevada	310	182	607	322	268
10612 Newton	252	346	290	285	247
21774 Ouachita	476	34	913	793	131
9402 Perry	271	127	522	163	216
33535 Phillips	537	19	826	198	189
12565 Pike	377	162	603	331	153
12731 Poinsett	836	106	593	205	157
17216 Polk	321	114	694	162	409
24327 Pope	554	132	1517	334	556
13853 Prairie	180	35	447	377	103
86751 Pulaski	1327	247	3369	1044	1547
19897 Randolph	399	102	997	264	173
16657 Saline	310	36	814	164	140
14302 Scott	323	154	640	296	225
14255 Searcy	290	431	458	589	180
52278 Sebastian	946	264	2395	514	743
16616 Sevier	407	85	792	173	166
11658 Sharp	249	93	681	114	194
22548 St. Francis	343	26	563	296	273
8946 Stone	169	72	337	113	90
20723 Union	567	30	1088	153	135
23509 Van Buren	461	335	675	254	265
33889 Washington	1604	708	1881	565	552
18574 White	653	261	1443	370	481
30049 Woodruff	196	7	903	473	258
26323 Yell	603	207	1461	426	438

Total	33449	11222	68838	24467	21673
Plurality	22227		44371		
Per cent	74.88	25.12	55.50	19.73	17.48
Total vote	44671		124029		

For president in 1912 Chafin, Pro., received 898 votes, and Debs, Soc., 8,153.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- Counties of Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis and Woodruff.
T. H. Caraway, Dem. 4,806
- Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie and Monroe.
W. A. Oldfield, Dem. 5,253
- Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion and Van Buren.
J. N. Tillman, Dem. 7,588
W. N. Ivie, Rep. 4,087
- Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Miller and Montgomery.
Otis A. Wingo, Dem. 5,166
L. C. Packard, Prog. 1,169
- Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry and Pulaski.
H. M. Jacoway, Dem. 5,586
- Counties of Desha, Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas and Lonoke.
Samuel M. Taylor, Dem. 4,110
- Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, Chicot and Lafayette.
W. S. Goodwin, Dem. 4,757

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is heavily democratic.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—George W. Hays.
Secretary of State—Earle W. Hodges.
Treasurer—John W. Crockett.

CALIFORNIA (Population in 1915, 2,848,275).

COUNTIES.	Rep.	Prog.	U. S. SENATOR	Pro
Population (58)	Knowland	Henry	Dem. Soc.	Phelan Under'n Wheeler
245131 Alameda	28999	22570	17570	6131 1473
309 Alpine	36	13	26	4 1
9086 Amador	1069	552	1335	148 87
27301 Butte	2862	3223	4447	783 679
9171 Calaveras	1039	665	1150	234 106
7732 Colusa	764	673	1644	125 146

Population.	Knowland	Henry	Phelan	Under'n	Wheeler
31674 Contra Costa	4532	2821	3497	1072	260
2417 Del Norte	305	268	332	90	49
7492 El Dorado	713	624	1395	195	77
75657 Fresno	4272	9901	8780	1357	1368
7172 Glenn	803	791	1449	139	183
33857 Humboldt	3192	3829	2583	1089	316
13591 Imperial	1097	1606	2269	493	437
6974 Inyo	621	426	551	373	107
17115 Kern	3235	4700	5317	1004	384
36300 Kings	1597	1185	1759	355	404
5526 Lake	696	433	806	274	165
4302 Lassen	538	541	846	245	123
504131 Los Angeles	55094	72363	52215	14317	14918
8368 Madera	633	750	1413	229	197
25114 Marin	1761	1661	3352	498	67
3956 Mariposa	299	269	734	74	45
23929 Mendocino	2740	1724	2352	569	242
15148 Merced	1476	1174	2902	457	355
6191 Modoc	596	394	964	140	104
2042 Mono	123	52	178	52	13
24140 Monterey	2186	1885	3061	305	348
19800 Napa	2501	2033	2404	389	213
14955 Nevada	1126	1368	1937	386	125
34436 Orange	5320	5116	3387	857	1590
18237 Placer	1208	2388	1971	432	220
6259 Plumas	464	529	658	175	45
34596 Riverside	3630	4176	2476	802	1231
67806 Sacramento	6152	9294	10556	1154	622
8041 San Benito	849	511	1300	117	91
56705 S. Bernardino	6708	4466	5229	1373	2159
61665 San Diego	11014	11399	7178	1817	1898
41612 S. Francisco	31477	29866	60625	7118	327
50731 San Joaquin	5354	6092	6030	924	817
19383 S. Luis Obispo	1964	1932	451	281	124
26585 San Mateo	2951	2135	3323	479	129
27738 S'ta Barbara	2249	2554	2878	584	440
83539 Santa Clara	8391	8233	10052	1140	1239
26140 Santa Cruz	1929	2459	3702	527	426
18920 Shasta	1244	1406	2029	675	229
4098 Sierra	300	291	471	74	32
18801 Siskiyou	1615	1668	2069	527	231
27559 Solano	3991	2210	3353	484	236
48394 Sonoma	6150	4580	6110	1071	567
22522 Stanislaus	2337	3609	3137	873	1481
6328 Sutter	1050	647	1051	95	112
11401 Tehama	1105	1138	1784	363	400
3301 Trinity	339	371	512	210	24
35440 Tulare	2957	4494	4709	1297	826
9979 Tuolumne	920	659	1226	371	93
18347 Ventura	2197	1749	1645	317	247
13926 Yolo	1451	1155	2547	247	173
10042 Yuba	1002	1151	1434	142	94

Total .. 254149 255142 279511 56797 39922
Plurality .. 24669
Per cent .. 28.69 28.80 31.59 6.41 4.51
Total vote .. 885821

For president in 1912 Roosevelt, Prog., received 283,610 votes; Wilson, Dem., 283,436; Debs, Soc., 79,201; Chafin, Pro., 23,336; Taft, Rep., 3,914.

For governor in 1914 J. D. Fredericks received 271,990 votes; H. W. Johnson, Prog., 460,495; J. B. Curtin, Dem., 116,121; N. A. Richardson, Soc., 50,806; C. P. Moore, Pro., 27,342.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Glenn, Butte, Lake, Colusa, Yuba, Sutter, Sonoma and Marin.
William Kent, Prog. 35,403
Edward H. Hart, Rep. 28,166
C. F. Meldon, Dem. 7,987
Henry P. Stipp, Pro. 2,068
- Counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, Tuolumne and Mariposa.
John E. Baker, Dem. 32,575
James T. Matlock, Rep.-Prog. 15,716
W. P. Fassett, Pro. 2,086
- Counties of Yolo, Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.
C. F. Curry, Rep. 66,034
David T. Ross, Soc. 6,752
Edwin F. Van Lear, Pro. 4,911
- San Francisco (part).
Julius Kahn, Rep. 41,044
Henry Colombat, Dem. 13,550
A. K. Gifford, Soc. 3,928
J. C. Westenberg, Pro. 895

5. San Francisco (part).	
John I. Nolan, Prog.-Rep.	53,875
Mads P. Christensen, Soc.	7,366
Frederick Head, Pro.	3,410
6. County of Alameda.	
J. A. Elston, Prog.	36,164
George H. Derrick, Rep.	30,704
H. H. Caldwell, Soc.	11,355
H. E. Wolcott, Pro.	3,211
7. Counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern.	
Denver S. Church, Dem.	39,389
A. M. Drew, Rep.	25,106
Harry H. McKee, Soc.	7,797
Don A. Allen, Pro.	6,573
8. Counties of San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.	
Evelis A. Hayes, Rep.	36,499
L. D. Bohnett, Prog.-Dem.	3,706
J. M. Horton, Pro.	4,157
9. Los Angeles (part).	
Charles W. Bell, Prog.	27,560
Frank C. Roberts, Rep.	25,176
Charles H. Randall, Pro.	28,097
Henry A. Hart, Soc.	10,084
10. Los Angeles (part).	
William D. Stephens, Prog.	44,141
H. Z. Osborne, Rep.	33,173
Nathan Newby, Dem.	17,810
R. L. Criswell, Soc.	14,900
H. G. Needham, Pro.	4,903
11. Counties of San Bernardino, Mono, Inyo, Riverside, Orange, San Diego and Imperial.	
William Kettner, Dem.	47,165
James C. Needham, Rep.	25,001
Kaspar Bauer, Soc.	6,033
James S. Edwards, Pro.	11,278

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House.		J. B.	
Republicans	4	31	35				
Progressives	26	30	56				
Democrats	10	15	25				
Socialists	..	3	3				
Prohibitionist	..	1	1				

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—Hiram W. Johnson, Prog.
Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan, Rep.
State Treasurer—Ernest W. Richardson, Prog.

COLORADO (Population in 1915, 935,799).

COUNTIES.		U. S. SENATOR 1914					
Popu- lation (63) in 1910.	Prog. Griffith	Soc. Griffiths	Ind. Kindel	Dem. Thomas	Rep. Work		
8892 Adams	284	135	219	1184	702		
Alamosa (new)	37	161	33	627	579		
10263 Arapahoe	642	220	798	1154	1125		
3302 Archuleta	32	39	15	409	432		
2516 Baca	67	103	5	441	456		
4043 Bent	150	43	22	711	746		
30330 Boulder	655	583	236	4024	4315		
7622 Chaffee	173	262	105	1259	986		
3687 Cheyenne	88	95	17	346	438		
5001 Clear Creek	58	52	92	766	640		
11285 Conejos	34	26	47	590	1163		
5498 Costilla	31	38	13	293	688		
Crowley (new)	81	51	22	570	719		
1947 Custer	31	28	13	413	364		
13688 Delta	817	459	155	1560	1322		
213381 Denver	9983	2683	6249	25963	20500		
642 Dolores	28	37	10	131	31		
3192 Douglas	44	34	28	483	607		
2995 Eagle	132	60	61	608	513		
5331 Elbert	115	101	56	691	789		
43221 El Paso	3149	704	198	5086	5216		
18151 Fremont	525	346	124	2265	2440		
10144 Garfield	304	291	135	1479	1180		
4131 Gilpin	43	45	57	569	403		
1862 Grand	31	29	61	357	393		
5897 Gunnison	119	298	66	918	820		
646 Hinsdale	6	22	1	117	107		
13320 Huerfano	87	26	19	2040	2479		
1013 Jackson	6	6	37	148	205		
14231 Jefferson	363	247	405	2104	2064		
2899 Kiowa	93	70	4	583	517		
7483 Kit Carson	234	183	21	675	706		
10690 Lake	378	288	158	1800	1281		
10812 La Plata	159	241	68	1622	1036		
25270 Larimer	543	401	154	2597	2901		
39643 Las Animas	387	268	129	4011	4315		
5917 Lincoln	108	91	28	873	957		

Population.	Griffith	Griffiths	Kindel	Thomas	Work
9549 Logan	241	183	43	1238	1490
22197 Mesa	2015	879	156	2228	1106
1239 Mineral	9	43	8	194	164
53 Moffat (new).	53	40	25	335	360
5029 Montezuma	77	87	33	320	419
10291 Montrose	491	394	90	1466	1373
9577 Morgan	344	133	91	777	1698
20201 Otero	233	239	49	2627	2797
3514 Ouray	99	120	28	576	545
2492 Park	38	46	52	432	366
3179 Phillips	128	61	58	379	515
4566 Pitkin	72	151	62	633	241
9520 Prowers	310	163	54	1025	1322
52223 Pueblo	412	741	162	5943	3437
2332 Rio Blanco	50	27	18	430	413
6563 Rio Grande	66	54	30	865	985
7561 Routt	129	160	116	1092	841
4160 Saguache	68	83	23	757	700
3063 San Juan	49	95	27	438	244
4700 San Miguel	19	119	63	930	646
3061 Sedgwick	173	39	24	252	458
2003 Summit	60	42	122	441	295
14351 Teller	414	345	182	2685	1600
6002 Washington	151	113	42	663	866
39177 Weld	1091	480	474	4225	5543
8499 Yuma	183	280	50	1069	1246

Total	27072	13943	11433	102037	98728
Plurality				3309	
Per cent.	10.69	5.51	4.52	40.29	38.99
Total vote.			253213		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 114,232 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 72,306; Taft, Rep., 58,386; Debs, Soc., 16,418; Chafin, Pro., 5,063; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 475.
Vote in 1914 on statewide prohibition: For, 129,589; against, 118,017.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. City and county of Denver.	
Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem.	26,169
Horace Phelps, Rep.	5,445
A. A. Lee, Prog.	8,729
Ben Blumenberg, Soc.	2,612
2. Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Cheyenne, Douglas, El Paso, Kit Carson, Larimer, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Weld and Yuma.	
Charles B. Timberlake, Rep.	30,749
H. H. Seldomridge, Dem.	28,289
Charles E. Fisher, Prog.	8,256
3. Counties of Alamosa, Baca, Bent, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Mineral, Otero, Park, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saguache and Teller.	
Edward Keating, Dem.	37,191
Nell N. McLean, Rep.	32,567
4. Counties of Archuleta, Chaffee, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit.	
Edward T. Taylor, Dem.	26,562
H. J. Baird, Rep.	15,015

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House.		J. B.	
Republicans	17	37	54				
Democrats	17	28	45				
Progressive	1	..	1				

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—George A. Carlson, Rep.
Secretary of State—John E. Ramer, Rep.
Treasurer—Allison Stocker, Rep.

CONNECTICUT (Population in 1915, 1,223,583)

COUNTIES.		U. S. SENATOR 1914					
Popu- lation (8) in 1910.	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Pro.		
245322 Fairfield	16528	20144	1217	1404	206		
250182 Hartford	17877	20595	1808	1239	400		
70260 Litchfield	5072	6627	583	184	80		
45637 Middlesex	2680	4259	563	86	42		
337282 New Haven	23078	23851	1769	2490	359		
91253 New London	6134	8325	322	227	157		
26459 Tolland	1972	2454	69	202	41		
48361 Windham	2740	3728	522	58	71		
Total	76081	89883	6853	5890	1356		
Plurality		13902					
Per cent	42.23	49.94	3.80	3.27	.76		
Total vote		180163					

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 74,561 votes; Taft, Rep., 63,324; Roosevelt, Prog., 34,129; Chafin, Pro., 2,068; Debs, Soc., 10,056; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,260.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. County of Hartford.	
Augustine Lonergan, Dem.	19,043
P. Davis Oakley, Rep.	19,399
Frederick E. Duffy, Prog.	1,908
2. Counties of Tolland, Windham, New London and Middlesex.	
Bryan F. Mahan, Dem.	14,270
Richard P. Freeman, Rep.	13,255
Heman O. Daniels, Prog.	1,369
3. County of New Haven, except twelve towns.	
Thomas Reilly, Dem.	15,310
John Q. Tilson, Rep.	16,072
Yandell Henderson, Prog.	1,166
Plunkett, Soc.	1,577
Hulse, Pro.	271
4. County of Fairfield.	
Jeremiah Donovan, Dem.	16,610
Ebenezer J. Hill, Rep.	20,231
5. County of Litchfield and twelve towns of New Haven county.	
William Kennedy, Dem.	12,877
James P. Glynn, Rep.	14,543
Thomas J. Wall, Prog.	1,069

	LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	5	59	64	
Republicans	30	197	227	
Progressives		2	2	

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Marcus H. Holcomb, Rep.
 Secretary—Charles H. Burnes, Rep.
 Treasurer—Frederick S. Chamberlin, Rep.
 Comptroller—Morris C. Webster, Rep.

DELAWARE (Population in 1915, 211,598).

	COUNTIES.	(3)	PRESIDENT, 1912.	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Soc.
Population in 1910.			Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Debs	
32721 Kent		4071	567	3192	9		
123188 New Castle		13009	7091	8342	547		
46413 Sussex		5551	1229	4466	—		
Total		22631	8887	15000	556		
Plurality			49681				
Per cent			9.53	19.45	28.46	1.21	
Total vote				45693			

In 1912 Chafin, Pro., for president received 623 votes.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Thomas W. Miller, Rep.	22,952
Franklin Brockson, Dem.	20,671
James H. Anderson, Prog.	1,653
William H. Connor, Soc.	463

	LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	8	16	24	
Republicans	9	19	28	

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Charles R. Miller, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Thomas W. Miller, Rep.*
 Lieutenant Governor—Cohen Ferguson, Dem.
 State Treasurer—William J. Swalm, Rep.
 *Elected to congress Nov. 3, 1914.

FLORIDA (Population in 1915, 870,802).

	COUNTIES.	(45)	PRESIDENT, 1912.	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Soc.
Population in 1910.			Wilson	Taft	Debs	Chafin	Roosevelt
34305 Alachua		1304	221	56	75	75	
4805 Baker		168	37	31	2	93	
14090 Bradford		656	95	10	56	40	
4717 Brevard		357	61	82	8	82	
7465 Calhoun		332	67	152	50	59	
6731 Citrus		417	11	21	10	44	
6116 Clay		279	26	54	10	21	
17689 Columbia		520	66	23	11	50	
11933 Dade		1171	99	188	33	291	
14200 DeSoto		847	110	135	89	78	
75163 Duval		374	243	350	77	485	
36549 Escambia		363	72	158	41	202	
5301 Franklin		266	38	5	23		
22198 Gadsden		609	75	31	2	54	
11825 Hamilton		405	46	60	22	24	
4997 Hernando		272	18	42	29	22	
78374 Hillsboro		2641	159	672	164	269	

	Population.	Wilson	Taft	Debs	Chafin	Roosevelt
11557 Holmes	411	52	79	20	110	
23821 Jackson	1205	163	146	115	68	
17210 Jefferson	459	47	9	2	39	
6710 Lafayette	473	73	8	51	11	
9509 Lake	596	92	39	21	63	
6294 Lee	432	33	116	31	97	
19427 Leon	546	56	15	3	46	
10361 Levy	375	74	30	29	24	
4700 Liberty	206	32	7	2	18	
16919 Madison	480	16	19	3	30	
9550 Manatee	712	55	98	63	108	
26941 Marion	1165	179	124	62	117	
21563 Monroe	1023	414	221	26	152	
10525 Nassau	441	38	31	5	17	
19107 Orange	1256	228	124	101	134	
5507 Osceola	512	110	64	44	159	
5577 Palm Beach	458	31	77	13	146	
7502 Pasco	485	60	64	36	74	
Pinellas (new)	353	87	189	39	250	
24148 Polk	1520	106	297	70	141	
13096 Putnam	774	229	67	51	53	
14897 Santa Rosa	592	70	88	95	48	
13208 St. John	836	45	116	15	132	
4075 St. Lucie	352	45	64	9	36	
6696 Sumter	417	22	19	29	71	
18603 Suwanee	714	54	214	15	29	
7103 Taylor	236	56	9	43	19	
16510 Volusia	942	162	98	122	72	
4802 Wakulla	215	25	22	2	15	
16460 Walton	612	74	69	5	296	
16403 Washington	694	82	186	48	68	
Total	36417	4279	4806	1854	4535	
Plurality	30537					
Per cent	69.55	8.42	9.46	3.65	8.92	
Total vote			50817			

For United States senator in 1914 D. U. Fletcher, Dem., received 22,761 votes. There was no opposition candidate.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsboro, Polk, Manatee, DeSoto, Lee and Lake.	
S. M. Sparkman, Dem.	5,956
2. Counties of Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Alachua, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Marion and Taylor.	
Frank Clark, Dem.	4,577
3. Counties of Bay, Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon and Wakulla.	
Enmett Wilson, Dem.	5,484
4. Counties of Brevard, Clay, Dade, Duval, Monroe, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Putnam, St. John, St. Lucie, Seminole and Volusia.	
W. J. Sears, Dem.	7,934

LEGISLATURE.

The members of the senate (32) and of the house of representatives (71) are all democrats.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Park Trammell.
 Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford.
 Attorney-General—Thomas F. West.
 Treasurer—J. C. Luning.

GEORGIA (Population in 1915, 2,816,289).

	COUNTIES.	(148)	U. S. SENATOR 1914.	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.
Population in 1910.			Smith	Hardwick	McClure	Hutch
12318 Appling		460	491	553	543	
7973 Baker		136	137	36	36	
18354 Baldwin		318	322	77	77	
11244 Banks		212	201	320	323	
25388 Bartow		488	487	169	172	
11863 Ben Hill		320	323	201	200	
Bleckley		386	380	4	4	
22772 Berklely		348	353	89	89	
56646 Bibb		1671	1675	50	47	
23832 Brooks		318	317	75	75	
7602 Bryan		131	135	6	6	
26464 Bulloch		798	827	174	172	
27268 Burke		218	224	16	16	
13624 Butts		316	316	171	171	
11334 Calhoun		196	200	32	28	
7690 Camden		93	85			
10874 Campbell		232	236	137	136	
30855 Carroll		712	845	695	772	
7184 Catosa		451	453	57	57	
4722 Charlton		137	136	23	23	

Population.	Smith*	Hardwick*	McClure*	Hutchins*	Population.	Smith*	Hardwick*	McClure*	Hutchins*
79690 Chatham	2171	2171	46	46	18841 Randolph	309	310	62	62
5586 Chattahoochee	86	84	6	6	58886 Rockdale	1754	1757	58	52
13608 Chattooga	375	369	59	53	8916 Rockdall	274	278	81	81
16661 Cherokee	345	349	535	533	5213 Schley	285	263	40	41
23273 Clarke	539	549	91	85	20202 Screven	206	215	362	355
8960 Clay	132	125	17	16	19741 Spalding	461	465	119	121
10453 Clayton	253	258	65	64	9728 Stephens	224	227	93	93
8424 Clinch	225	227	7	6	13437 Stewart	269	268	14	15
28397 Cobb	751	750	319	321	28092 Sumter	456	456	7	7
21953 Coffee	426	422	85	80	11696 Talbot	284	284	5	5
19789 Colquitt	372	341	708	700	8766 Tallapoosa	161	163	81	81
12328 Columbia	147	145	47	42	18569 Tattnall	571	610	489	476
28800 Coweta	570	574	94	92	10839 Taylor	163	165	155	156
8310 Crawford	77	77	23	23	13288 Telfair	369	369	79	79
16423 Crisp	220	212	238	238	22003 Terrell	297	299	40	42
4139 Dade	651	649	3	2	29071 Thomas	597	603	397	395
4686 Dawson	235	246	254	243	11487 Tift	272	274	134	132
29045 Decatur	491	492	104	104	11206 Toombs	160	168	126	124
27881 DeKalb	679	692	220	215	3932 Towns	287	288	13	13
20127 Dodge	286	302	95	89	26228 Troup	621	621	307	306
20554 Dooly	279	278	58	60	10075 Turner	229	252	175	183
16035 Dougherty	319	315	20	20	10736 Twiggs	144	155	1	1
8953 Douglas	137	137	253	254	6918 Union	468	448	102	102
18122 Early	275	282	52	49	12757 Upson	321	322	290	290
3309 Echols	110	116	—	—	18692 Walker	1008	964	77	82
9971 Effingham	138	137	27	27	25393 Walton	574	573	554	546
24125 Elbert	745	768	371	366	22957 Ware	523	521	11	11
25140 Emanuel	739	795	729	724	11860 Warren	159	159	232	232
12574 Fannin	569	572	41	39	28174 Washington	621	621	344	344
10966 Fayette	197	200	263	264	13069 Wayne	267	268	8	8
36736 Floyd	1208	1198	147	161	6151 Webster	122	121	—	—
11940 Forsyth	705	796	649	567	5110 Wheeler	170	119	196	196
17894 Franklin	524	523	565	568	5110 White	170	180	157	139
17733 Fulton	2859	2962	482	414	15934 Whitfield	1013	1033	183	189
9237 Gilmer	1299	1330	95	81	13486 Wilcox	232	234	94	87
4669 Glascock	52	52	223	225	23441 Wilkes	415	427	97	98
15720 Glynn	210	208	5	5	10078 Wilkinson	173	163	64	64
15861 Gordon	409	405	485	478	19147 Worth	239	272	308	305
18457 Grady	675	727	260	248	Total	61509	62289	28435	28163
18512 Greene	313	306	308	317	Plurality	33074	34126		
28824 Gwinnett	740	738	1072	1059	Per cent.	58.38	65.86	31.62	31.14
10134 Habersham	545	551	330	322	Total vote.	89994	90432		
25730 Hall	792	796	518	514	*Full term. †Unexpired term.				
19189 Hancock	263	257	63	71	For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 5,191				
13514 Haralson	291	284	1021	1020	votes; Wilson, Dem., 93,076; Roosevelt, Prog.,				
17886 Harris	320	319	51	53	21,980; Chafin, Pro., 147, and Debs, Soc., 1,026.				
16216 Hart	286	288	573	572	FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.				
11189 Heard	127	129	259	261	1. Counties of Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Chatham,				
19927 Henry	656	667	191	190	Effingham, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven				
23609 Houston	408	409	—	—	and Tattnall.				
10461 Irwin	263	271	63	63	Charles G. Edwards, Dem.....5,600				
20169 Jackson	769	850	92	82	2. Counties of Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Deca-				
16552 Jasper	262	254	93	92	ty, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell,				
6050 Jeff Davis	307	317	178	121	Tift, Thomas, and Worth.				
21379 Jefferson	298	297	387	386	Frank Park, Dem.....5,633				
11520 Jenkins	130	134	45	45	3. Counties of Ben Hill, Clay, Crisp, Dooly, Lee,				
12897 Johnson	208	212	464	461	Macon, Randolph, Quitman, Schley, Stewart,				
13101 Jones	433	443	7	9	Sumter, Taylor, Terrell, Turner and Webster.				
35501 Laurens	529	514	741	734	Charles R. Crisp, Dem.....4,357				
11679 Lee	128	129	—	—	4. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta,				
12924 Liberty	495	503	167	168	Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee				
8714 Lincoln	150	152	191	189	and Talbot.				
24436 Lowndes	385	385	50	50	W. C. Adamson, Dem.....4,754				
5444 Lumpkin	390	395	133	101	5. Counties of Campbell, DeKalb, Douglas, Ful-				
15016 Macon	233	228	136	137	ton and Rockdale.				
16651 Madison	309	325	430	425	William Schley Howard, Dem.....4,781				
6147 Marion	150	150	104	105	R. A. Dewar, Prog.....640				
10325 McDuffie	194	195	157	155	6. Counties of Bibb, Butts, Clayton, Crawford,				
6442 McIntosh	98	98	4	4	Fayette, Henry, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Pike,				
25180 Meriwether	438	436	250	252	Spalding and Upson.				
7986 Miller	178	182	44	47	J. W. Wise, Dem.....7,100				
7239 Milton	196	188	276	278	7. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb,				
22114 Mitchell	361	361	264	264	Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paul-				
20450 Monroe	512	517	87	87	ding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield.				
19638 Montgomery	662	702	285	276	Gordon Lee, Dem.....10,264				
19717 Morgan	366	368	82	74	8. Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene,				
9763 Murray	1149	1163	148	151	Hart, Madison, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Ogle-				
36227 Muscogee	561	561	9	9	thorpe, Putnam, Walton and Wilkes.				
18449 Newton	449	430	83	63	S. J. Tribble, Dem.....7,672				
11104 Oconee	110	110	372	381	9. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin,				
16860 Oglethorpe	276	290	127	126	Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall,				
14124 Paulding	274	266	653	651	Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Picken, Rabun,				
9041 Pickens	233	236	276	261	Stephens, Towns, Union and White.				
1949 Pierce	315	325	35	35	10. Counties of Baldwin, Columbia, Glascock, Rich-				
19495 Pike	423	429	225	223	mond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and				
20203 Polk	362	376	342	342	Wilkinson.				
22835 Pulaski	189	191	52	52	Charles Vinson, Dem.....5,333				
13876 Putnam	258	261	9	9					
4594 Quitman	112	105	8	7					
5562 Rabun	254	253	29	28					

Carl Vinson, Dem. (for unexpired term,
Thomas W. Hardwick, resigned)..... 5,431
11. Counties of Appling, Berrien, Brooks, Cam-
den, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Glynn,
Irwin, Jeff Davis, Lowndes, Pierce, Wayne and
Ware.
J. R. Walker, Dem. 4,959
12. Counties of Bleckley, Dodge, Emanuel, Hous-
ton, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski,
Telfair, Toombs, Twiggs, Wilcox and Wheeler.
Dudley M. Hughes, Dem. 6,135

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature consists of 44 senators and 185
representatives. All but four or five are democr-
crats. There are no divisions on party lines.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Nat. E. Harris
Secretary of State—Philip Cook.
Treasurer—W. J. Speer.

IDAHO (Population in 1915, 411,996).

Population (33) in 1910.	U. S. SENATOR 1914.					
	Rep. Brady	Dem. Hawley	Prog. Clagstone	Soc. Cooper	Pro. Duthie	
29088 Ada	4238	3193	1623	317	78	
Adams (new) ..	720	426	38	130	10	
19242 Bannock	2698	1715	133	164	17	
7729 Bear Lake	1366	1630	15	13	—	
23306 Bingham	1681	1063	256	182	8	
8387 Blaine	1132	1069	161	283	16	
5250 Boise	719	873	263	150	15	
13588 Bonner	1681	1290	359	1001	76	
Bonville (new) ..	1502	870	191	104	18	
25323 Canyon	3930	2718	1796	645	233	
7197 Cassia	1398	1002	105	288	17	
Clatswa (new) ..	826	578	44	167	12	
3901 Custer	385	602	161	64	16	
4785 Elmore	779	826	82	76	6	
24606 Fremont	1403	1289	56	232	11	
Franklin (new) ..	1314	969	18	33	—	
Gooding (new) ..	914	902	379	115	23	
12384 Idaho	1766	1969	198	378	39	
Jefferson (new) ..	1013	745	103	158	7	
22747 Kootenai	2798	2939	610	857	155	

COUNTIES.

Population (102) in 1910.	U. S. SENATOR 1914.					
	Dem. Sullivan	Prog. Robins	Rep. Sherman	Pro. S. L. Germer	Pro. S. L. Woolsey	Francis
64588 Adams	5497	1667	4008	165	77	18.
22741 Alexander ..	1778	236	2497	67	23	8.
17075 Bord	854	564	1883	43	54	5.
15481 Boone	521	604	1987	63	13	3.
10397 Brown	1004	506	548	11	12	2.
43975 Bureau	1845	1400	2918	198	109	14.
8610 Calboun	901	36	614	13	18	—
15055 Carroll	591	427	1806	53	60	6.
17372 Case	1416	346	1242	67	54	3.
51829 Cham	5017	2479	5282	105	89	18.
34394 Christian	2996	1003	2958	245	89	13.
23517 Clark	2084	625	2314	80	55	7.
18651 Clay	1611	255	2174	59	67	5.
22832 Clinton	2193	431	1336	243	27	3.
34517 Coles	2719	1478	3174	62	42	8.
240523 Cook	159572	88487	108908	22169	1108	788.
20281 Crawford ..	2005	943	1840	37	52	3.
14281 Cumberland ..	1283	909	1411	27	23	5.
39357 DeKalb	1015	298	3659	127	39	14.
18806 DeWitt	1461	855	2061	62	54	7.
19591 Douglas	1194	991	2010	24	46	—
33432 DuPage	1620	3249	2181	93	69	10.
27356 Edgar	3221	1241	2723	70	41	4.
10049 Edwards	551	194	1447	6	29	—
20055 Effingham ..	2080	387	1517	81	18	5.
28075 Fayette	2157	900	2641	74	83	7.
17096 Ford	803	1046	1276	27	40	4.
25943 Franklin	2111	621	2904	334	55	26.
45649 Fulton	3055	1614	3867	853	177	44.
14628 Gallatin	1335	170	923	31	10	9.
22293 Greene	1571	360	1009	68	20	1.
24162 Grundy	737	941	2079	129	44	7.
18227 Hamilton	1509	597	1473	40	15	9.
30638 Hancock	2319	1218	2798	93	87	9.
7015 Hardin	635	80	875	22	13	4.
9724 Henderson ..	595	634	1087	21	22	1.
41736 Henry	1640	3011	2861	219	52	13.
35543 Iroquois	1772	1328	3350	44	71	3.
35143 Jackson	2637	1173	3430	150	43	20.
18157 Jasper	1640	358	1633	25	43	2.

ILLINOIS (Population in 1915, 6,069,519.)

Population (102) in 1910.	U. S. SENATOR 1914.						PRESIDENT 1912.						PRES. 1908.	
	Dem. Sullivan	Prog. Robins	Rep. Sherman	Pro. S. L. Germer	Pro. S. L. Woolsey	Francis	Rep. Taft	Dem. Wilson	Pro. Chafin	Soc. Debs	S. L. Schneur	Prog. Roosevelt	Rep. Taft	Dem. Bryan
64588 Adams	5497	1667	4008	165	77	18.	2733	6552	195	559	44	3780.	7283	8294
22741 Alexander ..	1778	236	2497	67	23	8.	2003	1936	28	107	10	709.	3790	2027
17075 Bord	854	564	1883	43	54	5.	1152	1273	208	64	6	725.	2143	1465
15481 Boone	521	604	1987	63	13	3.	1361	540	38	113	6	1624.	2805	587
10397 Brown	1004	506	548	11	12	2.	351	1358	37	12	—	624.	947	1609
43975 Bureau	1845	1400	2918	198	109	14.	1816	2800	219	549	31	3738.	5280	2871
8610 Calboun	901	36	614	13	18	—	373	602	64	22	3	154.	735	905
15055 Carroll	591	427	1806	53	60	6.	1577	1038	87	84	8	1287.	2875	1122
17372 Case	1416	346	1242	67	54	3.	719	2223	58	104	11	1085.	1878	2434
51829 Cham	5017	2479	5282	105	89	18.	3220	4454	231	172	12	4481.	7162	4390
34394 Christian	2996	1003	2958	245	89	13.	1994	3821	213	376	14	1464.	3686	4156
23517 Clark	2084	625	2314	80	55	7.	1897	2517	144	49	2	943.	3158	2793
18651 Clay	1611	255	2174	59	67	5.	1622	1926	81	84	4	624.	2250	2152
22832 Clinton	2193	431	1336	243	27	3.	973	2674	45	265	18	775.	2104	3016
34517 Coles	2719	1478	3174	62	42	8.	2293	3453	90	170	13	2437.	4388	3957
240523 Cook	159572	88487	108908	22169	1108	788.	74551	130702	2737	52659	2302	169061.	230400	152490
20281 Crawford ..	2005	943	1840	37	52	3.	1296	2891	125	65	4	1525.	3090	2890
14281 Cumberland ..	1283	909	1411	27	23	5.	990	1673	51	31	3	692.	1739	1810
39357 DeKalb	1015	298	3659	127	39	14.	1776	1568	109	20	13	3643.	5896	1732
18806 DeWitt	1461	855	2061	62	54	7.	1346	1508	64	119	10	1306.	2628	2155
19591 Douglas	1194	991	2010	24	46	—	1386	1633	116	53	2	1277.	2656	1917
33432 DuPage	1620	3249	2181	93	69	10.	1136	2236	215	193	12	4169.	4530	1975
27356 Edgar	3221	1241	2723	70	41	4.	2430	3479	147	91	8	1244.	3757	3433
10049 Edwards	551	194	1447	6	29	—	817	650	100	16	3	818.	1614	747
20055 Effingham ..	2080	387	1517	81	18	5.	1002	2575	58	46	6	622.	1877	2826
28075 Fayette	2157	900	2641	74	83	7.	1481	2782	138	82	1	1558.	3261	3193
17096 Ford	803	1046	1276	27	40	4.	832	1035	78	23	11	1729.	2617	1164
25943 Franklin	2111	621	2904	334	55	26.	2098	2465	116	407	22	731.	2539	2401
45649 Fulton	3055	1614	3867	853	177	44.	2265	3902	230	1534	67	3354.	6077	4906
14628 Gallatin	1335	170	923	31	10	9.	1051	1627	43	107	10	205.	1411	1845
22293 Greene	1571	360	1009	68	20	1.	1064	2801	49	124	7	831.	2004	3159
24162 Grundy	737	941	2079	129	44	7.	1380	1172	74	180	6	1919.	3127	1359
18227 Hamilton	1509	597	1473	40	15	9.	1242	1920	51	79	4	668.	1809	2128
30638 Hancock	2319	1218	2798	93	87	9.	1577	3692	166	188	6	1937.	3781	4260
7015 Hardin	635	80	875	22	13	4.	691	644	45	47	5	153.	813	680
9724 Henderson ..	595	634	1087	21	22	1.	648	721	51	31	6	871.	1547	820
41736 Henry	1640	3011	2861	219	52	13.	1859	2219	181	376	23	4505.	6387	2499
35543 Iroquois	1772	1328	3350	44	71	3.	1896	2474	153	52	12	2869.	4855	2966
35143 Jackson	2637	1173	3430	150	43	20.	2780	3323	102	268	21	1399.	4016	3149
18157 Jasper	1640	358	1633	25	43	2.	1227	2042	113	16	1	545.	1890	2317

Population.	Brady	Hawley	Clagstone	Cooper	Duthie
18818 Latah	2048	1450	346	372	166
4786 Lemhi	724	859	66	123	9
Lewis (new)	809	816	121	133	36
12676 Lincoln	895	767	76	62	15
Madison (new) ..	1459	943	66	48	3
Minidoka (new) ..	809	664	356	509	26
24860 Nez Perce	1323	1287	1109	157	41
15170 Oneida	1333	771	13	23	6
4044 Owyhee	536	685	112	48	16
Power (new)	813	567	248	43	16
13963 Shoshone	2122	3024	218	425	29
13543 Twin Falls	1946	2139	669	516	97
11101 Washington ..	1331	1186	330	72	20

Total	47486	41266	10321	7888	1237
Plurality	6220				
Per cent.	43.38	38.14	9.54	7.29	1.15
Total vote	108198				

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received
32,810 votes; Wilson, Dem., 33,921; Roosevelt,
Prog., 25,527; Debs, Soc., 11,960, and Chafin, Pro.,
1,537.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Robert M. McCracken, Rep.	43,918
Addison T. Smith, Rep.	45,365
James H. Forney, Dem.	39,736
Bert H. Miller, Dem.	37,000
Charles W. Luck, Prog.	8,295
E. H. Rettig, Prog.	7,399
G. W. Beloit, Soc.	8,061
A. B. Clark, Soc.	8,093
R. P. Logan, Pro.	1,329
J. J. Pugh, Pro.	1,276

*Elected.

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J. B.

Republicans	19	31	50
Democrats	11	28	39
Progressives	2	1	3
Socialist	1	..	1

Population.	Sullivan	Robins	Robins	Germer	Woolsey	Francis	Taft	Wilson	Chad	Debs	Reimer	Reverett	Taft	Bryan
29111 Jefferson.....	2519	713	2826	86	38	10.	1834	3237	101	142	6	1284.	3210	3577
13854 Kankakee.....	1461	137	1546	7	22	4.	838	1573	51	12	2	381.	1460	1818
22657 Jo Daviess.....	1693	804	2094	52	44	5.	1293	2226	110	139	5	1747.	3132	2310
14381 Johnson.....	655	423	1527	47	30	4.	1025	952	65	96	6	809.	1913	1055
91862 Kane.....	3744	6589	4854	317	109	24.	2415	4394	219	529	15	11494.	12840	4316
40762 Kankakee.....	2407	1818	4344	60	39	6.	3173	2532	77	141	8	2792.	5999	2461
1077 Kendall.....	250	655	1176	15	6	2.	534	551	36	21	3	1526.	1948	556
46150 Knox.....	1372	2095	3080	199	64	20.	1750	2758	152	405	16	7084.	3277	1055
55058 Lake.....	1972	1770	3225	251	58	45.	2183	2436	136	445	25	4888.	6392	2264
90132 LaSalle.....	7517	3183	7104	340	91	29.	4588	7036	286	636	50	6918.	11159	7589
22661 Lawrence.....	2027	322	2500	98	94	7.	1617	2550	194	170	15	774.	2197	2253
27750 Lee.....	1573	1247	2944	79	35	5.	1482	1965	90	115	7	2747.	4255	2144
40465 Livingston.....	2762	1565	4298	55	37	5.	2444	3334	152	71	27	3230.	5358	3778
30216 Logan.....	2175	1336	2332	131	43	8.	1397	3229	118	163	18	1776.	3451	3546
54186 Macon.....	3075	1892	5698	234	92	32.	3356	4435	192	233	26	3976.	6643	4615
50685 Macoupin.....	3599	1057	4411	631	84	28.	2177	4902	226	806	55	2147.	4988	5775
93847 Madison.....	5714	1491	8009	1237	95	51.	5462	7155	268	1703	63	3197.	9463	7312
35004 Marion.....	1964	2137	2373	257	71	12.	1585	3493	198	498	18	2059.	3455	4001
15679 Marshall.....	1463	446	1578	92	21	7.	790	1685	63	42	8	1180.	1893	1714
17377 Mason.....	1846	339	1546	27	46	10.	948	2173	92	45	4	859.	1924	2264
14200 Massac.....	367	270	1509	31	19	4.	1341	599	38	21	3	788.	2084	652
26887 McDonough.....	2070	748	3646	81	90	2.	1876	2959	166	181	6	1785.	3733	3112
32509 McHenry.....	1359	1185	3254	23	20	—.	2370	1913	74	39	5	3046.	5331	1887
36004 McLean.....	4262	1906	6114	234	217	15.	4628	5556	376	562	26	4350.	8953	5982
12796 Menard.....	1251	317	1360	34	31	3.	620	1530	55	60	7	903.	1600	1748
19723 Mercer.....	1371	878	2274	106	46	8.	959	1602	111	222	9	2093.	2871	1777
13508 Monroe.....	1360	188	1763	15	5	3.	1433	1398	4	19	2	299.	1733	1512
35311 Montgomery.....	2670	853	3593	464	104	20.	2195	3705	245	469	23	1475.	3782	3909
34420 Morgan.....	2408	1057	3503	93	44	16.	1446	3648	159	133	26	2380.	4019	3369
14680 Moultrie.....	1192	570	1307	22	26	4.	747	1501	60	29	6	853.	1704	1695
27864 Ogle.....	927	1245	2846	63	74	4.	2014	1750	200	57	4	2720.	4848	1761
10255 Peoria.....	7043	2788	7478	546	73	45.	2344	8364	120	1571	132	9229.	10828	8898
22088 Perry.....	1817	475	1939	136	47	18.	1841	2107	154	215	21	894.	2392	2482
6376 Platt.....	944	832	1739	23	16	2.	1064	1417	75	36	3	1150.	2349	1530
26222 Pike.....	2570	456	2810	134	60	9.	1668	3371	149	253	13	1169.	2632	3259
12125 Pope.....	450	314	1344	16	18	1.	1099	664	25	21	—	587.	1706	748
15650 Pulaski.....	727	181	1742	32	17	2.	1632	973	30	78	11	454.	2185	1080
7561 Putnam.....	398	379	467	25	6	4.	403	424	22	28	2	583.	834	413
29120 Randolph.....	2278	820	2254	151	57	19.	1548	3217	155	908	9	1169.	3045	3172
15970 Richland.....	1186	585	1265	51	68	2.	832	1800	129	114	4	811.	1684	1938
10404 Rock Island.....	2405	2495	6490	1317	75	83.	2344	3307	135	2128	129	6506.	8106	4739
32024 Saline.....	2010	775	2951	598	47	26.	2254	3590	98	630	32	1468.	3125	2471
91024 Sangamon.....	6220	2008	10793	781	104	33.	3894	8406	245	1007	49	6196.	10422	9351
14852 Schuyler.....	1434	345	1291	22	65	3.	853	1714	130	31	6	694.	1622	1876
11067 Scott.....	876	246	1340	11	10	1.	686	1341	25	25	3	379.	1101	1376
31693 Shelby.....	1942	1337	2390	73	101	10.	1629	3467	231	121	10	1431.	3312	4065
10098 Stark.....	503	383	1087	8	13	2.	549	609	25	41	3	1053.	1685	738
119870 St. Clair.....	8428	2794	9704	1522	108	62.	8156	10826	218	2498	104	4064.	12619	11342
36821 Stephenson.....	2776	2414	3062	104	44	13.	1367	3890	148	215	4	3476.	4605	4076
20227 Tazewell.....	2739	941	2647	154	78	26.	1054	3654	114	371	24	2500.	5767	3786
21856 Union.....	1730	364	1275	15	13	2.	1194	2643	65	32	2	456.	1636	2690
77996 Vermillion.....	5388	2723	7753	425	436	55.	5635	5578	564	714	40	4081.	11726	6320
14913 Wabash.....	1224	232	1492	54	69	6.	841	1676	131	12	4	601.	2511	1314
23313 Warren.....	1772	1572	1833	101	52	13.	915	2080	91	237	16	2627.	3293	2327
18759 Washington.....	1332	367	2193	78	29	4.	1304	1654	67	135	16	1058.	2355	1830
25897 Wayne.....	1987	237	2822	28	66	5.	1585	2378	167	74	4	1418.	2946	2791
23052 White.....	2143	276	2143	112	44	8.	1692	2708	114	182	11	591.	2436	2934
34507 Whiteside.....	1226	2062	2976	35	73	4.	1437	1996	276	91	7	3304.	5257	2140
84371 Will.....	4968	4819	6805	208	30	18.	3331	4717	140	467	20	8032.	10358	5693
45095 Williamson.....	2848	1232	4081	419	75	40.	3209	3258	250	706	79	1765.	4746	3513
31353 Winnebago.....	1575	3118	4371	1065	93	49.	2537	2276	210	955	38	7089.	8919	2103
20506 Woodford.....	1326	634	2000	61	7	3.	850	2051	65	83	8	1495.	2304	215

Total. 373403 203027 390661 39889 6750 2078. 253593 405048 15710 81278 4066 386478. 629632 450810

Plurality. 12758 18570 179122

Per cent. 36.76 19.99 38.45 3.93 .66 .20. 22.12 35.34 1.38 7.09 .36 33.71. 54.53 39.02

Total vote. 1015848 1146173

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

At Large—William Elza Williams, Dem.....	375,465
Thomas P. Sullivan, Dem.....	356,678
George N. Kreider, Prog.....	105,088
Harry L. Heer, Prog.....	113,510
Burnett M. Chipfield, Rep.....	388,896
J. McCan Davis, Rep.....	373,682
Dan L. Thomas, Soc.....	42,841
Carl Strover, Soc.....	41,949
Frank E. Herrick, Pro.....	7,644
John A. Shields, Pro.....	7,275
Harry Blommas, Soc-Lab.....	2,060

1. City of Chicago (part).	
James M. Quinlan, Dem.....	9,060
Henry M. Ashton, Prog.....	1,758
Martin B. Madden, Rep.....	13,063
Charles Leffler, Soc.....	662

2. City of Chicago (part).	
Mark B. O'Leary, Dem.....	11,940
John C. Vaughan, Prog.....	8,506
James R. Mann, Rep.....	21,612
Thomas P. Costello, Soc.....	2,532

3. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Lemont,	
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Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet, in Cook county.	
Joseph E. Prendergast, Dem.....	16,614
William C. Lewis, Prog.....	4,001
William W. Wilson, Rep.....	18,511
George W. Stone, Soc.....	2,093

4. City of Chicago (part).	
James T. McDermott, Dem.....	13,313
Joseph Finder, Prog.....	1,125
William W. Wilcox, Rep.....	7,019
Harry P. Turner, Soc.....	1,432

5. City of Chicago (part).	
Adolph J. Sabath, Dem.....	9,921
E. P. Napieralski, Prog.....	2,623
Abram J. Harris, Rep.....	4,390
Jacob Danhoff, Soc.....	1,364

6. City of Chicago (part) and the towns of Proviso, Cicero, Oak Park, Berwyn, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, in Cook county.	
James McAndrews, Dem.....	23,103
Robert F. Kolb, Prog.....	6,161
Frederick E. Coyne, Rep.....	17,323
Frank L. Wood, Soc.....	4,162

Population.	Shively	Miller	Beveridge	Haynes	Reynolds	Matthews	Wilson	Taft	Chas. N. Roosevelt	Debs	Rimmer	
25054 Dekalb.....	3083	1900	765	203	141	35	2766	1125	244	1623	437	16
51141 Delaware.....	4420	4001	3037	312	491	23	4313	2018	637	4050	1199	57
19843 Dubois.....	3068	1085	265	34	43	10	3059	696	54	606	106	7
49008 Elkhart.....	4318	1890	3825	526	547	124	4300	1199	563	4533	836	102
14415 Fayette.....	1562	1446	980	35	85	13	455	1030	68	1214	231	21
30293 Floyd.....	3541	1003	1808	83	197	12	5236	669	90	2580	341	20
20439 Fountain.....	2197	2157	850	115	142	8	2449	1560	123	1067	140	21
15535 Franklin.....	2113	1143	449	79	10	4	2306	929	80	630	30	1
16879 Fulton.....	1935	1853	585	142	34	5	2022	1427	213	694	70	8
30137 Gibson.....	3121	2665	1124	142	159	17	3250	2266	226	1270	295	7
51426 Grant.....	4301	4444	1723	727	1264	316	4890	3939	1015	2185	1323	184
35873 Greene.....	3529	2718	1317	62	913	52	3373	2156	148	1563	1203	143
27026 Hamilton.....	2358	2786	1443	316	74	46	4463	2247	399	1894	90	19
19030 Hancock.....	2335	1226	1054	160	49	12	2594	124	147	1775	133	9
20232 Harrison.....	2081	1336	904	73	93	11	2106	900	93	1219	118	13
20840 Hendricks.....	2168	2111	1165	114	42	12	2372	1439	142	1495	48	7
29758 Henry.....	2652	3067	1270	381	122	22	2687	2479	508	1550	437	56
33177 Howard.....	2590	3471	1118	310	685	122	2824	2152	453	2184	1107	119
28982 Huntington.....	3103	2967	1121	306	197	43	3119	2108	399	1586	252	12
24727 Jackson.....	2603	1488	852	96	87	13	3225	921	96	1236	175	14
13044 Jasper.....	1238	1597	606	55	19	—	1292	1238	59	694	14	1
24901 Jay.....	2809	1937	988	357	166	6	2786	1282	398	1506	218	10
20483 Jefferson.....	2264	2197	476	119	61	5	2325	1563	158	943	137	5
14203 Jennings.....	1594	1175	647	65	41	9	1577	955	69	839	81	8
20394 Johnson.....	2609	1657	927	156	31	4	2890	924	211	1408	49	8
30183 Knox.....	4548	3707	765	130	609	147	4448	2805	205	1316	892	96
27398 Kosciusko.....	2834	3099	1081	230	139	30	2817	1767	307	2096	210	23
15148 Lagrange.....	1230	1357	891	75	14	—	1233	758	96	1402	22	1
82864 Lake.....	4938	9609	1021	88	495	88	5136	5176	139	5659	1182	191
45797 Laporte.....	4636	4644	885	99	164	14	4847	2701	120	2749	397	48
30629 Lawrence.....	2465	2909	1215	50	292	11	2579	1633	91	2106	398	33
65224 Madison.....	6201	8015	4526	341	1203	56	6676	1771	455	4751	1947	157
26361 Marion.....	21962	29979	11442	632	3943	294	29805	12280	1241	18396	5268	418
21175 Marshall.....	2844	1539	1158	223	38	29	2859	1196	192	1490	164	17
12550 Martin.....	1330	1208	415	16	18	2	1440	975	27	553	22	3
29350 Miami.....	3280	2165	1422	138	231	36	3366	1426	253	1995	422	32
23426 Monroe.....	2236	2208	987	63	69	16	2396	1388	130	1497	84	16
29296 Montgomery.....	3722	3314	910	104	100	11	3821	2747	222	1246	173	7
21182 Morgan.....	2447	2092	934	87	118	17	2608	1353	176	1236	185	26
10504 Newton.....	1094	1183	475	40	16	2	965	892	96	633	26	2
24009 Noble.....	2744	2315	878	89	47	13	2888	1443	99	1700	106	8
4329 Ohio.....	590	516	39	24	9	—	553	406	39	120	9	—
17192 Orange.....	1951	2087	499	35	44	8	1830	1521	55	849	53	5
14053 Owen.....	1687	867	674	38	94	17	1621	711	66	784	161	12
22214 Parke.....	2056	2227	500	235	144	52	2031	1891	254	684	346	11
18078 Perry.....	1988	688	989	22	30	3	1931	520	30	1130	34	5
19684 Pike.....	2087	1801	298	56	22	12	1984	1515	68	489	298	4
20540 Porter.....	1442	2178	1082	37	59	5	1352	1510	45	1241	120	12
21670 Posey.....	2604	1719	473	109	84	12	2767	1193	140	745	132	4
13312 Pulaski.....	1355	1066	399	120	49	7	1250	729	222	586	135	14
20520 Putnam.....	2699	1539	990	51	56	15	2922	1354	92	1079	91	7
29013 Randolph.....	2026	2500	2039	346	120	19	2158	1988	366	2471	272	20
19452 Ripley.....	2421	2004	574	70	67	9	2431	1492	77	884	163	23
19549 Rush.....	2186	2248	979	144	43	3	2512	1931	185	1075	77	6
8323 Scott.....	942	507	329	25	14	2	1033	327	34	531	13	—
26802 Shelby.....	3342	1974	1413	178	63	14	3432	1254	235	1969	319	21
20676 Spencer.....	2268	1873	723	94	67	11	2428	1268	117	1142	151	6
10547 Starke.....	1231	1237	305	30	88	12	1206	787	49	636	54	6
14274 Steuben.....	1214	1825	688	155	25	3	1296	1290	477	1210	41	5
84512 St. Joseph.....	7177	4438	2766	261	944	97	5891	3146	452	5240	1285	87
32439 Sullivan.....	3526	1891	678	206	565	114	3707	1406	274	1068	1045	93
9914 Switzerland.....	1336	1110	96	55	38	2	1342	882	62	322	75	5
40063 Tippecanoe.....	4277	4082	1782	148	83	15	4412	3006	173	2888	191	3
17459 Tipton.....	2126	1674	647	157	71	19	2185	1262	201	914	113	13
6290 Union.....	691	771	251	42	21	3	705	643	63	342	38	1
77498 Vanderburg.....	8287	7039	1194	75	1213	48	7219	4899	187	2738	2572	127
15865 Vermillion.....	1817	2357	373	108	374	62	1790	1621	230	680	550	21
57500 Vigo.....	4946	6318	2420	366	598	—	7256	5103	707	4988	1862	144
26326 Wabash.....	2394	2282	1668	244	173	38	2371	1363	285	2432	302	50
10839 Warren.....	839	1501	426	47	35	6	873	1183	64	636	46	—
21911 Warrick.....	2107	1786	738	173	102	18	2218	1421	254	819	310	37
17445 Washington.....	2163	1013	855	33	31	8	2233	712	63	1113	61	7
43757 Wayne.....	3342	2920	3923	171	390	81	3806	1851	229	4457	1032	116
22418 Wells.....	2496	972	827	214	58	20	2760	812	301	1080	132	7
17602 White.....	1967	1903	704	104	34	7	2059	1613	99	822	41	5
16852 Whitley.....	2246	1633	423	152	30	7	2206	1082	154	990	70	4
Total.....	372249	226766	105851	13860	21719	2384	281890	151267	19248	163007	39331	3130
Plurality.....	45483						119883					
Per cent.....	42.14	35.09	16.80	2.15	3.36	4.6	43.07	23.11	2.94	24.76	5.64	4.8
Total vote.....	646059						654473					

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- The counties of Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warrick.
Charles Lieb, Dem.....20,488
S. Wallace Cook, Rep.....17,661
Ulrich H. Sailer, Prog.....3,519
Amos Legler, Pro.....717
William O. Rainey, Soc.....1,619
- The counties of Daviess, Greene, Knox, Monroe, Martin, Morgan, Owen and Sullivan.
William A. Cullop, Dem.....21,451

- Oscar E. Bland, Rep.....19,145
James B. Wilson, Prog.....5,087
George Scruggs, Pro.....562
William J. Trout, Soc.....2,225
- The counties of Clark, Crawford, Dubois, Floyd, Harrison, Lawrence, Orange, Perry, Scott and Washington.
William E. Cox, Dem.....23,679
Edgar D. Bush, Rep.....12,260
Lawson Mace, Prog.....5,344
Columbus H. Noblett, Pro.....412

4. The counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland.	22,795
Lincoln, Dixon, Dem.	18,856
Manley D. Wilson, Rep.	4,619
Roy W. Emig, Prog.	651
Benjamin F. Gaston, Pro.	444
William T. Carmichael, Soc.	21,785
5. The counties of Clay, Hendricks, Parke, Putnam, Vermillion and Vigo.	21,785
Ralph W. Moss, Dem.	17,552
Ray L. Shattuck, Rep.	5,254
Otis E. Guley, Prog.	877
Ernest G. Shause, Pro.	1,982
James O. Neal, Soc.	18,371
6. The counties of Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne.	14,880
Finley H. Gray, Dem.	9,443
Patrick J. Lynch, Rep.	859
Elbert Russell, Prog.	21,343
Evert E. Worth, Pro.	26,451
7. The county of Marion.	10,530
Charles A. Korbly, Dem.	661
Merrill Moores, Rep.	4,002
Paxton Hibben, Prog.	1,390
Edward W. Clark, Pro.	1,955
William H. Henry, Soc.	21,902
8. The counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wells.	21,902
John A. M. Adair, Dem.	13,160
Albert H. Vestal, Rep.	1,390
Harry L. Kitchman, Prog.	1,955
Max E. Matthews, Soc.	21,902
9. The counties of Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Hamilton, Howard, Montgomery and Tipton.	21,902
Martin A. Morrison, Dem.	21,902
Fred S. Purnell, Rep.	21,902
Charles A. Ford, Prog.	6,198
Albert W. Jackson, Pro.	1,291
Ocie S. Rash, Soc.	927

10. The counties of Benton, Benton, Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Tippecanoe, Warren and White.	17,735
John B. Peterson, Dem.	22,318
William R. Wood, Rep.	8,637
William H. Ade, Prog.	516
Ernan A. Bush, Pro.	20,666
11. The counties of Blackford, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami, Pulaski and Wabash.	16,999
George W. Rauch, Dem.	8,106
Sam L. Stricker, Rep.	1,641
Bernard B. Shively, Prog.	2,124
Bert W. Ayers, Pro.	18,612
Ernest Malott, Soc.	15,052
12. The counties of Allen, Dekalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley.	3,976
Cyrus Cline, Dem.	789
Charles R. Lane, Rep.	1,266
Hugh M. Widney, Prog.	1,845
Jacob G. Wise, Pro.	42
William F. Dibble, Soc.	61
13. The counties of Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph and Starke.	33
Henry A. Barnhart, Dem.	45
Andrew J. Hickey, Rep.	1
R. Clarence Stephens, Prog.	1
Charles H. Thuesburg, Pro.	1
Earl E. W. Berry, Soc.	1

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	42	61	103
Republicans	8	33	45
Progressive		1	1

STATE OFFICERS.	
Governor—Samuel M. Ralston, Dem.	
Lieutenant-Governor—William F. O'Neill, Dem.	
Secretary of State—Homer L. Cook, Dem.	
Auditor—Dale J. Crittenden, Dem.	
Treasurer—George A. Bitler, Dem.	
Attorney-General—Richard Milburn, Dem.	
Clerk of Supreme Court—J. Fred Francis, Dem.	
Reporter of Supreme Court—Philip Zoercher, Dem.	
Statistician—Thomas Broiley, Dem.	
Superintendent Public Instruction—Charles A. Greathouse, Dem.	

IOWA (Population in 1915, 2,221,038).

COUNTIES.		U. S. SENATOR 1914—					PRESIDENT 1912				Gov. 1910				
Population in 1910.	(98)	Rep. Dem.	Pro. Soc.	Prog. Ind.	Soc. Ind.	Wilson	Roosevelt	Rep. Taft	Soc. Pro.	Rep. Debs	Dem. Chas.	Pro. Carroll	Rep. Porter	Dem. M'Eh'n	
14420	Adair.....	1739	1251	30	86	24	69..	1195	890	1248	31	38..	1738	1279	40
10998	Adams.....	1125	1269	39	160	19	10..	1215	571	913	32	52..	1374	1262	43
17328	Allamakee.....	1548	1510	6	15	12	969..	1767	1273	1269	39	15..	2176	1684	55
28701	Appanoose.....	2330	1969	69	198	200	450..	2058	969	2356	359	65..	2386	2532	74
8741	Audubon.....	1216	916	12	104	8	54..	863	968	632	10	13..	1392	989	26
23156	Benton.....	2312	2011	84	66	112	277..	2472	1234	1831	199	72..	2303	2337	69
44865	Black Hawk.....	3969	2929	68	285	124	1003..	3702	4724	1601	411	211..	3746	3148	485
27626	Boone.....	1273	1173	76	187	249	526..	1601	2835	802	537	105..	2411	1754	171
15843	Bremer.....	1694	1327	20	78	14	251..	1944	741	1013	24	42..	1407	1934	58
19748	Buchanan.....	2479	1524	31	51	20	434..	1866	1455	1271	23	104..	2112	1764	165
15681	Buena Vista.....	1640	731	36	127	43	168..	921	1832	755	61	46..	1680	838	89
17119	Butler.....	2087	731	39	34	26	284..	926	1553	903	28	87..	1785	968	109
17090	Calhoun.....	2050	1075	54	113	56	67..	1182	1324	963	85	65..	1675	1172	127
20117	Carroll.....	1416	2402	26	59	14	98..	2326	1188	664	53	51..	1259	2491	69
19047	Cass.....	2333	1341	34	95	43	39..	1510	1096	1724	103	62..	2259	1589	77
1735	Cedar.....	1971	1626	47	128	53	134..	1938	1364	1036	45	39..	1973	1979	63
25011	Cerro Gordo.....	2161	978	43	46	58	481..	1742	1813	1334	212	100..	2081	1364	117
16741	Cherokee.....	1542	916	27	120	37	134..	930	1680	341	56	45..	1382	1069	78
15875	Chickasaw.....	1220	1623	6	20	7	697..	1891	662	1022	35	21..	1431	1864	15
10736	Clarke.....	1133	973	147	144	11	50..	910	595	882	21	81..	1356	1004	46
12766	Clay.....	1392	626	44	125	51	26..	707	1347	679	50	41..	1498	718	39
25676	Clayton.....	2988	2162	11	40	40	853..	2919	1471	1239	142	90..	2152	2306	51
45394	Clinton.....	3917	3838	100	91	187	201..	3633	3188	1890	403	91..	3402	4642	43
20411	Crawford.....	1590	2249	31	81	37	222..	2193	1181	1169	66	61..	1611	2436	61
29628	Dallas.....	2144	1489	131	105	105	218..	1718	1361	1825	200	144..	2536	1470	190
13515	Davis.....	1198	1696	39	53	22	88..	1453	553	1184	44	31..	1529	1527	20
16347	Decatur.....	1683	1794	63	67	46	118..	1654	773	1351	90	55..	1889	1672	63
17888	Delaware.....	1735	1343	20	29	44	803..	1389	1145	1394	83	43..	1948	1398	48
36145	Des Moines.....	2210	2653	122	250	287	520..	3169	2000	2136	537	132..	2761	3798	94
8187	Dickinson.....	873	585	21	25	29	27..	502	850	457	38	15..	1006	512	25
57450	Dubuque.....	2591	7536	20	110	134	273..	6237	3421	1620	415	31..	2240	6616	53
9816	Emmet.....	1196	432	11	31	39	32..	486	738	602	99	18..	1296	459	25
27919	Fayette.....	2529	1574	68	139	97	979..	2879	2240	1192	250	166..	2725	2208	108
17119	Floyd.....	1716	652	28	98	43	617..	1244	1256	1216	142	48..	1716	890	80
14780	Franklin.....	1463	453	28	113	20	91..	694	1403	776	67	129..	1340	841	57
15623	Fremont.....	1616	1570	60	77	41	32..	1762	861	973	65	38..	1680	877	55
16023	Greene.....	1773	1004	47	68	23	89..	980	1166	1324	29	63..	1770	1011	77
1374	Grundy.....	1740	826	22	240	17	48..	1149	1465	424	12	48..	1322	1276	67
17374	Guthrie.....	1828	1255	64	216	40	181..	1390	1803	1258	74	72..	2047	1440	101
19242	Hamilton.....	2652	755	64	104	26	181..	1041	2282	831	68	68..	1584	922	143
12731	Hancock.....	1457	608	29	63	8	78..	710	899	860	8	30..	1221	681	43
20921	Hardin.....	2246	913	104	78	33	193..	1072	2362	732	87	201..	1612	1371	213
23162	Harrison.....	2261	2072	80	103	130	151..	2157	1336	1528	226	74..	2409	2013	85

Population.	Cum'ns	Connolly	Christ	Schenck	McGrill	Spurgin	Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Debs	Chaffin	Carroll	Porter	M'Eh'n
18640 Henry.....	1614	1648	114	298	44	106..	1580	856	1663	47	105..	2044	1461	81
12920 Howard.....	1322	1245	62	15	42	235..	1416	887	750	69	63..	1311	1266	50
12182 Humboldt.....	1254	575	21	272	7	74..	634	1377	477	16	39..	1307	613	64
11296 Ida.....	1226	1119	28	190	21	25..	1087	1144	590	18	13..	1214	1169	9
18409 Iowa.....	1878	1568	23	128	13	882..	1841	875	1237	24	45..	1712	2089	69
12535 Jackson.....	1697	2042	21	212	70	85..	2259	1003	1174	109	255..	2032	2331	26
12184 Jasper.....	2277	2569	146	214	194	165..	2487	1531	1766	387	164..	2607	2460	172
15851 Jefferson.....	1194	1547	109	122	53	153..	1311	786	1378	72	115..	1819	1809	136
25814 Johnson.....	2265	2814	35	50	25	194..	3327	763	1645	92	59..	2200	3014	74
19060 Jones.....	2029	1942	31	57	17	75..	2189	689	1622	34	33..	2032	2025	72
21160 Keokuk.....	1758	1676	74	210	46	1358..	2434	1232	1361	77	119..	2525	2376	166
21971 Kossuth.....	2239	1613	30	190	14	145..	1813	1860	857	21	35..	1831	1715	45
36702 Lee.....	2976	3675	62	222	106	362..	3891	2229	2016	285	56..	3121	4227	78
96720 Linn.....	5782	4289	215	184	251	881..	5422	3038	4326	487	242..	4420	4439	191
12855 Louisa.....	1451	960	48	75	37	74..	881	891	1070	58	43..	1709	872	42
13463 Lucas.....	1944	1148	70	84	182	78..	908	855	939	110	52..	1504	1012	119
14624 Lyon.....	1155	870	50	224	51	41..	806	1361	412	89	19..	1362	1198	51
15621 Madison.....	1390	1349	121	312	52	110..	1185	1121	1274	89	104..	1379	1249	103
29890 Mahaska.....	2533	1822	222	218	112	606..	2576	1705	1682	202	283..	3240	2712	379
22865 Marion.....	2270	2153	92	92	201	149..	2276	1419	1191	297	72..	2297	2323	126
30279 Marshall.....	3058	1629	125	83	125	175..	2192	3106	926	324	199..	1971	2286	332
15811 Mills.....	1441	1075	45	78	34	21..	1312	1093	850	67	33..	1614	1337	58
13435 Mitchell.....	1441	850	19	178	23	125..	1082	1171	590	29	30..	1489	856	34
16633 Monona.....	1582	1385	25	289	41	62..	1358	1289	1109	36	32..	1758	1490	54
25429 Monroe.....	1970	1657	70	294	603	96..	2485	1495	1385	586	61..	2208	1693	73
16604 Montgomery.....	1437	1079	42	394	68	45..	1206	1713	917	106	32..	2080	1070	54
29505 Muscatine.....	3141	2442	52	149	432	199..	2697	2736	789	758	88..	2867	3112	56
17262 O'Brien.....	1547	1413	13	590	30	73..	1869	1659	629	53	32..	1650	1512	59
8356 Osceola.....	899	819	7	11	13	14..	786	1689	520	29	14..	883	732	18
24002 Page.....	2232	1176	63	280	69	98..	1462	2216	980	197	132..	2640	1377	154
13845 Palo Alto.....	1473	1202	21	29	49	35..	1274	755	953	101	62..	1347	1280	43
23129 Plymouth.....	2298	2368	48	79	22	52..	2038	2005	825	28	46..	2008	2122	66
14808 Pocahontas.....	1706	1294	31	97	31	52..	1176	1277	760	67	29..	1456	1177	46
110438 Polk.....	8056	5173	238	1135	568	856..	7239	8110	4965	1695	866..	6877	7414	975
55832 Pottawattamie.....	4692	4275	79	136	234	441..	4993	4588	1753	489	93..	4840	4755	122
19859 Poweshiek.....	1946	1188	92	146	62	720..	1631	1732	902	107	113..	2298	1535	168
12904 Ringgold.....	1583	899	57	244	35	42..	953	939	916	45	70..	1539	934	72
16555 Sac.....	1564	929	30	318	40	41..	1124	1819	622	58	42..	1461	993	63
60040 Scott.....	5743	5273	38	225	571	263..	5632	4977	1608	1444	58..	3362	6497	58
16552 Shelby.....	1431	1848	19	75	22	131..	1841	1073	872	88	29..	1733	1919	53
25248 Sioux.....	2218	1419	24	264	46	99..	1453	2556	675	65	15..	2298	1498	88
24083 Story.....	2363	780	126	368	38	115..	1234	2515	1247	76	172..	2653	1086	202
22156 Tama.....	2712	2156	48	46	33	126..	2446	1722	1179	45	73..	2281	2574	107
16312 Taylor.....	1621	1299	72	157	32	160..	1372	899	1365	40	78..	2087	1310	57
16616 Union.....	1746	1587	132	132	35	133..	1523	1115	1076	75	79..	1774	1678	121
15020 Van Buren.....	1344	1483	53	242	31	179..	1495	675	1538	52	68..	1875	1492	74
37743 Wapello.....	3522	2961	40	211	409	139..	3102	1838	2755	699	76..	3608	3443	84
18194 Warren.....	1718	1494	158	91	31	80..	1396	1102	1386	53	114..	2229	1297	161
19225 Washington.....	1790	1426	89	69	28	863..	2003	1390	1267	84	116..	2197	1875	136
16184 Wayne.....	1827	1561	137	65	62	68..	1831	796	1193	58	113..	1810	1742	115
34623 Webster.....	2387	2207	45	122	123	226..	2370	1871	2123	516	147..	2600	2356	205
11914 Winnebago.....	2211	313	61	184	48	57..	3390	1095	532	142	137..	1190	439	84
21729 Winneshiek.....	2471	1819	6	35	43	344..	2105	2136	801	61	26..	2530	2019	39
67616 Woodbury.....	4393	5150	166	675	222	119..	4564	5463	2441	440	165..	3724	3880	220
9950 Worth.....	1178	234	21	29	20	131..	402	1147	354	42	87..	1218	381	35
17951 Wright.....	2074	606	61	52	42	96..	755	1856	805	54	75..	1391	776	107
Total.....	255382	167251	6009	15058	8462	24490..	185325	161819	119805	16967	8440..	205696	187287	10212
Plurality.....							25056				18379			
Per cent.....							37.63				17.11..			
Total vote.....		427102					492356					412855		

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington.....	14,866
Charles A. Kennedy, Rep.....	12,381
F. B. Whitaker, Dem.....	447
U. G. Miller, Pro.....	1,539
Daniel Boone Heller, Pro.....	581
Edward P. Hagerty, Soc.....	332
Benson E. Jones, Ind.....	
2. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott.....	20,145
Harry E. Hull, Rep.....	16,940
W. J. McDonald, Dem.....	1,032
John Wallace Cooper, Pro.....	1,321
Z. M. Holcombe, Soc.....	214
G. W. Burdick, Pro.....	
3. Counties of Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright.....	22,386
Burton E. Sweet, Rep.....	15,427
James C. Murtagh, Dem.....	818
Robert J. Belt, Pro.....	430
D. S. Cameron, Soc.....	397
C. C. Covert, Pro.....	
4. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Worth.....	20,001
G. A. Meyer, Dem.....	13,653
Arthur A. Kugler, Pro.....	989
Edward G. Gashel, Soc.....	429
W. W. Williams, Pro.....	295
5. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama.....	20,752
James W. Good, Rep.....	14,497
Joseph Mekota, Dem.....	689
Lindley M. Osborne, Pro.....	560
M. F. Wiltse, Soc.....	461
S. B. Miller, Pro.....	
6. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello.....	14,026
C. W. Ramseyer, Rep.....	12,310
W. H. Hamilton, Dem.....	1,253
H. W. Rayner, Pro.....	1,241
A. J. Waddell, Soc.....	336
J. J. Mullin, Pro.....	
7. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren.....	17,225
Cassius C. Dowell, Rep.....	10,871
John T. Mulvaney, Dem.....	2,193
John E. Holmes, Pro.....	807
Charles S. Gay, Soc.....	
C. H. Gordon, Pro.....	
8. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne.....	19,817
Horace M. Towner, Rep.....	14,324
H. E. Valentine, Dem.....	1,251
Jerome Smith, Pro.....	640
S. D. Mercer, Soc.....	569
William Orr, Pro.....	

9. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie and Shelby.	
William R. Green, Rep.....	19,265
H. S. Mosher, Dem.....	14,677
Albert B. Adams, Prog.....	1,213
A. F. Christie, Soc.....	540
10. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster and Winnebago.	
Frank P. Woods, Rep.....	22,191
D. M. Kelleher, Dem.....	13,424
William B. Quarton, Prog.....	4,481
C. F. Polson, Soc.....	598
N. C. Brun, Pro.....	367
11. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury.	
T. J. Steele, Dem.....	20,782
George C. Scott, Rep.....	16,768
Edward H. Crane, Prog.....	3,693
Charles R. Metcalf, Soc.....	498
Alex Hartley, Pro.....	291

	LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	34	75	109	
Democrats	16	32	48	
Independent	1		1	

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—George W. Clarke.
 Lieutenant-Governor—William L. Harding.
 Secretary of State—William S. Allen.
 Auditor of State—Frank S. Shaw.
 Treasurer of State—William C. Brown.
 Attorney-General—George Cosson.

KANSAS (Population in 1915, 1,807,221.)

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES.		U. S. SENATOR, 1914				Prog. Marshall					
	Rep. Currie	Dem. Neely	Soc. Hofman	Pro. DeCoy	Prog. Marshall							
27640 Allen	3072	2232	277	120	786	6174	Kiowa	642	752	38	144	457
13829 Anderson	1621	1983	209	107	1041	31423	Labette	3573	3344	866	128	1487
28107 Atchison	3413	2625	81	102	850	2603	Lane	241	436	50	17	154
9916 Barber	645	1398	100	104	1063	41207	Leavenworth	4403	4052	304	88	1257
17876 Barton	1257	2429	154	89	1154	10142	Lincoln	1216	1298	92	82	442
24007 Bourbon	2717	2773	628	129	1234	14735	Linn	1889	1551	342	70	926
21214 Brown	3044	1905	102	136	1301	4240	Logan	409	335	62	46	278
23059 Butler	1964	1869	192	151	2906	24927	Lyon	2295	2874	325	169	2846
7527 Chase	1101	893	89	67	658	23415	Marion	2356	1658	117	66	955
11429 Chautauqua	1707	921	439	68	771	23880	Marshall	3317	2773	194	100	1264
38162 Cherokee	3380	3370	1501	163	642	21521	McPherson	1619	1970	188	47	2792
42438 Cheyenne	499	390	123	73	138	5055	Meade	479	447	65	53	411
40933 Clark	344	573	44	43	346	20030	Miami	2216	2202	131	68	1355
15251 Clay	2305	1484	209	89	795	14089	Mitchell	1513	1806	163	74	1130
18388 Cloud	2325	1778	233	231	1163	49474	Montgomery	4174	4119	1112	161	2852
15205 Coffey	2164	2113	115	101	1042	12397	Morris	1515	442	117	36	1268
3281 Comanche	371	494	69	60	440	1333	Morton	271	278	26	15	69
31790 Cowley	3461	2796	638	203	2112	19072	Nemaha	2060	2515	68	60	1522
51178 Crawford	5544	3616	4885	178	1349	23754	Neosho	3256	3012	377	73	1154
8976 Decatur	668	1307	153	87	481	3583	Ness	455	678	108	104	416
24361 Dickinson	2315	2099	214	174	2063	11614	Norton	1172	1115	198	100	655
14422 Doniphan	2364	1057	60	111	433	19905	Osage	2831	2576	300	88	1671
24724 Douglas	2660	2179	94	140	2563	12827	Osborne	1519	1015	93	279	720
7033 Edwards	778	1054	59	94	499	11811	Ottawa	1661	1551	87	102	698
10128 Elk	1431	1193	132	67	738	8859	Pawnee	631	1441	86	38	809
12170 Ellis	815	1343	74	80	516	14150	Phillips	1448	1354	151	118	1048
10444 Ellsworth	976	1045	68	94	708	17522	Pottawattamie	2502	1865	37	55	1448
6908 Finney	631	656	131	29	566	11156	Pratt	798	1247	190	172	1225
11393 Ford	1239	1888	135	125	897	6380	Rawlins	602	769	186	15	194
20884 Franklin	2130	2564	204	176	1585	37853	Reno	3710	5281	363	166	2747
12681 Geary	1217	1085	112	56	769	17447	Republic	2536	2217	155	122	774
6044 Gove	529	415	43	40	207	15106	Rice	1416	1901	129	180	1408
8706 Graham	944	936	179	48	309	15783	Riley	2070	1470	153	85	1749
1067 Grant	142	148	15	7	48	11282	Rooks	1314	1069	144	165	545
3121 Gray	241	426	84	22	324	7826	Rush	706	1072	97	29	407
1335 Greer	203	73	28	13	45	10800	Russell	1198	922	62	94	742
16080 Greenwood	2066	1887	186	96	1513	20338	Saline	2241	3013	171	80	1118
2360 Hamilton	307	406	44	24	142	3047	Scott	162	324	63	19	297
14748 Harper	815	1674	149	118	1420	73095	Sedgwick	2780	6859	555	223	11015
19200 Harvey	2047	1832	144	87	1796	4091	Seward	513	607	97	42	239
993 Haskell	146	152	40	21	56	61874	Shawnee	12252	5252	380	163	3348
2930 Hodgeman	258	454	33	32	232	5651	Sheridan	492	620	47	40	322
16861 Jackson	2568	1817	32	79	1110	4549	Sherman	549	562	154	47	186
15826 Jefferson	2810	1981	78	86	733	15365	Smith	2574	2008	276	185	610
18148 Jewell	2588	2367	147	382	1153	12510	Stafford	1023	1455	155	118	776
18288 Johnson	1986	2599	164	116	1919	1024	Stanton	94	121	18	4	30
3206 Kearny	280	303	71	21	206	2453	Stevens	262	302	18	45	163
13386 Kingman	657	2027	119	83	1472	30654	Sumner	1942	3205	276	133	3090

Population.	Curran	Neely	Hofman	DeCoy	Murdock
6174 Kiowa	642	752	38	144	457
31423 Labette	3573	3344	866	128	1487
2603 Lane	241	436	50	17	154
41207 Leavenworth	4403	4052	304	88	1257
10142 Lincoln	1216	1298	92	82	442
14735 Linn	1889	1551	342	70	926
4240 Logan	409	335	62	46	278
24927 Lyon	2295	2874	325	169	2846
23415 Marion	2356	1658	117	66	955
23880 Marshall	3317	2773	194	100	1264
21521 McPherson	1619	1970	188	47	2792
5055 Meade	479	447	65	53	411
20030 Miami	2216	2202	131	68	1355
14089 Mitchell	1513	1806	163	74	1130
49474 Montgomery	4174	4119	1112	161	2852
12397 Morris	1515	442	117	36	1268
1333 Morton	271	278	26	15	69
19072 Nemaha	2060	2515	68	60	1522
23754 Neosho	3256	3012	377	73	1154
3583 Ness	455	678	108	104	416
11614 Norton	1172	1115	198	100	655
19905 Osage	2831	2576	300	88	1671
12827 Osborne	1519	1015	93	279	720
11811 Ottawa	1661	1551	87	102	698
8859 Pawnee	631	1441	86	38	809
14150 Phillips	1448	1354	151	118	1048
17522 Pottawattamie	2502	1865	37	55	1448
11156 Pratt	798	1247	190	172	1225
6380 Rawlins	602	769	186	15	194
37853 Reno	3710	5281	363	166	2747
17447 Republic	2536	2217	155	122	774
15106 Rice	1416	1901	129	180	1408
15783 Riley	2070	1470	153	85	1749
11282 Rooks	1314	1069	144	165	545
7826 Rush	706	1072	97	29	407
10800 Russell	1198	922	62	94	742
20338 Saline	2241	3013	171	80	1118
3047 Scott	162	324	63	19	297
73095 Sedgwick	2780	6859	555	223	11015
4091 Seward	513	607	97	42	239
61874 Shawnee	12252	5252	380	163	3348
5651 Sheridan	492	620	47	40	322
4549 Sherman	549	562	154	47	186
15365 Smith	2574	2008	276	185	610
12510 Stafford	1023	1455	155	118	776
1024 Stanton	94	121	18	4	30
2453 Stevens	262	302	18	45	163
30654 Sumner	1942	3205	276	133	3090
5455 Thomas	446	727	104	26	146
5398 Trego	533	549	84	57	179
12721 Wabaussee	1951	1553	61	52	699
2729 Wallace	238	209	71	9	181
20229 Washington	3081	1983	106	102	664
2006 Wichita	229	233	31	6	58
19810 Wilson	2002	1942	602	80	1606
9450 Woodson	1234	1192	171	31	967
100668 Wyandotte	5365	7591	845	291	6986

Total	180823	176929	24502	9885	116755
Plurality	3894				
Per cent	35.53	34.77	4.81	1.95	22.94
Total vote			508894		

For president in 1912, Taft, Rep., received 74,845 votes; Wilson, Dem., 143,663; Roosevelt, Prog., 120,210; Debs, Soc., 26,779.

For governor in 1914, Arthur Capper, Rep., received 209,543 votes; George H. Hodges, Dem., 161,696; Milo M. Mitchell, Soc., 20,360; Silas W. Bond, Pro., 5,336; Henry J. Allen, Prog., 84,060; J. B. Billard, Ind., 47,201.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee.	
D. R. Anthony, Jr., Rep.....	31,589
J. B. Chapman, Dem.....	20,279
Shedfield Ingalls, Prog.....	9,259
2. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte.	
John H. Crider, Rep.....	24,732
Joseph Taggart, Dem.....	28,412
S. H. Wallace, Pro.....	2,718
J. L. Brady, Prog.....	12,271
3. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson.	
P. P. Campbell, Rep.....	30,644

F. J. McGinley, Dem.	21,492
L. F. Fuller, Soc.	11,370
E. W. Grover, Pro.	3,013
G. E. Bertsch, Prog.	7,871
4. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee and Woodson.	
H. F. Martindale, Rep.	19,331
Dudley Doolittle, Dem.	23,894
E. B. Greene, Pro.	970
N. D. Welty, Prog.	6,626
5. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington.	
W. A. Calderhead, Rep.	22,756
G. T. Helvering, Dem.	25,142
Loring Trott, Prog.	7,083
6. Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace.	
J. B. Dykes, Rep.	21,353
J. R. Connelly, Dem.	27,359
J. S. Lovelace, Soc.	2,631
Eva M. Murphy, Prog.	6,847
7. Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Hodgeman, Haskell, Kingman, Kiowa, Kearny, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Stafford, Stevens, Stanton and Wichita.	
John S. Shumons, Rep.	26,181
Jouett Shouse, Dem.	27,740
H. R. Ross, Pro.	3,393
O. W. Dawson, Prog.	12,153
8. Counties of Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgewick and Sumner.	
Ezra Braine, Rep.	11,520
W. A. Ayres, Dem.	21,512
H. J. Harnly, Pro.	1,246
C. L. Davidson, Prog.	11,907

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J.B.

Democrats	21	49	70
Republicans	19	66	85
Socialist	1	1	
Progressives	9	9	9

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Arthur Capper, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—W. Y. Morgan, Rep.
 Secretary of State—J. T. Botkin, Rep.
 Treasurer—Earl Akers, Rep.

KENTUCKY (Population in 1915, 2,365,185).

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR, 1915.				
	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Proh.
Population (120) in 1910.	Stanley.	Morrow.	Dresler.	Dobbs.	Pickett.
16053 Adair	1367	1793	19	4	25
14832 Allen	1211	1938	8	3	38
10146 Anderson	1183	1067	5	2	34
12690 Ballard	1708	641	2	39	13
25293 Barren	2858	2105	7	20	71
13988 Bath	1239	1079	7	3	24
24447 Bell	821	394	18	23	17
9420 Boone	1341	296	2	5	22
17432 Bourbon	2098	2056	4	4	69
23444 Boyd	1713	2614	37	78	78
14668 Boyle	1679	1469	4	11	40
10308 Bracken	1150	905	3	46	13
17540 Breathitt	1949	1712	13	12	27
21034 Breckinridge	1829	2281	23	13	58
9487 Buitt	1084	657	2	5	17
15965 Butler	902	2191	16	13	22
14063 Caldwell	1442	1773	9	26	18
19867 Callaway	2125	845	3	102	25
59369 Campbell	6785	6349	26	324	81
9048 Carlisle	1208	388	2	10	14
8116 Carroll	1481	547	29	—	—
21966 Carter	1565	2620	17	15	40
15479 Casey	1086	1831	31	10	27
39845 Christian	2883	4921	16	44	57
17987 Clark	2054	1538	7	5	47
17789 Clay	539	1770	6	4	11
8153 Clinton	347	1030	7	4	9
13296 Crittenden	1138	1716	17	14	15
9846 Cumberland	503	1070	3	—	10

Population.	Stanley.	Morrow.	Dresler.	Dobbs.	Pickett.
41020 Davies	4305	4138	13	25	71
10463 Edmonson	724	1295	5	4	21
9814 Elliott	1117	586	—	2	12
12273 Estill	1040	1432	3	2	44
47715 Fayette	5266	5765	18	17	142
16066 Fleming	1967	1660	6	3	105
18623 Floyd	2245	1850	5	10	12
21135 Franklin	2971	1402	3	6	28
14114 Fulton	1268	380	2	1	16
4697 Gallatin	791	231	2	—	3
11894 Garrard	1418	1360	30	1	46
10581 Grant	1411	904	5	4	45
33579 Graves	3423	1417	18	50	69
19958 Grayson	1616	2078	20	23	42
11871 Green	1040	1339	2	5	16
18475 Greenup	1272	1616	13	54	47
8512 Hancock	748	914	8	43	12
22696 Hardin	2238	1692	15	8	49
10566 Harlan	406	1964	4	52	5
16873 Harrison	2274	1323	9	7	80
18175 Hart	1671	1874	10	20	23
29352 Henderson	2907	1613	5	53	27
13716 Henry	2229	1236	6	7	43
11750 Hickman	1489	295	2	11	11
34291 Hopkins	3688	3684	13	140	42
10734 Jackson	150	1470	3	6	7
262920 Jefferson	27649	23586	258	406	191
12613 Jessamine	1387	1183	4	8	63
17482 Johnson	825	2182	6	13	32
70355 Kenton	8909	6414	25	201	54
10791 Knott	1400	687	3	1	21
22116 Knox	758	2450	27	14	18
10701 Laine	1093	904	6	—	25
19872 Laurel	943	2067	24	18	21
20067 Lawrence	1609	1777	4	15	31
9531 Lee	784	1172	5	2	28
8976 Leslie	110	1369	4	6	1
10623 Letcher	812	1602	14	6	21
16887 Lewis	907	2128	47	49	51
17597 Lincoln	1719	1694	15	13	104
10627 Livingston	1175	1063	3	30	21
24977 Logan	2814	2173	3	29	32
9423 Lyon	983	769	4	8	21
26951 Madison	2779	2885	9	6	65
13654 Magoffin	1299	1605	7	4	10
16320 Marion	1596	1315	4	5	34
15771 Marshall	1635	1074	2	28	12
7291 Martin	128	520	5	9	3
13611 Mason	2210	2081	18	4	123
35064 McCracken	3524	3064	11	131	46
12973 McCreary	253	1297	5	10	9
13241 McLean	1281	1309	4	10	34
9783 Meade	973	722	4	22	11
6153 Menefee	489	297	0	5	4
14063 Mercer	1512	1340	7	2	55
10453 Metcalfe	923	1023	7	5	26
13663 Monroe	649	1608	19	5	9
12863 Montgomery	1350	1098	6	12	37
16259 Morgan	2020	1169	4	5	27
28598 Muhlenberg	2272	3336	31	324	39
16836 Nelson	1881	1496	4	8	54
10601 Nicholas	1416	808	6	1	77
27642 Ohio	2559	3236	4	122	60
7248 Oldham	899	552	2	8	35
14248 Owen	2279	637	2	10	28
7979 Owsley	209	1202	7	—	5
11985 Pendleton	1275	950	9	15	26
11255 Perry	693	2061	5	7	7
31679 Pike	2915	3379	24	37	86
6268 Powell	569	573	1	5	13
35986 Pulaski	1733	4181	21	19	107
4121 Robertson	482	379	1	2	23
14473 Rock Castle	917	1689	6	8	13
9438 Rowan	764	836	7	1	19
10861 Russell	618	1036	5	1	8
16956 Scott	2046	1377	8	8	49
19041 Shelby	2271	1668	8	2	17
11460 Simpson	1563	743	4	9	29
7567 Spencer	813	460	12	3	15
11961 Taylor	1053	1269	10	2	32
16488 Todd	1694	1495	5	25	31
14539 Trigg	1384	1377	3	57	21
6512 Trimble	966	231	1	1	41
19886 Union	2323	910	5	25	17
30579 Warren	3426	3029	18	15	75
13940 Washington	1208	1488	5	4	33
17518 Wayne	1209	1652	4	9	17

Population.	Stanley.	Morrow.	Drexler.	Dobbs.	Pickett.
20974 Webster	2160	1757	8	14	20
31982 Whitley	679	2894	6	45	10
9864 Wolfe	953	717	3	1	24
12571 Woodford	1382	1154	4	5	15

Total	219991	219520	1371	3307	4201
Plurality	471				
Per cent.....	49.06	48.96	.31	.73	.94
Total vote.....			448390		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 219,584 votes; Taft, Rep., 115,512; Roosevelt, Prog., 102,766; Debs, Soc., 11,647; Chaffin, Pro., 3,233; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 956.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- The counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Lyon, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg.
A. W. Barkley, Dem. 18,407
Edwin Farley, Rep. 8,522
Max M. Hanberry, Prog. 315
L. A. Wasson, Soc. 687
- The counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster.
David H. Kincheloe, Dem. 15,019
Alvin H. Clark, Rep. 10,593
N. B. Chambers, Prog. 349
J. S. Cullen, Soc. 395
- The counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Muhlenburg, Simpson, Todd and Warren.
R. Y. Thomas, Jr., Dem. 16,020
J. F. Taylor, Rep. 14,414
Newton Belcher, Prog. 941
Milton Clarke, Soc. 893
- The counties of Breckenridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larnie, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington.
Ben Johnson, Dem. 17,218
W. Sherman Ball, Rep. 11,496
D. C. Jones, Prog. 1,121
W. H. Cundiff, Soc. 405
- The counties of Jefferson.
Swager Sherley, Dem. 23,765
Roy Wilhoit, Rep. 6,611
Charles T. Gardiner, Prog. 8,106
Charles Dobbs, Soc. 505
R. T. Mathews, Pro. 150
John H. Arnold, Soc.-Lab. 71
- The counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.
Arthur B. Rouse, Dem. 18,018
Emmett Orr, Prog. 1,689
Frank H. Streine, Soc. 786
- The counties of Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Lee, Oldham, Owen, Powell, Scott and Woodford.
J. Campbell Cantrill, Dem. 20,040
Louis L. Bristow, Rep. 12,295
Lucien Beckner, Prog. 426
- The counties of Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Shelby, Spencer.
Harvey Helm, Dem. 14,393
James P. Spillman, Rep. 10,460
J. F. Holzclaw, Prog. 1,303
- The counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Menefee, Morgan, Nicholas, Robertson, Rowan, Wolfe, Montgomery, Breathitt.
W. J. Fields, Dem. 22,739
H. Glenn Ireland, Rep. 19,291
Oliver D. Cole, Prog. 461
William Kern, Soc. 390
- The counties of Floyd, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, Owsley, Pike and Perry.
F. Tom Hatcher, Dem. 7,755
John W. Langley, Rep. 13,150
H. M. Hoskins, Prog. 307
S. S. Morrison, Soc. 170
- The counties of Bell, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Knox, Leslie, McCreary, Monroe, Pulaski, Russell, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley and Laurel.
Caleb Powers, Rep. 16,686
John H. Wilson, Ind. 6,893

	LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. R.
Democrats	27	63	90	
Republicans	11	37	48	

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—Augustus O. Stanley, Dem.
Secretary of State—James P. Lewis, Rep.
Treasurer—Sherman Goodpastor, Dem.
Auditor—R. L. Greene, Dem.
Attorney-General—M. O. Logan, Dem.

LOUISIANA (Population in 1915, 1,801,306).

Population in 1910.	PARISHES. (64)	—PRESIDENT 1912—			
		Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Soc.
31847 Arcadia		51	1147	164	166
23887 Ascension		64	413	135	12
24128 Assumption		149	423	171	1
34132 Avoyelles		38	949	36	116
21776 Bienville		8	822	34	141
21738 Bossier		6	427	11	43
58200 Caddo		34	1946	129	91
62767 Calcasieu*		171	2144	362	584
8593 Caldwel		18	366	20	106
4298 Cameron		13	194	9	—
10415 Cataboula		11	276	44	42
20560 Claiborne		10	785	20	36
14278 Concordia		6	205	6	8
27689 DeSoto		11	815	19	74
34580 East Baton Rouge		46	1076	96	41
11637 East Carroll		4	161	19	3
20055 East Feliciana		1	422	12	5
Evangeline (new)		31	457	15	43
11989 Franklin		8	449	39	83
15958 Grant		15	446	48	203
31262 Iberia		222	666	350	53
30954 Iberville		100	437	147	3
13818 Jackson		19	561	80	102
18247 Jefferson		7	607	97	27
28733 Lafayette		244	646	53	76
33111 La Fourche		315	677	175	14
9402 LaSalle		7	366	31	151
18485 Lincoln		3	644	42	73
10627 Livingston		3	379	67	24
10676 Madison		—	146	7	—
18786 Morehouse		8	411	9	33
36455 Natchitoches		21	759	43	188
339075 Orleans		904	26433	4965	732
25830 Ouachita		17	902	48	113
12524 Plaquemines		41	361	29	5
25289 Pointe Coupee		55	304	90	6
44545 Rapides		46	1334	110	182
11402 Red River		6	357	18	85
15769 Richland		2	393	20	22
19874 Sabine		28	715	37	115
6277 St. Bernard		17	221	11	1
12287 St. Charles		28	157	9	16
9172 St. Helena		13	214	10	4
23009 St. James		223	367	77	7
14338 St. John the Baptist		74	190	8	38
66661 St. Landry		101	933	150	26
23070 St. Martin		68	375	116	23
39368 St. Mary		147	652	242	17
18917 St. Tammany		30	668	70	44
29160 Tangipahoa		40	1061	155	70
17060 Tensas		1	220	19	—
28320 Terre Bonne		89	455	247	31
20451 Union		11	696	26	61
26390 Vermillion		124	531	119	119
17384 Vernon		44	754	50	434
18886 Washington		18	491	48	36
19186 Webster		9	696	13	111
12636 West Baton Rouge		19	170	15	—
6249 West Carroll		1	159	14	77
13449 West Feliciana		3	281	30	—
18357 Winn		26	600	49	371

Total	3834	60971	9323	5249
Plurality		51648		
Per cent.....	4.83	76.87	11.75	6.55
Total vote.....			79315	

*Includes parishes of Beauregard, Allen and Jefferson Davis.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- Parishes of Orleans (half), St. Bernard and Plaquemines.
Albert Estopinal, Dem. 9,657
Louis H. Burns, Prog. 907
- Parishes of Orleans (half), Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James, St. John.

H. Garland Dupre, Dem.....	8,641
Louis Le Bourgeois, Prog.....	1,939
3. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, La- Fourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terre Bonne, Vermilion.....	6,030
Whit P. Martin, Prog.....	4,604
Henry L. Gueyden, Dem.....	3,330
4. Parishes of Caddo, DeSoto, Bossier, Red River, Webster, Bienville, Calbarne.....	2,715
John T. Watkins, Dem.....	615
5. Parishes of Catahoula, Jackson, Caldwell, West Carroll, Concordia, East Carroll, Frank- lin, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union, Lincoln.....	3,190
Walter Elder, Dem.....	3,792
6. Parishes of Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Lewis L. Morgan, Dem.....	729
7. Parishes of Acadia, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evan- geline, St. Landry, Allen, Beauregard, Jeffer- son Davis.....	4,466
L. Lazaro, Dem.....	615
Walter F. Dietz, Soc.....	729
8. Parishes of Avoyelles, Grant, Rapides, Natchi- toches, Winn, Sabine, LaSalle, Vernon.....	
J. B. Aswell, Dem.....	
J. R. Jones, Soc.....	

LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the legislature are democratic.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Luther E. Hall.

Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas C. Barret.

Secretary of State—Alvin E. Hebert.

Treasurer—Ledoux E. Smith.

MAINE (Population in 1915, 767,738).

COUNTIES.		—VOTE FOR GOV. 1914.—			
Population in 1910.	(14)	Rep. Haines	Dem. Curran	Soc. Prog. Bancroft	Pro. Ship
59822	Androscoggin	2192	5685	198	2153 54
74664	Arroostook	4914	9247	53	2233 45
112014	Cumberland	9874	11183	252	1081 88
19119	Franklin	1435	1627	49	1034 29
35575	Hancock	3201	3098	96	613 43
52863	Kennebec	6078	5223	138	1386 74
28981	Knox	2116	2863	196	456 18
18216	Lincoln	1383	1750	58	619 15
36256	Oxford	2651	2925	141	1671 25
85255	Penobscot	5317	6806	76	2815 64
19887	Piscataquis	1597	1565	11	798 15
18574	Sagadahoc	1673	1756	51	463 14
36301	Somerset	3693	3184	227	758 34
23383	Waldo	2500	2545	108	386 10
42905	Washington	3885	3560	61	664 22
68526	York	6243	5422	157	1105 44
	Total	58862	62039	1872	18225 594
	Plurality			3177	
	Per cent.....	41.57	43.32	1.31	12.87 .43
	Total vote.....			141592	

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 51,113 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 48,493; Taft, Rep., 26,546; Debs, Soc., 2,511; Chaflin, Pro., 944.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Cumberland and York. Asher H. Hinds, Rep.....	16,602
John C. Scates, Dem.....	16,035
2. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lin- coln, Oxford and Sagadahoc. Harold M. Sewall, Rep.....	11,335
D. J. McGillicuddy, Dem.....	16,508
3. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset and Waldo. John A. Peters, Rep.....	19,600
William R. Pattengall, Dem.....	18,085
4. Counties of Arroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Washington. Frank E. Guernsey, Rep.....	12,781
Charles W. Mullen, Dem.....	10,055

LEGISLATURE. Senate, House, J.B.

Republicans	17	70	87
Democrats	14	77	91
Progressives	—	4	4

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Oakley C. Curtis, Dem.

Secretary—Joseph E. Alexander, Rep.

Treasurer—Joseph W. Simpson, Rep.

MARYLAND (Population in 1915, 1,351,941).

COUNTIES.		GOVERNOR, 1915.			
Population in 1910.	(23)	Rep. Weller	Dem. Harrington	Proh. Giersch	Soc. Lab. Devlin, Stevens
62411	Allegany	5557	3937	234	332 81
39553	Anne Arundel.....	3286	3355	52	98 54
122399	Baltimore	12273	11979	176	103 53
10325	Calvert	1021	886	24	20 16
19216	Caroline	1933	1997	60	14 12
33934	Carroll	3764	3672	104	18 19
23759	Cecil	2023	2477	66	18 20
16386	Charles	1655	1137	41	16 42
28669	Dorchester	2986	3242	70	25 21
52673	Frederick	5799	5407	145	80 30
20105	Garrett	1709	827	49	115 7
27965	Harford	2698	2972	68	24 24
16196	Howard	1315	1641	44	9 4
16957	Kent	1955	1802	15	7 18
32089	Montgomery	2858	3756	103	41 37
36147	Prince George.....	2990	2768	44	103 59
16839	Queen Anne.....	1469	2115	49	4 12
17030	St. Mary.....	1078	1259	29	36 35
26455	Somerset	2172	2298	65	10 35
19620	Talbot	2109	2148	101	6 13
48671	Washington	5256	4598	98	181 32
26815	Wicomico	2650	3083	113	12 12
21841	Worcester	1794	2090	67	9 17
558455	Baltimore city.....	45436	50262	518	801 200
	Total	116136	119317	2335	2082 853
	Plurality			3181	
	Per cent.....	48.24	49.57	.97	.86 .36
	Total vote.....			240723	

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., had 112,674 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 57,789; Taft, Rep., 54,956; Debs, Soc., 3,996; Chaflin, Pro., 2,244; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 322.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne, Caroline, Kent and Cecil. Jesse D. Price, Dem.....	17,543
Charles M. Ellerdice, Pro.....	1,034
Robert F. Duer, Rep.....	17,146
To fill vacancy. Jesse D. Price, Dem.....	17,858
Thomas S. Hodson, Prog.....	6,053
2. Baltimore city, wards 15 and 16; counties of Carroll, Harford and Baltimore. Joshua Frederick C. Talbot, Dem.....	23,124
William J. Heaps, Rep.....	17,956
Emory C. Ebaugh, Pro.....	883
Otho N. Johnson, Prog.....	805
Charles Becker, Lab.....	158
Thomas B. Farmer, Soc.....	319
3. Baltimore city, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 and the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th precincts of the 18th ward. Charles P. Coady, Dem.....	16,279
John A. Janetzke, Rep.....	12,901
John T. Avery, Prog.....	563
Harry S. Johnson, Pro.....	273
Jacob M. Levy, Soc.....	633
Israel Merwitz, Lab.....	106
4. Baltimore city, wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19 and 20 and the 1st, 2d, 3d and 12th precincts of the 18th ward. J. Charles Linthicum, Dem.....	19,791
Thomas T. Hammond, Rep.....	12,595
H. Ferdinand Wiegand, Prog.....	704
William Magee, Pro.....	396
Clarence H. Taylor, Soc.....	373
Frank N. H. Lang, Lab.....	141
5. Baltimore city, wards 21, 23 and 24 and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th precincts of the 18th ward; counties of St. Mary, Charles, Calvert, Prince George, Anne Arundel and Howard. Sydney E. Mudd, Rep.....	16,236
Richard A. Johnson, Dem.....	15,179
Joseph A. Wilmer, Prog.....	579
John P. Burdette, Pro.....	479
William Kade, Soc.....	393
Nathan Kileman, Lab.....	341
6. Counties of Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Montgomery and Frederick. David J. Lewis, Dem.....	19,494
Frederick N. Zihlman, Rep.....	18,752
William M. Purdum, Pro.....	403
Lewis F. Kefauver, Prog.....	362
H. Clifford Wright, Soc.....	703

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS. 1914.

Edward N. Dingley, Nat. Prog.....	3,846
John M. C. Smith, Rep.....	15,644
Orville J. Cornell, Dem.....	13,245
George Hess, Soc.....	1,007
Leroy H. White, Pro.....	547

Jefferson G. Brown, Nat. Prog.....	3,342
Louis C. Crampton, Rep.....	20,294
John F. Murphy, Dem.....	9,488

Alfred Pagett, Soc.....	297	Rudolph R. Miller, Soc.....	1,238
Nelson H. Miller, Pro.....	409	Frank H. Taylor, Pro.....	286
Eighth district.			
George Dailey, Nat. Prog.....	1,260	William J. MacDonald, Nat. Prog.....	9,205
Joseph W. Fordney, Rep.....	20,249	W. Frank James, Rep.....	14,562
Laurence W. Smith, Dem.....	15,729	Frederic J. Bawden, Dem.....	4,962
George Seiferlin, Soc.....	779	Andrew Anderson, Soc.....	829
Jefferson D. Leland, Pro.....	423	Thirteenth district.	
Ninth district.			
William H. Sears, Nat. Prog.....	4,913	Ralph Hall Ferris, Nat. Prog.....	2,001
James C. McLaughlin, Rep.....	16,148	Charles A. Nichols, Rep.....	17,091
Amos O. White, Dem.....	6,602	Antonio Entenza, Dem.....	7,417
Charles Crabtree, Soc.....	1,109	William G. Witt, Soc.....	607
Frederick B. Waters, Pro.....	418	Frank E. Titus, Pro.....	161
Tenth district.			
Roy O. Woodruff, Nat. Prog.....	8,167	LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J.B.	
George A. Loud, Rep.....	13,854	Republicans.....	21 54 75
Charles W. Hitchcock, Dem.....	7,564	Democrats.....	5 35 40
Henry A. Amrhein, Soc.....	633	Progressives.....	6 11 17
Joseph Leighton, Pro.....	266	STATE OFFICERS.	
Eleventh district.			
Herbert F. Baker, Nat. Prog.....	3,246	Governor—Woodbridge N. Ferris, Dem.	
Frank D. Scott, Rep.....	13,290	Lieutenant-Governor—John Q. Ross, Rep.	
Francis T. McDonald, Dem.....	9,977	Treasurer—John W. Haarer, Rep.	
		Secretary of State—F. C. Martindale, Rep.	
		Attorney-General—Grant Fellows, Rep.	
		Auditor—O. B. Fuller, Rep.	

MINNESOTA (Population in 1915, 2,246,761).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (86)	GOVERNOR 1914						PRESIDENT 1912						GOVERNOR 1910.			
		Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.	Lab.	Lab.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.	Lab.	Lab.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Lab.
		Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator	Has had Legislator
1071	Aitkin.....	1115	635	407	144	35	36...	342	413	378	72	842...	807	412	168		
12493	Anoka.....	1140	891	84	275	17	29...	562	591	90	92	729...	1041	699	96		
18840	Becker.....	1372	1193	169	236	34	30...	509	732	257	165	1350...	1648	765	167		
19337	Beltrami.....	1186	1066	782	121	33	58...	490	790	871	39	794...	1350	607	470		
11615	Benton.....	853	917	83	88	19	55...	468	562	117	24	728...	972	729	58		
9967	Big Stone.....	734	783	64	227	18	28...	244	677	96	62	591...	908	709	16		
29337	Blue Earth.....	2960	2835	73	200	19	27...	1344	2025	184	141	1579...	3034	2248	42		
20134	Brown.....	1451	2283	140	46	18	26...	472	1359	348	21	943...	1982	1195	96		
17559	Carlton.....	907	837	409	264	49	18...	263	631	449	89	1115...	914	643	206		
17455	Carver.....	1320	1728	44	84	27	59...	742	1008	41	30	933...	1993	793	37		
11620	Cass.....	897	931	274	184	48	55...	431	565	341	61	693...	788	877	118		
13458	Chippewa.....	1380	823	74	285	22	21...	412	870	122	116	1133...	1193	777	49		
13537	Chisago.....	1472	708	69	121	104	36...	347	495	128	82	1649...	1309	511	49		
19640	Clay.....	1926	1283	120	168	37	54...	549	942	169	79	1300...	1924	985	58		
6870	Clearwater.....	489	408	109	81	14	21...	125	123	234	33	566...	611	187	144		
1336	Cook.....	168	85	72	40	5	6...	30	65	61	15	172...	208	54	24		
12651	Cottonwood.....	1126	911	61	102	14	11...	325	511	94	39	1032...	1127	544	34		
16861	Crow Wing.....	1291	1185	524	382	44	83...	691	709	736	56	1079...	1420	699	312		
25171	Dakota.....	1608	2604	144	138	42	69...	609	1777	196	87	1608...	2628	1570	65		
12094	Dodge.....	1575	670	4	188	21	22...	470	543	40	59	897...	932	410	15		
17669	Douglas.....	1346	943	53	933	22	20...	435	798	161	125	1579...	1799	1041	27		
19949	Faribault.....	1806	1432	67	269	44	26...	383	918	77	233	1724...	1806	800	26		
25680	Fillmore.....	2226	1213	68	417	43	42...	1169	990	139	1888...	2556	1057	29			
22282	Freeborn.....	2134	1381	83	363	26	19...	672	880	240	234	1902...	2162	1055	81		
31637	Goodhue.....	2909	2152	92	484	34	52...	1051	1405	185	233	2844...	3289	1389	51		
9714	Grant.....	895	558	48	106	27	8...	146	381	24	52	952...	800	416	13		
333480	Hennepin.....	18984	25443	2934	2195	365	388...	14379	15530	5820	668	11489...	20020	15226	2496		
14297	Houston.....	1457	998	27	220	28	45...	659	762	27	43	1278...	1457	704	20		
9831	Hubbard.....	702	345	197	89	15	20...	359	450	285	73	503...	881	398	92		
12615	Isanti.....	882	480	176	204	50	20...	314	333	369	112	1025...	879	679	128		
17208	Itasca.....	1007	1247	412	156	67	69...	446	699	578	59	880...	1390	800	235		
14491	Jackson.....	1290	1085	22	63	19	14...	468	913	57	43	1234...	1345	800	26		
6461	Kanabec.....	671	378	170	73	18	15...	218	270	258	29	993...	884	284	205		
18969	Kandiyohi.....	1373	120	476	24	454	35...	435	196	98	1683...	1889	1110				
9639	Kittson.....	676	628	64	162	32	23...	185	362	80	46	770...	699	525	25		
6431	Koochiching.....	617	1068	399	71	22	45...	239	638	490	16	522...	655	321	369		
15435	Lac qui Parle.....	1452	983	59	257	25	16...	343	808	68	107	1405...	1342	666	20		
8011	Lake.....	330	373	392	123	13	9...	182	196	466	46	369...	471	272	277		
18609	Le Sueur.....	1655	2125	68	114	31	50...	886	1488	133	79	952...	1902	1698	65		
9874	Lincoln.....	839	761	39	130	27	30...	264	548	62	62	666...	935	715	34		
15722	Lyon.....	1472	1107	87	130	26	17...	400	1068	128	100	1167...	1158	1091	24		
18691	McLeod.....	1412	429	52	17	10	23...	655	1225	34	59	891...	1270	1160	27		
3249	M. h. nomen.....	536	1828	42	113	43	69...	38	263	98	2	154...	263	217	53		
16388	Marshall.....	1339	911	143	270	22	41...	591	567	197	99	1721...	1696	747	113		
17018	Martin.....	1401	1493	37	189	22	19...	578	1141	88	140	1347...	1684	1183	43		
17022	Meeker.....	1685	1420	44	153	17	31...	550	1099	67	43	1458...	2006	1190	18		
10705	Mille Lacs.....	920	737	191	131	36	26...	392	449	329	65	751...	699	586	117		
24053	Morrison.....	1582	1782	168	196	49	86...	699	1341	223	41	1327...	1679	1523	173		
22640	Mower.....	2104	1588	83	217	28	32...	1321	1228	159	82	1371...	2259	901	46		
11755	Murray.....	908	927	46	96	19	16...	888	775	72	57	958...	1221	714	23		
14125	Nicollet.....	1002	1324	90	118	21	23...	925	929	70	53	825...	1288	806	23		
13210	Nobles.....	1166	1091	50	75	36	10...	605	994	119	62	1122...	1291	995	24		
13446	Norman.....	1086	738	118	226	20	16...	329	510	252	146	983...	1096	546	130		
22497	Olmsted.....	2178	1850	46	189	32	70...	730	1542	93	112	1467...	2043	1702	34		
46036	Otter Tail.....	3178	2337	336	406	35	86...	755	1399	578	263	3168...	2656	2158	24		
1081	Pennington (new).....	1081	683	213	156	12	24...	244	423	343	67	784...	1026	712	104		
15878	Pine.....	1090	1025	240	226	55	52...	513	777	345	71	1281...	—	—	—		
9553	Pipestone.....	841	705	61	71	15	8...	301	505	118	56	675...	885	418	22		
36001	Polk.....	2465	2038	320	360	31	53...	735	1662	789	199	2326...	3048	2303	469		
12746	Pope.....	1497	705	34	246	11	12...	379	443	40	126	1283...	1450	538	10		
22675	Ramsey.....	7569	20113	1727	765	559	368...	4109	12431	2942	275	12426...	17616	9292	842		
15940	Red Lake.....	449	669	34	14	11	15...	250	374	54	11	226...	1843	1246	236		

Population.	Lee Ham'd	Lewis	Old'w'	H'w'	H'w'	John's	Taft	Wilson	Debs	Chaffin	Roosevelt	Eberhart	Gray	Barrett
18425 Redwood.....	1621	1230	60	74	30	22..	542	1126	139	59	1231..	1686	945	41
23123 Renville.....	2430	1503	63	151	23	34..	703	1310	94	72	1712..	2353	1259	39
25911 Rice.....	1367	2247	68	248	45	90..	1020	1613	75	101	1755..	2512	1591	40
10222 Rock.....	824	726	40	73	19	16..	463	495	72	47	757..	902	408	18
11338 Roseau.....	987	659	348	204	28	65..	278	299	426	41	859..	878	293	274
16374 St. Louis.....	7087	9144	2060	1119	260	182..	3881	5124	2853	420	8480..	7608	6232	736
14888 Scott.....	720	1902	34	58	23	41..	462	1172	25	23	596..	856	794	17
8136 Sherburne.....	918	619	52	172	26	28..	335	360	70	64	676..	585	477	24
15340 Sibley.....	1419	1462	30	126	13	47..	383	890	62	43	1139..	1396	709	21
47733 Stearns.....	1811	5280	149	226	40	96..	1134	1817	182	92	1682..	3124	2297	75
16146 Steele.....	1473	1585	55	114	24	23..	651	1294	60	84	1105..	1757	1430	32
8293 Stevens.....	708	826	17	104	8	15..	285	640	33	52	638..	749	553	17
12949 Swift.....	1285	1081	64	219	13	26..	442	387	100	88	1038..	1244	1046	22
23407 Todd.....	2021	1400	243	234	26	56..	1038	1063	404	107	1088..	1608	1032	398
8049 Traverse.....	609	672	18	41	4	3..	131	561	16	13	541..	705	513	14
18554 Wabasha.....	1564	1563	48	124	33	48..	797	1422	67	56	1063..	2066	1448	25
8652 Wadena.....	698	534	112	77	23	27..	278	336	167	28	515..	713	259	65
13466 Waseca.....	1417	1128	39	75	8	38..	553	1062	63	62	940..	1306	1041	23
26013 Washington.....	1448	1839	112	214	98	57..	581	1289	202	57	2078..	1372	1049	50
11382 Watonwan.....	844	1177	22	63	6	6..	254	618	33	30	1139..	1102	572	5
9063 Wilkin.....	905	691	46	63	9	12..	209	586	56	30	561..	873	521	21
33338 Winona.....	2648	3540	114	75	46	83..	1042	3904	538	62	1676..	2842	2355	45
28622 Wright.....	2214	2268	83	361	48	54..	851	1333	101	101	1677..	2042	1330	52
15406 Yellow Medicine.....	1440	88	63	230	18	22..	352	767	79	94	1205..	1122	666	19
Total.....	143730	156304	17225	15852	3553	3861..	64384	106426	27505	7886	125856..	164185	108779	11173
Plurality.....			12574								19430..	60406		
Percent.....	41.87	45.54	5.02	5.41	1.04	1.12..	19.25	31.84	8.23	2.36	37.06..	55.74	35.23	3.79
Total vote.....			343250								334219		294607	

For president in 1912, Reimer, Soc.-Lab., received 2,212 votes.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona.	
Sydney Anderson, Rep.....	23,939
H. H. Witherstine, Dem.....	12,540
2. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lincoln, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock and Watonwan.	
Franklin F. Ellsworth, Rep.....	18,888
Jean A. Pittie, Dem.....	10,760
John R. Hollister, Soc.....	1,326
Paul F. Dehnell, Prog.....	3,205
3. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley and Washington.	
Charles R. Davis, Rep.....	21,151
Carlos Avery, Dem.....	13,791
John Q. McIntosh, Prog.....	1,890
4. County of Ramsey.	
Frederick C. Stevens, Rep.....	11,053
Carl C. Van Dyke, Dem.....	16,938
William Mahoney, Soc.....	2,221
Charles E. Learned, Prog.....	619
5. First, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th wards of the city of Minneapolis and the township of St. Anthony, all in Hennepin county.	
George R. Smith, Rep.....	12,576
John H. Long, Dem.....	4,423
Thomas Van Lear, Soc.....	10,312
Fred M. Powers, Prog.....	3,613
6. Counties of Aitkin, Benton, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Morrison, Sherburne, Todd and Wadena.	
Charles A. Lindbergh, Rep.....	15,364
J. A. Du Bois, Dem.....	11,409
Otto M. Thomason, Soc.....	3,769
T. J. Sharkey, Prog.....	1,836
7. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Yellow Medicine.	
Andrew J. Volstead, Rep. (no opposition).....	23,815
8. Counties of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake and St. Louis.	
Clarence B. Miller, Rep.....	14,135
Andrew Nelson, Dem.....	8,872
William E. Towne, Soc.....	4,179
Obadiah H. Higbee, Prog.....	873
9. Counties of Becker, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Mahanomen, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau and Wilkin.	
Halvor Steenerson, Rep.....	24,173
M. A. Brattland, Soc.....	7,489
10. Counties of Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Pine, Wright and Hennepin (except	

township of St. Anthony) and 3d, 4th and 10th wards of Minneapolis.

Lowell E. Jepson, Rep.....	11,383
Harry S. Swenson, Dem.....	8,522
Thomas D. Schall, Prog.....	12,786

LEGISLATURE.

There are no party divisions. Under a new law every legislator is elected as a nonpartisan.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Winfield Scott Hammond, Dem.	
Lieutenant-Governor—J. A. A. Burnquist, Rep.	
Secretary of State—Julius A. Schmahl, Rep.	
Auditor—Jacob A. O. Press, Rep.	
Treasurer—Walter J. Smith, Rep.	
Attorney-General—Lyndon A. Smith, Rep.	

MISSISSIPPI (Population in 1915, 1,926,778).

Population in 1910.	(79)	Dem. Prog. Rep. Soc.	Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Debs
25265 Adams.....	491	232	31	9		
13159 Adams.....	1010	43	40	2		
22954 Alcorn.....	1666	13	5	2		
28851 Attala.....	1060	38	49	69		
10245 Benton.....	489	22	18	12		
48905 Bolivar.....	324	14	10	8		
17726 Calhoun.....	937	15	17	86		
23139 Carroll.....	653	42	16	54		
22846 Chickasaw.....	856	49	19	24		
14357 Choctaw.....	609	39	24	7		
17403 Claiborne.....	399	1	2	1		
21630 Clarke.....	638	29	17	69		
20203 Clay.....	628	24	4	16		
34217 Coahoma.....	396	26	16	2		
35914 Copiah.....	1234	31	10	27		
16909 Covington.....	570	44	8	62		
23130 De Soto.....	546	19	10	2		
20722 Forrest.....	886	59	16	142		
15133 Franklin.....	301	38	4	21		
6599 George.....	231	14	5	41		
6050 Greene.....	263	21	13	9		
15727 Grenada.....	469	21	3	2		
11207 Hancock.....	365	56	28	3		
34658 Harrison.....	1292	181	45	78		
63726 Hinds.....	2065	88	40	30		
39083 Holmes.....	936	20	5	21		
10260 Issaquena.....	99	8	3	1		
14526 Itawamba.....	914	67	24	18		
15451 Jackson.....	514	64	14	21		
18498 Jasper.....	860	31	12	39		
28221 Jefferson.....	408	20	2	1		
12860 Jefferson Davis.....	542	51	43	13		
29885 Jones.....	1058	145	34	195		
20348 Kemper.....	828	44	20	18		
21883 Lafayette.....	973	46	33	19		
11741 Lamar.....	399	83	16	7		
46919 Landerdale.....	2204	92	50	94		
13080 Lawrence.....	332	24	9	6		
18298 Leake.....	919	24	11	102		
28894 Lee.....	1390	42	39	15		
33290 Le Flore.....	616	35	12	8		

Population.	Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Debs
28597 Lincoln	768	102	41	14
30703 Lowndes	872	15	12	11
33505 Madison	663	33	11	21
15599 Marion	438	21	12	8
26796 Marshall	779	48	9	—
35178 Monroe	1377	24	25	12
17706 Montgomery	697	23	4	18
17980 Neshoba	806	33	22	45
23085 Newton	1197	11	6	51
28503 Noxubee	646	12	5	3
19676 Oktibbeha	851	25	30	6
31274 Panola	760	68	13	11
10593 Pearl River	290	13	7	2
7685 Perry	257	22	4	31
37272 Pike	1063	79	24	58
19688 Pontotoc	1009	112	47	13
16931 Prentiss	839	141	85	33
11593 Quitman	195	15	4	5
23944 Rankin	718	15	7	25
16723 Scott	722	11	7	2
15694 Sharkey	157	8	3	—
17201 Simpson	606	32	19	25
16603 Smith	854	40	12	11
28787 Sunflower	462	23	9	6
29073 Tallahatchie	695	28	16	8
19714 Tate	612	57	23	13
14631 Tippah	1056	51	34	34
13067 Tishomingo	701	102	65	36
18646 Tunica	188	2	1	2
18997 Union	962	81	23	12
37488 Warren	1135	125	55	24
49333 Washington	731	72	20	4
14709 Wayne	569	25	15	46
14853 Webster	655	102	32	55
15975 Wilkinson	379	10	8	20
17139 Winston	743	41	9	29
21519 Yalobusha	788	29	22	24
46672 Yazoo	887	30	7	10
Total	57227	3645	1595	2061
Plurality	53582			
Per cent.	88.87	5.64	2.35	3.14
Total vote.		64319		

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- The counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Noxubee and Tishomingo.
- E. S. Candler, Dem.5,271
- The counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union.
- H. D. Stephens, Dem.5,169
- The counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, Le Flore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Holmes and Washington.
- B. G. Humphreys, Dem.2,125
- The counties of Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster and Attala.
- T. U. Sisson, Dem.4,684
- The counties of Winston, Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith and Kemper.
- S. A. Witherspoon, Dem.6,451
- C. W. Smith, Soc.501
- The counties of Covington, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Wayne, Simpson and Pearl River.
- R. P. Harrison, Dem.6,395
- Fred N. Scott, Soc.295
- The counties of Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Adams, Pike, Amite and Wilkinson.
- Percy E. Quinn, Dem.3,702
- The counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison, Hinds and Rankin.
- J. W. Collier, Dem.2,233

LEGISLATURE.

All the members of the legislature are democrats.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Theodore C. Bilbo.

Lieutenant-Governor—Lee M. Russell.

Secretary—J. W. Power.

Treasurer—Dr. J. P. Taylor.

Supt. Education—W. H. Smith.

Attorney-General—Ross A. Collins.

MISSOURI (Population in 1915, 3,391,789).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (114)	U. S. SENATOR 1914				
		Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Pro. Soc.	S. L.
		Stone.	Akins.	Sager.	Hill.	Green. Mol't
22700 Adair	1948	2016	327	37	237	16
15282 Andrew	1627	1926	37	27	14	3
13604 Atchison	1516	1486	53	41	26	2
21637 Audrain	2830	1165	54	29	11	3
23869 Barry	2442	2441	76	28	153	12
16747 Barton	1829	1398	55	27	117	10
25869 Bates	2631	1444	409	89	93	12
14881 Benton	1074	1395	225	27	20	...
14576 Bollinger	1413	1367	88	15	64	3
30533 Boone	4221	1222	115	26	36	1
93020 Buchanan	8053	5096	271	82	299	20
20624 Butler	1855	2181	74	7	294	19
14605 Caldwell	1488	1620	389	22	4	2
24400 Callaway	3381	1234	39	24	14	3
11582 Camden	806	1227	19	5	34	3
27621 C. Girardeau	2386	2843	115	41	44	9
23098 Carroll	2707	2514	246	34	36	3
5504 Carter	554	397	5	5	57	7
12297 Cass	2482	1043	298	38	53	4
16080 Cedar	1341	1511	221	23	74	3
23503 Chariton	2651	1719	135	23	21	3
15832 Christian	856	1801	61	15	158	5
12811 Clark	1623	1534	89	15	18	...
20302 Clay	2805	379	166	10	12	1
15297 Clinton	1630	697	306	27	3	1
21957 Cole	2767	2352	19	6	33	3
20311 Cooper	2453	2551	67	18	21	2
13576 Crawford	1179	1527	72	13	58	5
15613 Dade	1436	1616	218	22	45	2
13181 Dallas	844	1277	149	8	49	4
17605 Daviess	2042	1526	281	43	11	6
12531 DeKalb	1422	1329	51	29	9	3
13245 Dent	1347	1175	12	7	52	3
15604 Douglas	512	1407	75	15	150	8
30323 Dunklin	2300	899	27	7	1082	7
29830 Franklin	2049	2774	161	33	125	10
12847 Gasconade	447	1673	120	15	17	1
16820 Gentry	2046	1659	29	52	28	1
63831 Greene	5589	5874	301	101	432	19
16744 Grundy	1313	1612	604	32	28	9
20466 Harrison	1698	1970	426	55	29	9
27242 Henry	2749	1121	513	84	51	14
8741 Hickory	456	950	94	11	54	4
14539 Holt	1293	1807	118	16	11	3
15653 Howard	2260	621	28	9	13	...
21065 Howell	1609	1909	185	27	246	11
8563 Iron	974	774	6	11	25	...
283522 Jack'n-K.-C.	34950	5555	11064	422	762	124
39673 Jasper	6386	6490	466	141	797	61
27878 Jefferson	2535	2777	31	21	132	7
26287 Johnson	2800	1782	248	46	50	6
12403 Knox	1632	1280	30	28	28	1
17393 Laclede	1638	1892	32	12	76	5
30154 Lafayette	3483	2694	157	24	76	7
26583 Lawrence	2482	2493	315	48	236	13
15514 Lewis	1906	749	42	17	24	2
17033 Lincoln	2099	827	47	16	4	...
25253 Linn	2928	2180	331	38	53	7
19453 Livingston	2444	2046	135	41	28	8
13539 McDonald	1469	1293	36	19	86	3
30868 Macon	3008	1449	475	40	150	13
11273 Madison	994	952	20	9	19	1
10088 Maries	1201	548	14	7	18	4
30572 Marion	3270	1626	35	55	51	12
12335 Mercer	638	1072	575	26	20	2
16717 Miller	1268	1624	107	11	119	5
14557 Mississippi	1309	960	11	6	50	2
14375 Moniteau	1527	1520	40	32	41	6
18304 Monroe	3009	271	72	2	65	4
15604 Montgomery	1919	1876	52	24	10	...
12863 Morgan	1243	1473	36	10	12	3
19488 New Madrid	1621	1132	102	8	155	12
27136 Newton	2501	2232	184	86	257	17
28833 Nodaway	3195	2883	242	44	30	...
14681 Oregon	1455	376	36	4	83	7
14283 Ozark	1451	1464	23	13	28	1
11926 Osage	544	1045	186	13	31	4
19559 Pemiscot	1625	1375	31	170	9	5
14898 Perry	1485	1776	10	15	10	2
33913 Pettis	3673	3029	373	50	239	15
15796 Phelps	1791	1046	119	12	46	5
22556 Pike	2961	1565	27	11	20	1
14429 Platte	1943	357	95	14	8	...
21561 Polk	2033	2164	232	30	67	3
11433 Pulaski	1221	691	23	8	29	2
14308 Putnam	742	1580	81	30	37	5

Population.	Stone.	Akins	Sager.	Hill.	Green.	Mol'x
12913 Ralls	1549	379	40	...	7	4
26182 Randolph	3905	710	67	24	50	6
24151 Ray	2759	1103	72	24	32	3
9592 Reynolds	961	413	4	8	46	3
13099 Ripley	1197	892	15	8	105	8
24695 St. Charles	1549	2655	105	16	43	3
16412 St. Clair	1555	1163	188	12	113	6
95738 St. Francois	2533	2751	36	28	353	14
10607 St. Genevieve	1182	1092	4	7	10	3
82729 St. Louis	5590	9559	341	87	562	50
68417 St. Louis city	50787	65310	1654	252	5571	411
29448 Saline	3314	1230	180	36	20	3
9062 Schuyler	1266	949	15	23	15	2
11869 Scotland	1355	966	61	15	63	2
22372 Scott	2080	1783	21	21	141	9
11463 Shannon	1017	588	54	6	169	5
14864 Shelby	1995	529	51	33	20	2
27807 Stoddard	2146	1560	72	20	445	21
11559 Stone	607	1385	35	11	112	4
18598 Sullivan	2267	2229	101	27	36	1
9134 Taney	594	992	19	4	36	3
21458 Texas	2062	1454	37	76	12	5
28827 Vernon	2828	1455	85	65	169	17
9123 Warren	403	1260	378	6	41	1
13378 Washington	1219	1577	21	8	30	1
15181 Wayne	1375	1289	20	16	95	4
17377 Webster	1758	1873	153	35	59	4
8007 Worth	990	913	22	30	5	1
18315 Wright	1404	1904	175	11	76	5

Total .. 311573 257056 27614 3847 16853 1251
 Plurality .. 54517
 Per cent. .. 50.40 41.58 4.47 .62 2.72 .21
 Total vote .. 618194

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 330,746 votes; Taft, Rep., 207,821; Roosevelt, Prog., 124,371; Chaffin, Pro., 5,380; Debs, Soc., 28,466; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,778.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. The counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby	James T. Lloyd, Dem.	13,712
E. S. Brown, Rep.		12,783
T. E. Sublette, Prog.		1,162
A. S. Smith, Soc.		630
2. The counties of Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Sullivan, W. W. Rucker, Dem.		22,243
William Isaacs, Soc.		300
3. The counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, Worth.	Joshua W. Alexander, Dem.	18,072
James H. Morrow, Rep.		11,933
W. J. Courtney, Prog.		2,045
Julius C. Hughes, Pro.		286
George Mock, Soc.		143
4. The counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, Platte.	C. E. Booher, Dem.	17,293
M. E. Otis, Rep.		13,907
Nathaniel Sisson, Prog.		756
F. B. Moser, Soc.		349
5. Jackson county.	William P. Borland, Dem.	36,966
Cameron L. Orr, Rep.		5,387
W. B. Brown, Prog.		9,309
George C. Grant, Soc.		747
6. The counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, St. Clair.	C. C. Dickinson, Dem.	15,402
A. J. Young, Rep.		9,474
G. A. Theilmann, Prog.		1,939
Charles H. Harrison, Soc.		466
7. The counties of Benton, Green, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettus, Polk, Saline.	Courtney W. Hamlin, Dem.	21,953
A. B. Lown, Rep.		18,025
Clark W. Robbins, Prog.		1,436
E. T. Behrens, Soc.		327
8. The counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage.	Dorsey W. Shackleford, Dem.	15,546
North T. Gentry, Rep.		13,918
W. H. Hertel, Soc.		305
9. The counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, Warren.	Champ Clark, Dem.	20,058

J. C. Brown, Dem.	20,058
J. C. Clark, Rep.	14,733
F. C. Meier, Prog.	896
Charles Lemon, Soc.	245
W. L. Kolkmeier, Soc.-Lab.	26
10. The county of St. Louis and the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 27th (precinct 11), 28th wards of the city of St. Louis.	
F. M. Curley, Dem.	30,153
Jacob E. Meeker, Rep.	44,912
E. A. Vogt, Prog.	2,252
William M. Brandt, Soc.	5,162
W. A. Cox, Soc.-Lab.	355
11. The 2d, 3d, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th (except precinct 11) wards of the city of St. Louis.	
W. L. Igze, Dem.	17,163
Henry A. Hamilton, Rep.	15,152
John F. Clark, Prog.	287
E. W. Kummig, Soc.	965
Fred Spalt, Soc.-Lab.	76
12. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th (only precinct 12), 12th (only precincts 11 and 12), 13th, 14th, 15th (except precincts 2, 3 and 4), 20th (only precinct 1), 21st (only precincts 1 and 2), 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th (only precincts from 1 to 6, inclusive), 28th (only precincts 1 and 2) wards of the city of St. Louis.	
John P. Collins, Dem.	9,768
L. C. Dyer, Rep.	12,047
Marion M. D. Mugan, Prog.	183
John P. Hermann, Soc.	651
13. The counties of Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Washington, Wayne.	
Walter L. Hensley, Dem.	15,776
John H. Reppy, Rep.	14,852
J. M. Spiller, Soc.	819
14. The counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, Taney.	
Joseph J. Russell, Dem.	23,295
Thomas J. Brown, Rep.	22,256
William C. Brewer, Prog.	901
Carl Knecht, Soc.	3,150
15. The counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Vernon.	
Perl D. Decker, Dem.	19,827
Joe J. Manlove, Rep.	18,471
Arch L. Sims, Prog.	810
W. H. Dalton, Pro.	316
James D. Carpenter, Soc.	1,709
16. The counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, Wright.	
T. L. Rubey, Dem.	16,340
W. I. Diffenderfer, Rep.	13,057
C. Bradford, Prog.	735
H. M. Fouty, Soc.	681

LEGISLATURE. Senate House. J.B.

Democrats ..	26	75	102
Republicans ..	8	65	73
Progressive ..	..	1	1

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Elliott W. Major, Dem.	
Lieutenant-Governor—William R. Painter, Dem.	
Secretary of State—Cornelius Roach, Dem.	
Treasurer—Edwin P. Deal, Dem.	
Auditor—John P. Gordon, Dem.	
Attorney-General—John F. Barker, Dem.	
Superintendent Schools—Howard A. Gass, Dem.	

MONTANA (Population in 1915, 446,054).

Population in 1915	COUNTIES.	(31)	PRESIDENT 1912—	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Soc.
6466 Beaverhead	713	320	708	110			
Blaine	352	507	204	108			
3491 Broadwater	451	197	205	80			
13962 Carbon	796	766	646	388			
28833 Cascade	1633	1001	1079	838			
17191 Choteau	402	265	561	129			
14123 Custer	1068	1192	695	247			
12725 Dawson	719	1165	678	220			
12988 Deer Lodge	1197	464	1060	139			
17385 Fergus	1393	1083	745	421			
18785 Flathead	1164	1351	493	446			
14079 Gallatin	1407	929	683	212			

Population.	Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Debs
2942 Granite.....	346	256	195	92
Hill.....	624	545	536	323
5601 Jefferson.....	479	299	247	176
21853 Lewis and Clark.....	1505	1375	1062	391
36338 Lincoln.....	348	206	248	235
7229 Madison.....	822	576	506	78
4190 Meagher.....	473	327	321	75
23596 Missoula.....	1523	1773	589	773
Mussellsheil.....	470	400	483	215
10731 Park.....	759	718	664	253
5904 Powell.....	545	418	335	147
11666 Ravalli.....	353	896	316	282
7985 Rosebud.....	313	368	392	87
3713 Sanders.....	414	375	267	160
56843 Silver Bow.....	4542	1802	2232	3320
4029 Sweet Grass.....	678	424	151	60
9546 Teton.....	646	446	212	281
13630 Valley.....	696	858	668	365
22944 Yellowstone.....	1193	1386	1004	242
Total.....	27941	22456	18512	10885
Plurality.....	5485			
Per cent.....	35.03	28.26	23.14	13.57
Total vote.....		79826		

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Thomas Stout,* Dem.....	35,156
John M. Evans,* Dem.....	37,012
Fletcher Maddox, Rep.....	26,046
Washington J. McCormick, Rep.....	26,161
James M. Brinson, Prog.....	6,166
Wellington D. Rankin, Prog.....	6,694
Lewis J. Duncan, Soc.....	12,275
W. E. Kent, Soc-Lab.....	9,430

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J.B.

Democrats.....	16	54	70
Republicans.....	18	36	54
Progressives.....	4	..	4
Socialists.....	..	2	2
Independents.....	1	1	2

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Samuel V. Stewart.
 Lieutenant-Governor—William W. McDowell.
 Secretary of State—Adelbert M. Alderson.
 Attorney-General—Daniel M. Kelly.
 State Treasurer—William C. Rae.
 State Auditor—William Keating.
 Supt. Public Instruction—Henry A. Davee.

NEBRASKA (Population in 1915, 1,258,624).

COUNTIES.	Popu- lation in 1910.	GOVERNOR 1914					PRESIDENT 1912					GOV. 1910—PRESIDENT 1908				
		Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Soc.	Pro.	Dem.	Soc.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.
20900 Adams.....	2012	63	1989	90	61	801	2117	138	125	943	2124	1888	1987	2397	92	92
14008 Antelope.....	1338	80	1473	23	45	871	1228	50	33	947	1909	890	1658	1455	29	29
1444 Banner.....	109	10	141	22	8	53	57	35	8	128	173	46	175	74	17	17
1672 Blaine.....	229	21	192	12	7	126	165	33	7	124	122	220	160	8	8	8
13145 Boone.....	1352	78	1416	33	21	570	1360	51	40	942	1796	1086	1580	1583	12	12
6181 Box Butte.....	784	35	470	49	16	229	520	97	20	424	598	487	600	684	29	29
8826 Boyd.....	740	216	599	88	35	281	651	57	23	653	946	606	954	891	27	27
6083 Brown.....	529	65	606	61	17	296	483	92	21	415	642	384	588	626	42	42
21907 Buffalo.....	1948	166	2135	112	72	1081	2061	261	57	1256	2659	1854	2526	2520	76	76
12726 Burr.....	1261	113	1275	31	17	865	1040	41	20	1005	1690	1043	1880	1215	14	14
15408 Butler.....	1983	50	1298	42	26	825	1756	40	37	586	1482	2031	1412	2129	17	17
13780 Cass.....	2223	110	1831	80	37	987	2009	154	66	1132	2218	1833	2440	2387	59	59
15191 Cedar.....	1763	88	1243	20	20	722	1515	17	17	1045	1390	1535	1627	1732	5	5
36113 Chase.....	1048	20	391	27	28	216	264	38	24	265	544	179	400	388	3	3
14144 Cherry.....	1048	79	1272	165	35	689	1052	229	35	631	1139	839	1048	1021	58	58
4551 Cheyenne.....	714	27	434	47	23	232	348	78	21	281	473	411	886	809	37	37
15729 Clay.....	1712	83	1670	46	43	557	1694	52	63	1262	2291	1365	1891	1939	31	31
11610 Colfax.....	1206	29	735	43	9	620	998	80	12	390	703	1249	1159	1267	36	36
13782 Cuming.....	1651	25	976	26	10	759	1484	30	8	476	1023	1783	1284	1722	5	5
25698 Custer.....	2312	352	2576	202	99	1051	2426	353	79	1874	3507	1789	2788	2896	147	147
6364 Dakota.....	780	35	596	44	19	409	612	50	12	357	555	615	729	716	22	22
8254 Dawes.....	752	40	732	57	23	298	583	65	15	610	872	674	836	727	29	29
15981 Dawson.....	1303	67	1076	16	32	451	1613	76	64	1207	2118	1169	1737	1925	22	22
17017 Deuel.....	126	12	222	16	4	85	248	137	24	137	248	137	248	392	1	1
11477 Dixon.....	947	93	904	29	50	582	823	24	38	955	1276	770	1257	1100	12	12
22145 Dodge.....	2254	172	1374	159	69	1321	2097	74	93	2033	2920	2437	2964	49	49	49
16854 Douglas.....	13710	458	9882	802	96	6212	12853	154	124	7930	9412	17411	14066	15583	798	798
4098 Dundy.....	471	13	336	44	10	148	304	72	10	347	525	254	486	391	26	26
14674 Fillmore.....	1677	57	1710	33	37	972	1736	78	44	787	1873	1641	1756	1989	24	24
10935 Franklin.....	1378	128	899	22	30	334	1148	58	31	779	1221	1024	1083	1298	38	38
8572 Frontier.....	764	28	963	50	27	293	657	120	37	582	1008	614	1088	847	54	54
12083 Furnas.....	1178	52	1199	53	33	354	1266	83	55	815	1663	898	1400	1618	15	15
30925 Gage.....	2714	1779	1437	84	45	1536	2593	173	88	2159	3059	2758	2721	3129	69	69
3339 Garden.....	347	37	318	99	14	192	282	45	18	363	448	390	254	368	363	23
3417 Garfield.....	299	57	318	99	14	192	282	45	18	363	448	390	254	368	363	23
4983 Gosper.....	415	14	487	14	13	129	524	10	16	283	521	410	499	634	3	3
1097 Grant.....	179	16	115	10	4	82	93	7	2	52	111	73	93	101	1	1
8047 Greeley.....	1158	34	500	44	21	371	913	65	21	376	738	772	691	1072	29	29
20361 Hall.....	1963	27	1597	106	47	1047	2086	249	58	974	1963	2048	2241	2229	109	109
13459 Hamilton.....	1171	112	1488	51	49	450	1433	87	63	1054	1995	1141	1633	1664	22	22
9578 Harlan.....	1000	55	856	78	40	325	922	142	64	613	1236	605	1081	1158	49	49
3011 Hayes.....	293	14	223	23	9	106	139	41	8	246	319	160	359	277	42	42
5415 Hitchcock.....	534	35	426	39	15	128	471	60	28	371	713	373	633	632	14	14
15545 Holt.....	1786	208	1556	81	37	778	1456	130	43	1196	1702	1935	1541	1777	63	63
981 Hooker.....	127	12	106	11	8	106	122	19	2	57	112	80	100	91	3	3
10783 Howard.....	1375	30	782	44	25	481	1115	87	24	544	1071	992	977	1435	31	31
16852 Jefferson.....	1534	146	1434	158	35	655	1399	226	43	1208	1552	1583	1941	1787	39	39
10187 Johnson.....	1148	96	1052	15	22	672	890	27	21	649	1163	1035	1357	1150	8	8
9106 Kearney.....	1012	69	880	26	28	338	1012	44	33	657	1357	645	993	1174	28	28
3682 Keith.....	445	32	358	48	15	188	304	85	5	236	369	318	368	310	5	5
3452 Keyapaha.....	317	39	353	55	29	258	221	70	11	246	431	180	422	354	49	49
1942 Kimball.....	224	23	285	27	10	73	109	18	3	208	264	72	216	124	10	10
13558 Knox.....	2936	117	1414	62	38	1028	1864	81	26	930	1751	1739	1571	2106	41	41
73793 Lancaster.....	6275	533	5776	256	167	2566	6885	445	294	4143	7677	5397	7428	8540	85	85
15684 Lincoln.....	1477	67	1492	245	68	660	1129	40	60	910	1590	880	1541	1382	179	179
1521 Logan.....	230	14	160	21	11	97	153	17	6	110	207	81	140	155	8	8
2138 Loup.....	156	23	239	42	7	131	114	59	7	148	283	116	249	170	32	32
19101 Madison.....	1690	95	1698	29	33	1181	1720	56	37	1016	1749	1763	2187	1878	14	14
2470 McPherson.....	122	16	137	21	11	114	180	45	8	232	279	137	234	165	18	18
10379 Merrick.....	1029	60	1173	38	58	526	951	40	112	685	1268	966	1133	1081	15	15
4584 Morrill.....	481	48	471	66	21	227	392	75	25	400	538	262	—	—	—	—

Population.	Morehead	Sackett	Howell	Porter	Wilson	Taft	Wilson	Debs	Chafin	Roosevelt	Aldrich	Dahlman	Taft	Bryan	Debs
8226 Nance.....	885	32	1026	15	21..	630	716	22	27	536..	1122	659..	1082	926	6
13086 Nemaha.....	1588	71	1199	35	22..	672	1374	58	45	842..	1587	1187..	1583	1674	41
13019 Nuckolls.....	1557	43	1245	52	32..	733	1317	78	33	832..	1656	1015..	1519	1532	11
13323 Otoe.....	2199	53	1840	48	37..	922	1946	71	51	1054..	1870	2280..	2513	2411	13
10582 Pawnee.....	1178	65	1005	33	46..	593	958	53	51	711..	1334	930..	1468	1115	9
2570 Perkins.....	299	22	262	27	11..	101	254	32	8	190..	357	124..	254	265	3
10451 Phelps.....	948	81	1029	48	38..	254	974	76	33	1072..	1687	643..	1445	1238	29
10122 Pierce.....	1212	43	796	12	18..	694	948	15	17	461..	804	1162..	1067	1085	9
13006 Platte.....	2012	124	1327	29	22..	589	2015	45	32	1227..	1522	2228..	1584	2487	8
10521 Polk.....	1051	47	1185	48	99..	485	936	89	140	785..	1545	788..	1171	1264	43
11056 Red Willow..	885	60	830	109	42..	256	927	191	26	782..	1155	782..	1242	1317	78
17448 Richardson..	2198	104	2069	40	30..	965	1980	107	53	1350..	2081	1854..	2123	2268	17
8627 Rock.....	326	47	417	34	19..	231	280	56	15	288..	465	171..	409	334	15
17366 Saline.....	2254	71	1312	27	42..	1185	1942	58	69	739..	1816	271..	2048	2249	61
9274 Sarpy.....	1196	40	647	29	18..	404	857	71	23	440..	761	1051..	912	1000	26
21179 Saunders.....	2368	102	1822	49	55..	864	2080	90	59	1510..	2374	2268..	2309	2679	32
8355 Scotts Bluff..	749	61	842	122	41..	314	495	230	32	657..	915	386..	789	549	73
15836 Seward.....	1953	93	1409	13	23..	788	1575	27	27	968..	1767	1751..	1930	2029	8
7328 Sheridan.....	721	42	731	93	24..	377	630	123	81	512..	785	567..	709	733	43
8278 Sherman.....	1040	69	686	69	16..	455	675	124	20	585..	875	666..	775	925	50
5599 Sioux.....	541	38	808	42	12..	151	375	63	8	396..	621	211..	516	404	11
7542 Stanton.....	886	22	579	10	15..	471	725	16	5	297..	671	734..	792	823	6
14775 Thayer.....	1755	71	1234	63	33..	703	1491	87	50	964..	1504	1568..	1714	1703	23
1191 Thomas.....	1518	13	169	29	8..	80	172	9	104..	135	73..	73..	73..	73..	73..
8704 Thurston.....	1054	35	693	31	15..	436	834	63	12	922..	748	677..	805	734	13
9480 Valley.....	1007	46	1004	57	35..	552	789	121	44	561..	1209	703..	1040	1045	10
12738 Washington..	1533	107	1003	47	13..	599	1182	91	20	906..	1252	1241..	1562	1460	40
10397 Wayne.....	980	42	973	33	10..	600	803	20	9	725..	1041	917..	1297	1055	10
12008 Webster.....	1262	110	1181	42	62..	536	1163	79	71	915..	1512	1055..	1403	1354	17
2292 Wheeler.....	225	12	170	29	5..	71	194	38	4	179..	225	100..	226	252	19
18721 York.....	1617	140	2105	55	52..	962	1886	86	92	1086..	2471	1421..	2393	2042	9

Total.	120207	8500	101237	5718	2857.	54029	109008	10174	3419	72614.	123070	107760	126397	131099	3524
Plurality.	18970						36394			15310					
Percent..	50.40	3.56	42.44	2.40	1.2.	21.75	43.66	4.00	1.37	29.13..	51.39	45.44..	47.60	49.13	1.20
Total vote.		238519		6799			249208			237135				236799	

For president in 1912 Chafin, Pro., received 5,179 votes.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson.

J. A. Maguire, Dem.....	15,138
C. F. Reavis, Rep.....	15,462
V. G. Lyford, Prog.....	1,525

2. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington.

C. O. Lobeck, Dem.....	16,773
T. R. Blackburn, Rep.....	8,979
N. Merriam, Prog.....	1,616
F. J. Warren, Rep.....	1,314
C. C. Crowell, Jr., Pro.....	193

3. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston and Wayne.

D. V. Stephens, Dem.....	26,588
D. S. Spillman, Rep-Prog.....	18,004
J. W. Woodcock, Soc.....	766
George C. Fitch, Pro.....	629

4. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York.

Charles H. Sloan, Rep-Prog.....	21,711
W. H. Rhodes, Dem.....	16,921

5. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hull, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow and Webster.

A. C. Shallenberger, Dem.....	17,643
S. R. Barton, Rep-Prog.....	17,449
T. C. Birmingham, Soc.....	1,068

6. Counties of Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooper, Howard, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler.

Moses P. Kinkaid, Rep.....	29,185
F. J. Taylor, Dem.....	19,138
C. S. Chase, Soc.....	2,107

LEGISLATURE. Senate.House. J.B.

Democrats	19	59	78
Republicans	14	41	55

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—John H. Morehead, Dem.

Lieutenant-Governor—James Pearson, Dem.
Secretary of State—C. W. Pool, Dem.
Auditor—W. H. Smith, Dem.
Treasurer—George E. Hall, Dem.
Attorney-General—Willis E. Reed, Dem.

NEVADA (Population in 1915, 102,750).

COUNTIES.	U.S. SEN. 1914.	PRESIDENT 1912.	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Prog.	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Prog.
Population (16)										
2811 Churchill.....	406	289	361	157	357	212	305			
3321 Clark.....	446	308	191	114	360	108	264			
1895 Douglas.....	130	246	61	80	144	22	172			
1830 Eureka.....	171	249	52	65	226	20	123			
6825 Humboldt.....	777	652	681	208	719	339	536			
1786 Lander.....	227	211	148	69	197	53	200			
8133 Elko.....	821	847	424	403	852	259	514			
9695 Esmeralda.....	594	641	727	246	713	379	246			
3489 Lincoln.....	294	184	80	100	275	28	144			
3568 Lyon.....	317	477	226	135	437	239	354			
Mineral.....	322	277	240	59	219	131	146			
7513 Nye.....	860	633	881	346	861	714	419			
3089 Ormsby.....	280	343	83	150	294	166	65			
3045 Storey.....	310	340	48	166	400	82	212			
17434 Washoe.....	1503	1744	763	646	1446	306	1149			
7441 White Pine.....	611	669	510	259	515	302	431			

Total ..8074 8080 5426.3196 7936 3313 5620

Plurality ..44 2366

Per cent.37.50 37.30 25.20..16.13 40.36 16.92 26.59

Total vote 21530 .. 20115

For governor in 1914, Emmitt D. Boyle, Dem., received 9,609 votes; T. L. Addie, Rep., 8,533; W. A. Morgan, Soc., 3,408.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

E. E. Roberts, Rep..... 8,913
Leonard B. Fowler, Dem..... 8,031
Martin Scanlan, Soc..... 4,286

LEGISLATURE. Senate.House. J.B.

Republicans	12	27	39
Democrats	9	25	34
Socialists	1	1	2

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Emmitt D. Boyle, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Maurice Sullivan, Dem.
Secretary of State—George Brodigan, Dem.
Treasurer—Ed Malley, Dem.
Comptroller—George A. Cole, Dem.
Attorney-General—George B. Thatcher, Dem.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Population in 1915, 440,584).

COUNTIES. (10)	U. S. SENATOR 1914—			
	Dem.	Rep. Pro.	Soc.	
Population in 1910.	Stearns	Gallinger	Greer	Wilkins
21309 Belknap	1905	2447	113	62
16316 Carroll	1713	2138	61	9
30659 Cheshire	2187	3182	146	119
30753 Coos	2513	2879	83	103
41652 Grafton	3850	4024	225	41
26072 Hillsborough	9624	9631	741	719
153335 Merrimack	5287	5760	196	160
52188 Rockingham	4201	5697	187	85
38951 Strafford	3518	4233	107	55
19337 Sullivan	1584	2072	79	36
Total	36382	42113	1938	1089
Plurality		5731		
Per cent.	44.63	51.66	2.38	1.33
Total vote.		81522		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 32,927 votes; Wilson, Dem., 34,724; Roosevelt, Prog., 17,794; Debs, Soc., 1,981, and Chafin, Pro., 535.
For governor in 1914 R. H. Spaulding, Rep., received 46,414 votes; Albert W. Noone, Dem., 33,674; Henry D. Allison, Pro., 2,572; John F. Burke, Soc., 1,423.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. The counties of Belknap, Carroll, Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).	
Cyrus A. Sulloway, Rep.	20,657
Eugene E. Reed, Dem.	19,140
F. W. Shontell, Pro.	971
W. D. Mills, Soc.	561
2. The counties of Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Sullivan, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).	
Edward H. Mason, Rep.	21,793
Charles J. French, Dem.	16,101
George A. Weaver, Pro.	1,409
N. Carribeau, Soc.	493

LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	17	251	268
Democrats	6	153	159
Progressives	1	5	6

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Rolland H. Spaulding, Rep.
Secretary of State—E. N. Pearson.

NEW JERSEY (Population in 1915, 2,881,840).

COUNTIES. (21)	GOV. 1913—		PRES. 1912—	
	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog. Dem.
Population in 1910.	Fielder	Debs	Taft	Roosevelt
71894 Atlantic	3636	7496.	4419	4244
138002 Bergen	11301	8087.	5078	8576
66565 Burlington	5054	5311.	3894	3931
142029 Camden	9661	13184.	7892	8706
19745 Cape May	1745	1947.	907	1845
51553 Cumberland	3567	3115.	1893	4091
512868 Essex	25310	24749.	16977	33604
372868 Gloucester	3038	3089.	1853	3107
537231 Hudson	42041	16082.	8740	24107
33569 Hunterdon	3736	2548.	1968	1468
125657 Mercer	7211	9245.	5668	6892
114426 Middlesex	8946	6492.	4730	5055
94734 Monmouth	8969	6186.	3674	6293
74704 Morris	5408	4568.	3322	4435
21213 Ocean	1683	1752.	918	2053
215902 Passaic	9852	10367.	5323	11658
26999 Salem	2508	2141.	1796	1363
38820 Somerset	2925	2679.	2064	2052
26781 Sussex	2628	1397.	889	1505
140197 Union	9938	7388.	5415	8418
43187 Warren	3941	1975.	1409	2006
Total	173148	140298.	88834	145409
Plurality	32850			32873
Per cent.	42.83	35.53.	20.53	33.61
Total vote.	394867		432622	

For governor in 1913: Colby, Prog., 41,132; Butterworth, Soc.-Lab., 2,460; Dwyer, Ind., 875; Reilly, Soc., 13,977; Mason, Pro., 3,427. For president in 1912: Debs, Soc., 15,900; Chafin, Pro., 2,875.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Camden, Gloucester and Salem.	
William J. Browning, Rep.	24,142
George D. Chenoweth, Prog.	387

Grafton E. Day, Pro.	1,291
Frank Hartmeyer, Soc.	1,469
George H. Higgins, Prog.-Roos.	735
Joseph E. Nowry, Dem.	13,271

2. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington.

Isaac Bacharach, Rep.	21,448
J. Thompson Baker, Dem.	14,352
William H. Bright, Prog.-Roos.	2,276
James Chapman, Nat. Pro.	775
J. A. McKeen, Soc.	673

3. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean.

Thomas C. Easton, Nat. Pro.	948
W. Burtis Havens, Rep.	19,303
Thomas J. Scully, Dem.	21,338
Harry M. Shupe, Soc.	536

4. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer.

James W. Alexander II., Soc.	561
Nicholas H. Barrett, Nat. Pro.	326
Elijah C. Hutchinson, Rep.	17,078
Thomas Phillips, Soc.-Lab.	112
J. Wiggins Thorn, Prog.-Roos.	1,711
Allan B. Walsh, Dem.	13,766

5. Counties of Union and Morris.

John H. Capstick, Rep.	16,951
George W. V. Moy, Prog.-Roos.	2,218
John A. Secholzer, Soc.	1,854
Eugene A. Smith, Nat. Pro.	368
William E. Tuttle, Jr., Dem.	15,718

6. Counties of Bergen, Sussex, Warren and Passaic (part).

Archibald C. Hart, Dem.	16,286
Rudolph Katz, Soc.-Lab.	233
Frederick Kraft, Soc.	921
Morris McDermut, Ind. Dem.	388
John D. Prince, Rep.	15,880
Mahlon B. Reed, Nat. Pro.	632
Walter C. Zabriske, Prog.-Roos.	1,549

7. Part of Passaic county.

Walter C. Cabell, Dem.	6,944
Gordon Demarest, Soc.	3,370
Dow H. Drukker, Rep.	12,664
Henry Jager, Soc.-Lab.	191

8. Essex (part) and Hudson (part).

Arthur B. Archibald, Prog.-Roos.	2,232
Thomas J. Duffly, Reg.-Dem.	1,397
Edward W. Gray, Rep.	13,438
Gerald E. F. McDonald, Dem.	11,678
William H. Morton, Soc.	963
Raymond A. Simmons, Nat. Pro.	191

9. Essex (part).

William E. Bohn, Soc.	1,342
Julian A. Gregory, Dem.	8,069
Richard Wayne Parker, Rep.	9,482
Edmund L. Roff, Nat. Pro.	118
Joseph W. Roper, Prog.-Roos.	738
Arthur B. Seymour, Dem.	5,672

10. Essex (part).

Harry J. Doyle, Jeff. Prin. Dem.	387
Eliot E. Ford, Prog.-Roos.	1,425
George H. Goebel, Soc.	970
Frederick R. Lehlbach, Rep.	13,765
Edward W. Townsend, Dem.	12,278
Joseph A. Weigand, Nat. Pro.	154

11. Hudson (part).

John J. Egan, Dem.	17,551
Gertrude Reilly, Soc.	1,091
Jacob Straus, Rep.	8,400

12. Hudson (part).

Fisher Anderson, Prog.-Roos.	1,313
James A. Hamill, Dem.	16,260
Marcus Higginbotham, Jr., Rep.	7,379
James Parker, Nat. Pro.	190
Frank Power, Soc.	831

LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	8	20	28
Republicans	13	40	53

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James F. Fielder, Dem.
Secretary of State—Thomas F. Martin, Dem.
Treasurer—Edward E. Grosscup, Dem.
Comptroller—Edward I. Edwards, Dem.

NEW MEXICO (Population in 1915, 396,917).

COUNTIES.		PRESIDENT 1912				GOV. 1911			
Population	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
in 1910.	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Debs	Bureau	McDonald	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt
23606 Bernalillo.....	1199	1002	1394	169..	1826	3052	1199	1002	1394
16850 Chaves.....	1339	465	393	347..	645	1994	1339	465	393
16460 Colfax.....	1182	1036	564	77..	1601	1940	1182	1036	564
11443 Curry.....	634	123	253	194..	339	988	634	123	253
12893 Dona Ana.....	895	912	241	16..	1284	1394	895	912	241
12400 Eddy.....	936	145	371	166..	380	1460	936	145	371
14813 Grant.....	1130	439	416	136..	1095	1535	1130	439	416
10927 Guadalupe.....	761	651	154	96..	1018	1035	761	651	154
7822 Lincoln.....	461	452	109	107..	671	801	461	452	109
3913 Luna.....	461	81	194	82..	265	632	461	81	194
12963 McKinley.....	224	264	237	7..	465	409	224	264	237
12611 Mora.....	1002	1022	264	44..	1449	1259	1002	1022	264
7069 Otero.....	420	220	201	165..	518	692	420	220	201
14912 Quay.....	884	351	355	285..	816	1167	884	351	355
16719 Rio Arriba.....	1004	1549	101	5..	1941	1189	1004	1549	101
22064 Roosevelt.....	599	107	259	249..	291	837	599	107	259
8579 Sandoval.....	126	211	583	..	517	759	126	211	583
8504 San Juan.....	493	203	229	141..	433	823	493	203	229
22930 San Miguel.....	1740	2479	207	27..	2919	2153	1740	2479	207
14770 Santa Fe.....	1012	1432	390	64..	1710	1418	1012	1432	390
3536 Sierra.....	352	176	86	11..	516	576	352	176	86
14761 Socorro.....	1078	960	269	20..	2085	1414	1078	960	269

Population	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Debs	Bureau	McDonald
12008 Taos.....	765	855	277	21..	1289	1013
10119 Torrance.....	396	520	232	172..	883	814
11404 Union.....	1119	815	449	228..	1288	1879
13320 Valencia.....	231	1263	111	30..	1775	303

Total	20437	17733	8347	2859..	28019	31036
Plurality	2704					3017
Per cent.	41.38	35.92	16.91	5.79..	46.05	51.01
Total vote	49376				60842	

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

B. C. Hernandez, Rep.....	23,812
H. B. Ferguson, Dem.....	19,805
F. C. Wilson, Prog.....	1,695
W. P. Metcalf, Soc.....	1,101

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J.B.

Republicans.....	16	29	45
Democrats.....	7	18	25
Progressives.....	1	1	2

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—William C. McDonald, Dem.	
Lieutenant-Governor—E. C. de Baca, Dem.	
Secretary of State—Antonio Lucero, Dem.	
Treasurer—Owen N. Marron, Dem.	
Attorney-General—Frank W. Clancy, Rep.	

NEW YORK (Population in 1915, 10,086,568).

COUNTIES.		U. S. SENATOR 1914										GOVERNOR 1914															
Population	(62)	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Pro.	S.L.	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Pro.	S.L.	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Pro.	S.L.	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Pro.	S.L.		
in 1910.		Gerard	Wadsworth	Colby	Russell	Baldwin	Archibald	Glynn	Whitman	Davenport	Schabel	Sulzer	Hunter	Glynn	Whitman	Davenport	Schabel	Sulzer	Hunter	Glynn	Whitman	Davenport	Schabel	Sulzer	Hunter		
17366 Albany.....		14340	28010	1009	445	369	35..	11540	25712	457	260	137	185	11540	25712	457	260	137	185	11540	25712	457	260	137	185		
41412 Allegany.....		1908	4557	703	146	684	9..	1082	4401	553	101	878	3	1082	4401	553	101	878	3	1082	4401	553	101	878	3		
Bronx (new).....		40083	21567	3347	6850	229	401..	26427	29865	1897	4910	548	279	26427	29865	1897	4910	548	279	26427	29865	1897	4910	548	279		
78809 Broome.....		5014	8531	466	319	1495	32..	3220	6858	277	163	1990	15	3220	6858	277	163	1990	15	3220	6858	277	163	1990	15		
65919 Cattaraugus.....		3054	6672	471	408	629	21..	2235	6401	454	288	986	11	2235	6401	454	288	986	11	2235	6401	454	288	986	11		
67106 Cayuga.....		3461	6518	455	270	423	10..	2530	6819	841	172	636	11	2530	6819	841	172	636	11	2530	6819	841	172	636	11		
105126 Chautauque.....		2971	10205	889	1018	987	53..	2907	10586	694	748	2062	35	2907	10586	694	748	2062	35	2907	10586	694	748	2062	35		
54962 Chemung.....		4561	5112	402	186	1406	23..	3232	4093	150	100	2154	21	3232	4093	150	100	2154	21	3232	4093	150	100	2154	21		
35575 Chenango.....		1932	4093	590	70	461	10..	822	3453	310	32	791	8	822	3453	310	32	791	8	822	3453	310	32	791	8		
48280 Clinton.....		2512	3813	150	27	216	5..	2337	3538	98	18	292	4	2337	3538	98	18	292	4	2337	3538	98	18	292	4		
43658 Columbia.....		3739	4783	321	34	144	7..	2449	4953	206	18	291	2	2449	4953	206	18	291	2	2449	4953	206	18	291	2		
23249 Cortland.....		1515	3558	205	54	241	4..	767	3738	151	34	269	2	767	3738	151	34	269	2	767	3738	151	34	269	2		
45575 Delaware.....		2529	4718	323	174	431	21..	1112	4558	271	85	970	9	1112	4558	271	85	970	9	1112	4558	271	85	970	9		
87661 Dutchess.....		5968	9623	363	222	307	20..	3782	9838	342	144	553	13	3782	9838	342	144	553	13	3782	9838	342	144	553	13		
52986 Erie.....		29699	47611	3577	2594	553	191..	23340	49662	3239	1940	2314	173	23340	49662	3239	1940	2314	173	23340	49662	3239	1940	2314	173		
35458 Essex.....		1324	3073	655	48	55	5..	1016	3127	551	34	176	2	1016	3127	551	34	176	2	1016	3127	551	34	176	2		
45717 Franklin.....		1932	4062	264	12	208	14..	1965	4119	218	17	207	7	1965	4119	218	17	207	7	1965	4119	218	17	207	7		
44534 Fulton.....		2029	4436	350	940	350	36..	1650	4231	803	743	67	27	1650	4231	803	743	67	27	1650	4231	803	743	67	27		
37615 Genesee.....		1555	4293	422	86	232	6..	1138	4383	361	34	332	6	1138	4383	361	34	332	6	1138	4383	361	34	332	6		
30214 Greene.....		2535	3237	121	82	241	11..	1244	3334	82	62	385	11	1244	3334	82	62	385	11	1244	3334	82	62	385	11		
4373 Hamilton.....		461	429	57	4	20	1..	440	417	44	3	87	1	440	417	44	3	87	1	440	417	44	3	87	1		
53536 Herkimer.....		4064	5847	1078	226	239	7..	3364	5715	947	210	863	5	3364	5715	947	210	863	5	3364	5715	947	210	863	5		
80297 Jefferson.....		3904	8306	587	291	582	13..	2642	8613	490	207	569	5	2642	8613	490	207	569	5	2642	8613	490	207	569	5		
1634351 Kings.....		108054	81436	7390	12390	929	583..	73566	95382	4760	8285	1924	426	73566	95382	4760	8285	1924	426	73566	95382	4760	8285	1924	426		
24849 Lewis.....		1626	2565	298	12	137	6..	1253	2559	295	7	178	14	1253	2559	295	7	178	14	1253	2559	295	7	178	14		
38037 Livingston.....		2022	4922	312	35	239	5..	1627	4335	308	18	403	5	1627	4335	308	18	403	5	1627	4335	308	18	403	5		
39299 Madison.....		2277	4520	446	214	330	15..	1568	4680	385	103	385	9	1568	4680	385	103	385	9	1568	4680	385	103	385	9		
283212 Monroe.....		12844	39619	8122	1711	883	44..	9791	33587	3072	1426	1496	48	9791	33587	3072	1426	1496	48	9791	33587	3072	1426	1496	48		
57567 Montgomery.....		3773	6168	515	354	189	26..	2702	6000	401	217	711	18	2702	6000	401	217	711	18	2702	6000	401	217	711	18		
83930 Nassau.....		6352	7524	974	121	122	28..	4726	5547	736	82	238	13	4726	5547	736	82	238	13	4726	5547	736	82	238	13		
276522 New York.....		123182	67842	9618	13560	576	668..	80069	85478	5604	8904	1333	406	80069	85478	5604	8904	1333	406	80069	85478	5604	8904	1333	406		
92036 Niagara.....		5130	10875	456	318	292	12..	3353	10926	450	235	550	12	3353	10926	450	235	550	12	3353	10926	450	235	550	12		
154157 Oneida.....		10370	14557	2179	489	642	48..	7312	14555	1998	376	1650	39	7312	14555	1998	376	1650	39	7312	14555	1998	376	1650	39		
200298 Onondaga.....		12568	21167	2245	1147	893	66..	17174	21427	1752	920	1650	51	17174	21427	1752	920	1650	51	17174	21427	1752	920	1650	51		
52298 Ontario.....		3024	5905	533	66	371	8..	2045	5972	472	42	386	2	2045	5972	472	42	386	2	2045	5972	472	42	386	2		
115751 Orange.....		5864	10527	1576	221	461	26..	5281	10334	1386	163	2245	35	5281	10334	1386	163	2245	35	5281	10334	1386	163	2245	35		
32000 Orleans.....		1473	3775	180	33	210	21..	1090	3835	145	20	278	4	1090	3835	145	20	278	4	1090	3835	145	20	278	4		
71654 Oswego.....		3888	7645	430	70	811	25..	2885	7556	326	32	807	7	2885	7556	326	32	807	7	2885	7556	326	32	807	7		
47216 Otsego.....		3232	5120	545	121	712	10..	1558	4387	353	46	1258	48	1558	4387	353	46	1258	48	1558	4387	353	46	1258	48		
14865 Putnam.....		986	1316	142	9	40	1..	606	1265	70	7	85	1	606	1265	70	7	85	1	606	1265	70	7	85	1		
28401 Queens.....		32267	15922	1558	2581	264	184..	21808	22043	983	1924	508	97	21808	22043	983	1924	508	97	21808	22043	983	1924	508	97		
122276 Rensselaer.....		11788	13800	1458	370	354	25..	10935	13729	1327	273	678	30	13729	1327	273	678	30	13729	1327	273	678	30	13729	1327	273	678
83903 Richmond.....		7940	4474	594	236	205	25..	5768	5477	255	161	173	21	5477	5477	255	161	173	21	5477	5477	255	161	173	21		
85045 Schoharie.....		6380	6340	336	224	163	43..	3790	844	75	67	23	16	3790	844	75	67	23	16	3790	844	75	67	23	16		
St. Lawrence.....		5223	8866	387	97	471	11..	304	9777	749	80	546	15	304	9777	749	80	546	15	304	9777	749	80	546	15		
61917 Saratoga.....		4234	7115	323	198	406	6..	3905	7191	196	127	346	11	3905	7191	196	127	346	11	3905	7191	196	127	346	11		
88235 Schoenectady.....		4337	7658	1062	397	867	68..	3547	7013	601	2389	432	52	3547	7013	601	2389	432	52	3547	7013	601	2389	432	52		
23855 Schoharie.....		2124	2362	145	26	389	7..	885	2240	75	15	800	3	885	2240	75	15	800	3	885	2240	75	15	800	3		
14004 Schuylcr.....		966	1702	79	21	285	4..	372	1340	40	7	629	1	372	1340	40	7	629	1	372	1340	40	7	629	1		
26372 Seneca.....		1715	3014	119	37	462	2..	1286	2946	96	22	583	2	1286	2946	96	22	583	2	1286	2946	96	22	583	2		
83362 Steuben.....		4751	7172	801	377	1985	15..	3208	5620	658	309	3895	9	3208	5620	658	309	3895	9	3208	5620	658	309	3895	9		
95138 Suffolk.....		6319	8541	641	181	308	30..	5658	9487	447	128	1749	15	5658	9487	447	128	1749	15	5658	9487	447	128	1749	15		
33809 Sullivan.....		3019	3531	124	136	116	10..	2016	3243	131	83	471	6	2016	3243	131	83	471	6	2016	3243	131	83	471	6		
25254 Toga.....		1367	2738	195	65	504	5..	855	2340	126	37	654	2	855	2340	126	37	654	2	855	2340	126	37	654	2		
Tompkins.....		1875	4060	367	136	64	4..	1319	3640	360	104	918	3	1319	3640	360	104	918	3	1319	3640	360	104	918	3		
91769 Ulster.....		5425	904	370																							

Population.	Gerard	Wadsworth	Colby	Russell	Baldwin	Archer	Glynn	Whitman	Davenport	Strabel	Sulzer	Hunter
31880 Wyoming.....	1378	3988	875	33	240	2.	1001	4080	270	22	44	2
18642 Yates.....	825	2229	161	36	199	2.	492	2179	141	19	47	2
Total.....	571419	689112	61977	55268	27813	3064	541269	686701	45586	37793	126270	2350
Plurality.....		67693						145432				
Per cent.....	42.06	47.05	4.51	4.06	2.04	23.	37.59	47.69	3.17	2.62	8.76	17
Total vote.....				1358242				1438909				

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 655,475 votes; Taft, Rep., 455,423; Debs, Soc., 63,381; Chafin, Pro., 19,427; Roosevelt, Prog., 390,021.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau and Queens (part). Lathrop Brown, Dem.....	3,115	
Frederick C. Hicks, Rep.....	1,657	
Regis H. Post, Prog.....	153	
2. County of Queens (part). Charles P. Caldwell, Dem.....	21,330	
Frank E. Hopkins, Rep.....	10,552	
John S. Moriarity, Rep.....	1,117	
Benjamin Katz, Soc.....	2,352	
Lawrence T. Gresser, Ind.....	3,672	
3. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). John V. Flynn, Dem.....	11,298	
George B. Serenbantz, Rep.....	8,368	
Otto Wicke, Pro.....	782	
Joseph E. Kleinn, Soc.....	1,559	
David Hunter, Ind. L.....	439	
4. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). Harry H. Dale, Dem.....	7,860	
John Keisel, Rep. and Ind. L.....	5,496	
Max Schaffer, Prog.....	1,404	
J. C. Lyces, Soc.....	1,870	
Francis Hutchinson, Pro.....	94	
5. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). James P. Maher, Dem.....	11,754	
Alfred T. Hobley, Rep.....	8,327	
John S. Gaynor, Prog. and Ind. Lab.....	2,512	
John T. Vaughn, Soc.....	1,058	
Preston E. Ferry, Pro.....	99	
6. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). Leroy A. Ross, Dem.....	16,130	
Frederick W. Rowe, Rep.....	22,262	
Joseph M. Bacon, Prog.....	1,771	
Charles H. Matchett, Soc.....	919	
John D. Snyder, Pro.....	219	
7. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). John J. Fitzgerald, Dem. and Ind. L.....	15,065	
C. G. F. Wilcox, Rep.....	6,659	
Oliver F. Allen, Prog.....	693	
Alexander Fraser, Soc.....	456	
Lewis C. Brown, Pro.....	89	
8. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). Daniel J. Griffin, Dem. and Ind. L.....	20,213	
Thomas A. Clark, Rep.....	9,935	
Fred H. Schomburg, Prog.....	1,347	
Andrew H. Wettergren, Soc.....	950	
Charles A. Wilson, Pro.....	142	
9. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). James H. O'Brien, Dem.....	15,224	
Oscar W. Swift, Rep. and Ind. L.....	18,547	
Thomas F. Larkin, Prog.....	1,748	
Anna C. Wright, Soc.....	2,371	
W. H. Hoople, Pro.....	212	
10. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn). Philip A. Riley, Dem.....	6,240	
Reuben L. Haskell, Rep.....	8,230	
Harry D. Smith, Soc.....	2,732	
Asa F. Smith, Pro.....	197	
Alexander S. Drescher, Anti-Bus.....	2,884	
11. County of Richmond (Staten island) and part of lower New York city. Daniel J. Riordan, Dem.....	13,200	
George S. Schofield, Rep.....	7,680	
William W. Mills, Prog.....	928	
Rudolph Rochow, Soc.....	360	
Hiram C. Horton, Pro.....	218	
12. Part of New York city (New York county). Henry M. Goldfogle, Dem.....	4,947	
Benjamin Brovsky, Rep. and Prog.....	1,133	
Meyer Loudon, Soc.....	5,969	
13. Part of New York city (New York county). George W. Loft, Dem.....	5,934	
James E. March, Rep. and Prog.....	3,081	
Bouck White, Soc.....	1,177	
14. Part of New York city (New York county). Michael F. Farley, Dem.....	7,310	
Florelo H. LaGuardia, Rep.....	5,331	
John B. Golden, Prog.....	1,456	
Henry L. Slobodin, Soc.....	1,534	
James F. Gillespie, Pro.....		32
15. Part of New York city (New York county). Michael F. Conry, Dem.....		13,846
Oscar W. Ehrhorn, Rep. and Prog.....		6,603
August Claessens, Soc.....		644
D. Leigh Colvin, Pro.....		90
16. Part of New York city (New York county). Peter J. Dooling, Dem.....		12,874
Harry B. Stowell, Rep.....		6,012
William J. Moran, Prog.....		1,156
Sol Fieldman, Soc.....		486
Matthew T. Lindsay, Pro.....		60
17. Part of New York city (New York county). John F. Carew, Dem.....		10,243
L. Bates, Jr., Rep. and Prog.....		7,851
Charles W. Wood, Soc.....		919
Howard G. Myers, Pro.....		64
18. Part of New York city (New York county). Thomas G. Patten, Dem. and Ind. L.....		12,434
George B. Francis, Rep. and Prog.....		8,804
Ernest Ramon, Soc.....		2,047
John A. Shedd, Pro.....		69
19. Part of New York city (New York county). Joseph L. Buttenweiser, Dem.....		10,150
Albert Othinger, Rep.....		9,588
S. ngerman, Soc.....		873
F. J. Perry, Pro.....		73
Walter M. Chandler, Prog. and Ind. L.....		10,682
20. Part of New York city (New York county). Jacob A. Cantor, Dem.....		4,343
Issac Siegel, Rep.....		4,923
Ludwig Schmidt, Soc.....		1,356
Volney B. Cashing, Pro.....		55
21. Part of New York city (New York county). Murray Hulbert, Dem. and Ind. L.....		11,675
Martin Ansonge, Rep.-Am.....		9,326
Garibaldi Lafolia, Soc.....		1,106
Albert T. Hull, Pro.....		100
22. Part of New York city (New York county). Henry F. Bruckner, Dem.....		17,886
Francis J. Kuerzl, Rep.....		8,900
Maxie McDonald, Soc.....		1,770
Valentine W. Dutt, Pro.....		123
23. Part of New York city (New York county). Joseph A. Goulden, Dem.....		18,822
Robert M. Niles, Rep. and Ind. L.....		12,060
Stephen B. Ayres, Prog.....		8,228
M. Rubanow, Soc.....		3,373
Richard G. Greene, Pro.....		154
24. Part of New York city (New York and Westchester counties). Woodson R. Oglesby, Dem.....		17,005
William Forster, Rep.....		16,554
Alfred E. Smith, Prog.....		3,143
Allen L. Benson, Soc.....		2,238
Benjamin L. Fairchild, Ind. L.....		497
25. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part). Benjamin I. Taylor, Dem.....		14,369
James W. Husted, Rep.....		17,883
William Mertz, Prog.....		1,504
Herman Kebbe, Soc.....		527
Schuyler C. Pew, Pro.....		335
26. Counties of Orange, Putnam and Dutchess. Alonso Abbott, Dem.....		14,412
Edmund Platt, Rep.....		21,634
Henry Scheffer, Soc.....		472
William E. Peabody, Pro.....		734
27. Counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia and Schoharie. George McLellan, Dem.....		18,074
Charles B. Ward, Rep.....		22,505
Dwight O. Whedon, Soc.....		424
James B. Palmer, Pro.....		1,432
28. County of Albany and part of city of Troy, in Rensselaer county. Rollin B. Sanford, Rep.....		27,153
Peter G. Ten Eyck, Dem.....		24,405
John E. Dugan, Soc.....		531
August A. Ackert, Pro.....		263
29. Counties of Rensselaer (part), Washington, Saratoga and Warren. James Farrell, Dem.....		15,171
James S. Parker, Rep.....		29,454

Benjamin F. Hall, Soc.....	680
Mason B. Cole, Pro.....	973
30. Counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton.....	9,950
William C. D. Willson, Dem.....	16,521
William B. Charles, Rep.....	5,105
Theron Akin, Prog.....	5,705
Philip H. Callery, Soc.....	4,704
William M. Brooks, Pro.....	675
31. Counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence.....	17,720
Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., Rep.....	7,850
Andrew B. Cooney, Dem.....	5,351
Howard D. Hadley, Prog.....	889
Henry A. McIlmyle, Pro.....	675
William H. Daniels, Ind.-Lab.....	675
32. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and Madison.....	11,544
John Fitzgibbon, Dem.....	24,684
Luther W. Mott, Rep.....	716
George B. Chase, Soc.....	1,889
Eugene C. Groat, Pro.....	15,035
33. Counties of Oneida and Herkimer.....	21,144
Charles A. Talcott, Dem.....	2,582
Homar P. Snyder, Rep.....	638
George H. Spitzl, Prog.....	791
Otto L. Endres, Soc.....	791
Charles H. Schofield, Pro.....	12,564
34. Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Broome and Chemung.....	22,786
George J. West, Dem.....	4,582
George W. Fairchild, Rep.....	621
Albert S. Barnes, Prog.....	15,131
S. Howard Ammerman, Soc.....	23,075
35. Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.....	3,217
John R. Clancy, Dem.....	1,169
Walter W. Magee, Rep.....	1,138
Hugh M. Tilroe, Prog.....	1,138
John W. Dennis, Soc.....	1,138
Claude A. Duvall, Pro.....	1,138
36. Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Yates and Ontario.....	10,970
Herman L. Kelly, Dem.....	22,523
Sereno E. Payne, Rep.....	466
Amasa J. Parker, Prog.....	1,995
Wallace E. Brown, Pro.....	1,995
37. Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.....	14,056
John Seeley, Dem.....	16,081
Harry H. Pratt, Rep.....	2,075
Jonas S. Vanduser, Prog.....	721
William A. Arland, Soc.....	8,438
Milo Shanks, Pro.....	8,438
38. Monroe county (part).....	8,832
George P. Decker, Dem.....	21,250
Thomas B. Dunn, Rep.....	5,324
Oscar M. Arnold, Soc.....	1,439
Charles R. Bach, Pro.....	1,439
39. Counties of Monroe (part), Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston.....	9,776
M. A. Bowen, Dem.....	23,694
Henry G. Danforth, Rep.....	2,027
Daniel M. Anthony, Prog.....	478
John E. O'Rourke, Soc.....	1,178
Albert J. Rumsey, Pro.....	1,178
40. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part).....	12,857
Robert H. Gittins, Dem.....	22,324
S. Wallace Dempsey, Rep.....	2,395
Frank C. Ferguson, Prog.....	846
Lloyd Moffett, Soc.....	375
William Van Blyghton, Pro.....	375
41. County of Erie (part).....	11,915
Charles B. Smith, Dem.....	11,324
Frank J. Eberle, Rep.....	6,488
Conrad J. Myer, Prog.....	1,419
William F. Barnard, Soc.....	246
Charles R. Mair, Pro.....	246
42. County of Erie (part).....	13,081
Daniel A. Driscoll, Dem.....	12,633
Willard H. Ticknor, Rep.....	1,265
John J. Smith, Prog.....	688
Adam Schenck, Soc.....	688
43. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.....	7,619
M. M. Wywell, Dem.....	20,726
Charles M. Hamilton, Rep.....	2,119
Walter N. Renwick, Prog.....	1,577
T. R. Shafer, Soc.....	2,159
Ernest H. Woodruff, Soc.....	2,159

LEGISLATURE (1915-1916).	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	17	51	68
Republicans	34	97	131
Progressives	1	1	1
Socialists	..	..	..

VOTE ON CONSTITUTION (Nov. 2, 1915).

No908,346 Yes398,723

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Charles S. Whitman, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Edward Schoeneck, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Francis M. Hugo, Rep.
 Comptroller—Eugene M. Travis, Rep.
 Attorney-General—E. Woodbury, Rep.
 Treasurer—James L. Wells, Rep.

NORTH CAROLINA (Population in 1915, 2,371,095).

COUNTIES.	U.S. SEN. 1914		PRES. 1914			
	Dem.	Rep.	Wilson	Taft	Boies	Pro.
Population (190)	Overman	Whitner	Wilson	Taft	Boies	Pro.
28712 Alamance	1942	1528..	2132	1501	1637	
11592 Alexander	930	1139..	852	623	497	
7745 Alleghany	715	503..	652	208	256	
25465 Anson	865	94..	1487	125	118	
19074 Ashe	1817	1753..	1643	478	1241	
30877 Beaufort	1149	534..	1605	295	548	
23039 Bertie	744	34..	1571	43	61	
18006 Bladen	957	614..	1140	33	511	
14432 Brunswick.....	757	826..	777	280	456	
49798 Buncombe	3751	2620..	2716	426	2285	
21408 Burke	1395	1247..	1365	48	1288	
26240 Cabarrus	1896	2039..	1738	389	1594	
20579 Caldwell	1612	1461..	1627	482	1167	
5640 Camden	140	11..	303	40	62	
13776 Carteret	1113	582..	1153	218	537	
14858 Caswell	635	115..	705	154	45	
21408 Catawba	2186	2380..	2110	203	1872	
22635 Chatham	1589	1172..	1652	70	1343	
14126 Cherokee	887	1129..	906	734	477	
11303 Chowan	329	2..	663	60	77	
3909 Clay	357	406..	372	17	387	
22494 Cleveland	1969	1554..	2351	81	943	
28020 Columbus	1592	1570..	1668	159	190	
25594 Craven	839	122..	1819	79	940	
35284 Cumberland	1298	891..	1678	235	870	
7693 Currituck	687	18..	622	6	8	
4841 Dare	344	288..	397	238	80	
29404 Davidson	2271	2343..	2454	1509	1143	
13394 Davie	779	1086..	823	810	345	
25442 Duplin	1493	1122..	1757	33	1096	
35276 Durham	1455	574..	2197	124	1204	
32010 Edgecombe	892	52..	1851	102	77	
47311 Forsyth	3327	2977..	3042	1689	1262	
24692 Franklin	953	128..	1856	71	346	
37063 Gaston	2070	1605..	2333	244	1279	
10455 Gates	593	156..	618	95	179	
4749 Graham	440	397..	416	261	223	
25102 Granville	1137	183..	1561	192	343	
13083 Greene	622	160..	894	124	152	
60497 Guilford	2555	1461..	3530	400	1979	
37646 Halifax	1055	26..	2390	42	135	
22474 Harnett	1351	1576..	1919	148	1035	
21020 Haywood	1393	1174..	2068	35	882	
16262 Henderson	1002	1523..	1092	801	380	
15426 Hertford	418	39..	742	61	105	
Hoke (new)	444	34..	626	63	40	
8840 Hyde	233	31..	636	76	300	
34315 Iredell	2814	1643..	2528	392	1047	
12998 Jackson	1159	1064..	1210	315	729	
41401 Johnston	2504	2242..	2757	1335	1083	
8721 Jones	353	79..	635	35	125	
11376 Lee	850	560..	862	451	60	
22769 Lenoir	919	320..	1568	122	347	
17132 Lincoln	1213	1134..	1280	49	1066	
12191 Macon	944	930..	1020	134	841	
20132 Madison	822	1441..	897	430	1320	
17797 Martin	779	125..	1251	229	34	
13538 McDowell	1124	1003..	1037	343	773	
67031 Mecklenburg	3322	1044..	3967	284	533	
17245 Mitchell	419	930..	385	203	716	
14967 Montgomery	1149	1027..	1019	144	846	
1209 Moore	1209	854..	1167	252	673	
37327 Nash	1010	208..	1562	172	576	
32037 New Hanover	808	50..	2021	140	107	
22323 Northampton	873	15..	1625	57	53	
14125 Onslow	719	390..	901	66	550	
15064 Orange	963	850..	997	172	821	
9966 Pamlico	414	146..	694	74	329	
16692 Pasquotank	450	100..	972	77	184	

Population.	Overman	Whit'ner	Wilson	Taft	Roosevel
15471 Pender	782	232..	967	19	268
11056 Perquimans	586	308..	647	228	44
17356 Person	871	653..	820	784	184
26340 Pitt	1880	242..	2303	347	433
27640 Polk	648	664..	675	153	501
9491 Randolph	2322	2183..	2665	370	1809
19673 Richmond	1202	132..	1319	82	174
51945 Robeson	1823	627..	2706	154	660
36442 Rockingham	1748	1306..	1939	694	678
37521 Rowan	2265	1689..	2748	280	1537
28385 Rutherford	1923	1724..	2180	82	1553
29932 Sampson	1026	2628..	1265	84	2520
15363 Scotland	394	32..	751	9	75
19909 Stanly	1691	1640..	1702	105	1543
20151 Stokes	1307	1613..	1144	1450	210
29705 Surry	1906	2678..	1919	2277	608
14043 Swain	701	1011..	766	220	853
7191 Transylvania	693	697..	631	107	537
5219 Tyrrell	356	372..	297	224	100
33277 Union	902	322..	1786	92	457
19425 Vance	1043	214..	1204	168	234
63229 Wake	3553	980..	3996	282	1517
20266 Warren	1161	58..	987	112	46
11062 Washington	602	451..	503	384	149
13556 Watauga	1083	1150..	933	420	819
35593 Wayne	1376	1226..	2293	95	1090
20282 Wilkes	1634	2811..	1636	331	2571
28269 Wilson	827	276..	1741	82	561
15425 Yadkin	639	1340..	713	791	599
12702 Yancy	1196	1006..	1112	60	1036

Total	121342	87101..	144507	29139	69667
Plurality	34241		75377		
Per cent	58.21	41.70..	59.24	11.94	28.35
Total vote	208443		244455		

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.			
John H. Small, Dem.....	8,940		
W. M. Bond, Dem.....	20		
2. Counties of Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren and Wilson.			
Claude Kitchin, Dem.....	6,944		
W. O. Dixon, Rep.....	879		
3. Counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson and Wayne.			
Geo. E. Hood, Dem.....	8,620		
B. H. Crumpler, Rep.....	6,305		
4. Counties of Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance and Wake.			
Edward W. Pou, Dem.....	11,141		
5. Counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry.			
Charles M. Stedman, Dem.....	18,592		
John T. Benbow, Rep.....	13,990		
6. Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover and Robeson.			
H. P. Godwin, Dem.....	8,392		
Robert W. Davie, Rep.....	4,521		
7. Counties of Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hope, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes and Yadkin.			
Robert N. Page, Dem.....	14,782		
T. E. McCrary, Rep.....	12,863		
8. Counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly and Watauga.			
Robert L. Doughton, Dem.....	14,976		
Frank A. Linney, Rep.....	13,160		
9. Counties of Avery, Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell and Yancey.			
E. Y. Webb, Dem.....	15,136		
Jacob F. Newell, Rep.....	12,777		
J. A. Smith, Prog.....	7,869		
10. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain and Transylvania.			
James J. Britt, Rep.....	15,347		
James M. Gudger, Jr., Dem.....	14,579		
LEGISLATURE.			
Senate.	House.		
Democrats	43	96	139
Republicans	7	24	31

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Locke Craig.
 Lieutenant-Governor—E. L. Daughtridge.
 Secretary—J. Bryan Grimes.
 Auditor—W. P. Wood.
 Treasurer—B. R. Lacy.
 Attorney-General—T. W. Bickett.
 Supt. of Public Instruction—J. Y. Joyner.

NORTH DAKOTA (Population in 1915, 713,083).

COUNTIES.	U. S. SENATOR 1914				PRES. 1912		
Population (50)	Rep.	Dem.	Soc. Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	
1910.	Grona	Pureell	Brown	Seagr	Taft	Wilson	Koose
5407 Adams...	500	213	66	21..	205	249	305
18066 Barnes...	1327	715	49	30..	570	940	655
12681 Benson...	1101	437	107	135..	515	594	716
10186 Billings...	690	210	162	17..	671	547	495
17295 Bot'ne'u	1288	792	266	145..	700	825	625
4668 Bowman...	492	251	164	21..	302	361	258
Burke...	596	264	287	56..	264	308	207
13037 Burleigh...	1296	664	66	18..	720	609	552
33936 Cass...	2330	1965	95	164..	1316	1814	1669
15659 Cavalier...	1263	908	74	39..	561	932	746
9839 Dickey...	945	683	79	29..	494	723	354
Divide...	688	317	120	51..	404	375	459
5302 Dunn...	484	291	35	19..	285	246	297
4800 Eddy...	430	328	32	63..	199	376	290
9796 Emmons...	743	507	21	4..	410	524	374
5313 Foster...	612	439	19	13..	285	403	232
G. Val'y	698	318	249	19..	....	....	....
27888 G. Forks	1972	1477	123	178..	955	1492	1327
6274 Griggs...	491	359	37	42..	144	434	314
6557 Het'ng'r	888	229	61	17..	442	381	285
5962 Kidder...	767	264	78	15..	322	218	210
10724 La'Moure	959	509	99	14..	436	588	419
6168 Logan...	573	251	33	2..	269	146	225
17627 M'H'ny	1457	824	221	160..	589	959	672
7251 M'Int'sh	436	490	8	4..	202	125	607
5720 M'K'n'e	850	247	262	30..	255	293	228
14578 McLean.	1118	543	305	64..	505	583	526
4665 Mercer...	557	225	44	6..	147	142	389
8491 M'nt'rail	1003	283	307	55..	407	307	347
25289 Morton.	2404	996	236	60..	1011	1017	1262
10140 Nelson...	902	485	80	160..	448	526	511
3577 Oliver...	285	117	89	7..	131	139	178
14749 Pembina	1500	984	11	9..	615	975	807
9740 Pierce...	669	601	149	64..	264	453	276
15199 Ramsey.	1056	823	84	156..	739	517	472
10345 Ransom.	1102	551	41	55..	495	490	540
Renville	613	409	139	55..	224	420	341
19659 Rich'nd	1444	1569	23	21..	1034	1380	742
9558 Rolette.	562	460	145	47..	339	396	322
9202 Sargent.	235	616	50	9..	605	641	277
12504 Stark...	955	644	39	15..	387	678	597
8103 Sheridan	583	148	33	27..	506	170	447
7616 Steele...	619	277	55	45..	237	253	444
18189 St't'm'n	1368	1028	72	43..	757	1100	705
8963 Towner.	683	543	67	48..	352	532	317
12545 Trall...	1151	337	49	117..	355	607	755
19491 Walsh...	1465	1168	96	48..	536	1266	868
42185 Ward...	1670	1086	559	144..	686	1071	1065
11814 Wells...	893	374	33	59..	356	494	611
20249 Willi'ns	1044	741	712	92..	549	696	402

Total.	45732	29640	6231	2707..	23090	29555	25726
P'l'r'lity	19092				3829		
P'r'c't. 55.81	33.95	7.14	3.10..	26.67	34.14	29.71	
T'l vote.	87310				86580		

For president in 1912 Debs, Soc., received 4,943 votes; Chafin, Pro., 1,243. For governor in 1914 L. B. Hanna, Rep., received 44,278 votes; F. O. Hellstrom, Dem., 34,746; J. A. Williams, Soc., 6,019, and H. H. Anker, Pro., 4,263.

Vote on woman suffrage, 1914; No, 49,348; yes, 40,209.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Cass, Cavalier, Grand Forks, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, Trall, Towner and Walsh.	
H. T. Helgesen, Rep.	16,565
F. Bartholomew, Dem.	12,217
Leon Durocher, Soc.	812
2. Counties of Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Burleigh, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Griggs, Kidder, La'Moure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, Pierce, Rolette, Sheridan, Stutsman and Wells.	
George M. Young, Rep.	13,630
J. J. Weeks, Dem.	7,073
N. H. Bjornstand, Soc.	1,553

3. Counties of Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Hettinger, Mercer, Morton, Mountrall, McKenzie, McLean, Oliver, Renville, Stark, Ward and Williams.	
P. D. Norton, Rep.....	15,547
Halvor Halvorsen, Dem.....	7,394
S. Griffiths, Soc.....	3,798

LEGISLATURE.	Senate House. J.B.
Republicans	45 105 150
Democrats	5 6 11
STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)	
Governor—L. B. Hanna.	
Secretary of State—Thomas Hall.	
Treasurer—John Steen.	

OHIO (Population in 1915, 5,038,627).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES.				U. S. SENATOR 1914										PRESIDENT 1912										GOVERNOR 1910									
	(88)	Dem.		Rep.		Soc.		Pro.		Dem.		Rep.		Soc.		Pro.		S. L.		Prog.		Dem.		Rep.		Soc.		Pro.		S. L.		Prog.		
		Hogan	Harding	Garage	Clark	Hitchens	Willson	Taft	Debs	Chas'n	F'r	Roosevelt	Harmon	Harding	Clifford	T'phon	Malley																	
24755 Adams.....	1888	2697	119	79.	2279	1863	113	54	7	563.	3243	3214	29	54	1																			
56589 Allen.....	5726	6455	527	577.	5686	2638	977	140	27	1657.	5637	3825	709	63	60																			
22975 Ashland.....	2877	2753	343	117.	3364	1017	274	64	16	2559.	3322	1938	191	47	9																			
58547 Ashtabula.....	3116	5941	1855	902.	5151	2214	1552	142	30	5159.	3187	4385	738	109	38																			
47738 Athens.....	3184	5630	584	623.	2335	3030	1056	106	27	2811.	3151	4054	646	104	50																			
31246 Auglaize.....	3055	2914	309	347.	3726	1401	490	56	8	1025.	3672	1802	430	34	17																			
76856 Belmont.....	5543	8533	542	1279.	5412	5257	2731	433	64	1584.	6552	5388	1459	219	—																			
24832 Brown.....	2808	2848	129	71.	3451	1650	125	39	2	569.	3615	2175	—	—	—																			
70271 Butler.....	7624	6133	489	2654.	7763	3431	3500	99	83	1787.	7549	3919	2523	68	132																			
15761 Carroll.....	1084	2207	254	64.	1293	1066	108	128	8	1039.	1521	1806	66	57	4																			
23531 Champag.	2573	3703	376	69.	2765	2392	172	62	6	1423.	2992	3199	79	45	6																			
66435 Clark.....	6175	8884	743	827.	5217	6036	1909	246	46	3239.	7661	5565	783	104	42																			
29551 Clermont.....	3109	3909	161	182.	3610	2543	269	51	9	1115.	4138	3043	141	42	5																			
29690 Clinton.....	1784	3497	341	102.	2010	2916	146	72	5	841.	2394	3349	53	39	5																			
76919 Columbiana.....	5333	6100	895	1064.	4816	4001	1916	915	32	3811.	5236	5215	1640	485	51																			
30121 Coshocton.....	2797	3681	379	536.	3465	1954	677	143	22	908.	3394	2222	464	35	7																			
34036 Crawford.....	4229	4131	636	290.	4733	1432	588	93	22	1176.	6450	2141	815	35	17																			
387425 Cuyahoga.....	51419	45991	9615	5854.	43610	14176	10096	373	545	3382.	45197	26242	5373	265	619																			
42933 Darke.....	4072	5220	421	161.	5027	3107	296	595	9	1175.	5511	4105	102	154	7																			
24498 Defiance.....	2649	2388	558	128.	2784	872	331	51	7	1459.	3288	1835	170	34	13																			
27132 Delaware.....	2725	3735	652	49.	2934	2584	123	157	8	1510.	3472	3177	131	141	3																			
38327 Erie.....	3847	4480	319	436.	3504	2695	961	54	30	1675.	5871	3239	188	28	13																			
39201 Fairfield.....	3834	4174	722	217.	5101	1672	181	138	6	1774.	5023	2806	297	85	12																			
21744 Fayette.....	1986	2669	267	77.	2251	2186	141	69	3	844.	2385	2049	31	42	5																			
231567 Franklin.....	22356	25418	4445	2697.	20637	12791	5005	394	87	1137.	18171	15590	1071	349	424																			
23914 Fulton.....	1440	3104	301	96.	1835	923	164	55	8	2304.	1972	2512	117	84	3																			
25745 Gallia.....	1455	2150	1276	103.	1735	1355	170	48	5	2027.	2206	2914	100	36	8																			
14670 Geauga.....	755	1391	713	57.	873	679	77	24	7	1618.	978	1467	80	24	4																			
29733 Greene.....	1921	4419	285	290.	2107	3242	533	151	17	993.	2588	3672	199	53	13																			
42716 Guernsey.....	2794	4910	538	950.	2726	3426	1342	180	45	1737.	3630	4022	840	77	17																			
407372 Hamilton.....	43529	60843	1927	4125.	42909	42119	7542	384	167	16828.	52531	43253	3910	197	141																			
37860 Hancock.....	3666	4838	619	305.	4309	2241	614	104	16	1757.	4534	3621	929	76	24																			
30407 Hardin.....	3349	4726	179	98.	3912	2775	313	93	25	1296.	4240	3879	201	49	9																			
19076 Harrison.....	1251	2654	301	79.	1714	1950	147	76	5	714.	1839	2164	62	32	2																			
25119 Henry.....	2500	2635	264	96.	2694	840	204	55	11	116.	3205	1460	129	42	11																			
28711 Highland.....	2740	4075	377	85.	3314	2757	185	80	7	116.	3574	3394	49	88	5																			
29650 Hocking.....	2077	2710	201	176.	2235	1354	368	46	14	915.	2562	2039	252	58	12																			
17909 Holmes.....	1984	1817	135	58.	2429	465	123	29	4	531.	2559	395	42	20	3																			
42406 Huron.....	3058	4947	158	178.	3317	1707	356	71	22	2810.	4330	3516	150	44	10																			
30791 Jackson.....	1877	3141	706	288.	2049	1860	612	53	29	1581.	2734	3202	220	42	8																			
65423 Jefferson.....	3808	6458	513	532.	3171	4777	1193	205	27	2042.	4068	4058	784	85	33																			
30181 Knox.....	3070	4191	384	129.	3632	2530	396	96	14	1236.	3957	3464	369	66	15																			
22927 Lake.....	1328	2319	806	165.	1429	1155	299	29	15	2115.	1397	1750	143	25	22																			
39488 Lawrence.....	2049	4068	227	205.	2042	2650	407	45	6	1937.	2668	3315	147	25	5																			
55590 Licking.....	5348	7112	831	450.	4438	3385	605	110	23	1203.	7163	4885	709	80	11																			
30084 Logan.....	2163	4289	697	76.	2727	1977	229	84	9	2278.	2916	3223	158	42	4																			
76037 Lorain.....	4438	5900	2770	540.	4591	2226	1556	67	25	5156.	5890	4560	1073	46	40																			
192728 Lucas.....	35317	15692	6447	3344.	13939	5022	5173	216	158	12442.	18178	1128	3676	127	253																			
11902 Madison.....	2214	2895	182	24.	2172	2271	66	45	1	681.	2355	2636	33	39	3																			
116151 Mahoning.....	8551	12185	771	969.	6838	5839	2422	312	57	5226.	7383	6351	884	210	33																			
33971 Marion.....	3458	5131	393	339.	4024	3215	639	98	15	934.	4440	3481	554	76	24																			
23598 Medina.....	1732	1980	1551	212.	2108	685	302	55	10	2514.	2102	2099	220	34	14																			
25996 Mercer.....	3335	2016	178	81.	3591	1324	126	67	5	570.	3487	1382	92	51	7																			
45444 Miami.....	3915	6275	447	428.	4310	3615	1010	111	23	2056.	4882	4713	604	51	17																			
42024 Monroe.....																																		

Population.	Hogan	Harding	Garford	Hitchens	Wilson	Taft	Debs	Chas. Reim	Reeves	Harmon	Hard	Clifford	Thompson	Malley
29019 Van Wert.....	3251	3628	259	157	3287	2490	209	60	10	1050	3762	3470	132	26
13066 Vinton.....	1017	1588	125	75	1223	952	203	15	8	581	1385	1507	73	20
24947 Warren.....	1973	3656	362	138	2101	2788	207	61	10	1100	2314	2880	72	34
45422 Washington.....	3854	4539	816	475	4637	3326	618	121	17	1222	5160	4037	378	77
38058 Wayne.....	3829	4872	461	179	4737	1674	350	187	14	2351	5022	3206	193	86
25198 Williams.....	2499	3486	416	141	2875	1145	219	81	15	2081	3352	3063	98	55
46330 Wood.....	3629	5639	1058	267	4356	2020	473	133	21	3021	5042	4530	304	91
20760 Wyandot.....	2515	2504	166	47	2848	1409	93	22	4	854	3154	1792	56	18
Total.....	423742	526115	67509	52803	424534	278168	90144	11511	2630	229807	477077	376700	60637	7129
Plurality.....	102373				146666					100377				2920
Percent.....	39.60	49.16	6.31	4.93	40.94	26.87	8.70	1.11	.25	22.19	51.61	40.75	6.55	57
Total vote.....	1070169					1037094							924463	

For president in 1908 Chafln, Pro., received 11,402 votes; Debs, Soc., 33,795; Watson, Soc., 162; Hilsen, Ind., 475; Gillhaus, Soc.-Lab., 720.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1914.

James M. Cox, Dem.....	493,804
Frank B. Williams, Rep.....	523,074
James R. Garfield, Prog.....	60,904
Scott Wilkin, Soc.....	51,441

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Part of Hamilton county.	
Stanley G. Bowdle, Dem.....	24,054
Nicholas Longworth, Rep.....	29,822
James H. Madden, Prog.....	926
R. S. Moore, Soc.....	1,579
2. Part of Hamilton county.	
Alfred G. Allen, Dem.....	27,811
Stanley Struble, Rep.....	26,656
Alfred Owen Crozier, Prog.....	515
Howard F. Wolf, Soc.....	2,278
3. Counties of Butler, Montgomery and Preble.	
Warren Gard, Dem.....	29,707
Frank L. Brown, Rep.....	23,535
George M. Leopold, Prog.....	2,674
Fred Guy Strickland, Soc.....	8,859
4. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, Miami and Shelby.	
N. W. Cunningham, Dem.....	24,114
J. E. Russell, Rep.....	25,096
C. C. Hobart, Prog.....	1,400
Samuel L. Newman, Soc.....	1,737
5. Counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams.	
T. T. Ansberry, Dem.....	19,281
Nelson E. Matthews, Rep.....	19,859
Curtis A. Baxter, Prog.....	2,404
6. Counties of Adams, Athens, Brown, Clermont, Highland, Pike and Scioto.	
W. A. Inman, Dem.....	17,766
Charles C. Kearns, Rep.....	19,456
W. D. Gilliland, Prog.....	86
Fred C. Lauderman, Soc.....	1,164
7. Counties of Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Logan, Madison, Union and Warren.	
Charles E. Buroker, Dem.....	22,544
Simeon D. Fess, Rep.....	37,847
Jesse Taylor, Prog.....	2,342
Joseph Dickson, Soc.....	1,639
8. Counties of Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Marion, Morrow and Wyandot.	
John A. Key, Dem.....	22,490
John H. Clark, Rep.....	20,453
F. B. McMillin, Prog.....	1,163
9. Counties of Lucas and Ottawa.	
I. R. Sherwood, Dem.....	29,399
William E. Cordill, Rep.....	16,152
Herbert C. Whitney, Prog.....	5,949
Edward Hoskins, Soc.....	3,200
10. Counties of Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs and Vinton.	
C. L. Martzloff, Dem.....	12,375
Robert M. Switzer, Rep.....	18,001
Edgar Ervin, Prog.....	2,981
11. Counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Pickaway and Ross.	
H. C. Claypool, Dem.....	17,593
E. D. Ricketts, Rep.....	17,708
R. D. Book, Prog.....	1,067
John M. Colborn, Soc.....	1,174
12. County of Franklin.	
Clement L. Brumbaugh, Dem.....	25,608
Ralph E. Westfall, Rep.....	22,499

Frank E. Hayden, Prog.....	3,278		
Fred C. Zimpher, Soc.....	3,178		
13. Counties of Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca and Wood.			
Arthur W. Overmeyer, Dem.....	22,085		
Charles S. Hatfield, Rep.....	22,011		
Clyde E. Ward, Prog.....	1,640		
George P. Maxwell, Soc.....	1,443		
14. Counties of Lorain, Medina, Portage and Summit.			
E. R. Bathrick, Dem.....	20,339		
S. H. Williams, Rep.....	21,717		
Henry M. Hagelbarger, Prog.....	5,602		
C. E. Shepler, Soc.....	4,079		
Willis E. Foltz, Pro.....	438		
15. Counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Washington.			
George White, Dem.....	21,046		
William C. Mooney, Rep.....	21,145		
Howard E. Buker, Prog.....	1,833		
D. Lewis Davis, Soc.....	2,145		
16. Counties of Holmes, Stark, Tuscarawas and Wayne.			
Ed S. Meyer, Dem.....	20,653		
Roscoe C. McCullogh, Rep.....	28,609		
Ennis S. Souers, Prog.....	1,348		
G. A. Kohr, Soc.....	3,934		
17. Counties of Ashland, Coshocton, Delaware, Knox, Licking and Richland.			
William A. Ashbrook, Dem.....	29,404		
Walter A. Irvin, Rep.....	21,375		
Louis Albert Banks, Prog.....	1,561		
18. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison and Jefferson.			
William B. Francis, Dem.....	22,476		
D. A. Hollingsworth, Rep.....	23,650		
W. K. Weaver, Prog.....	1,076		
Fred White, Soc.....	2,936		
V. A. Schrieber, Pro.....	1,341		
19. Counties of Ashtabula, Mahoning and Trumbull.			
William S. King, Dem.....	16,897		
J. G. Cooper, Rep.....	24,471		
W. S. Harris, Prog.....	2,363		
G. L. Arnes, Soc.....	2,971		
20. Part of Cuyahoga county.			
William Gordon, Dem.....	23,541		
James G. Mathews, Rep.....	14,215		
Frank G. Carpenter, Prog.....	2,127		
C. E. Ruthenberg, Soc.....	2,418		
21. Part of Cuyahoga county.			
Robert Crosser, Dem.....	18,962		
Harry L. Vail, Rep.....	9,039		
Harvey E. Miller, Prog.....	1,054		
Tom Clifford, Soc.....	1,979		
22. Part of Cuyahoga county and Geauga and Lake counties.			
Roy A. Tuttle, Dem.....	16,093		
Henry I. Emerson, Rep.....	16,166		
J. R. McQuigg, Prog.....	9,022		
Eber F. Heston, Soc.....	1,581		
LEGISLATURE.			
Senate.			
House.			
J. B.			
Republicans.....	20	73	93
Democrats.....	13	49	62
Progressives.....	1	1	1

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Frank B. Willis, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—John H. Arnold, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Charles Q. Hildebrand, Rep.
 Auditor of State—A. V. Donahay, Dem.
 Treasurer of State—Rudolph W. Archer, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Edward C. Turner, Rep.

OKLAHOMA (Population in 1915, 2,114,307).

COUNTIES. (77)	GOV. 1914			PRES. 1912		
	Dem. Williams	Rep. Field	Soc. Holt	Dem. Wilson	Rep. Taft	
10535 Adair	1182	1028	174	916	850	
18138 Alfalfa	954	1239	411	1179	1714	
13808 Atoka	1135	900	954	1100	669	
13631 Beaver	791	940	382	926	1070	
19699 Beckham	964	719	1125	1566	648	
17960 Blaine	921	1260	608	744	831	
29854 Bryan	2429	912	1412	2278	711	
35686 Caddo	1934	2447	1077	2514	2413	
23501 Canadian	1594	1749	385	2047	1794	
25368 Carter	1998	727	1136	1860	652	
16778 Cherokee	1424	1325	420	1094	962	
21862 Choctaw	1465	641	1067	1342	962	
45533 Cimarron	280	253	78	342	263	
13843 Cleveland	1228	1167	635	1471	938	
15817 Coal	1017	769	685	1109	571	
41489 Comanche	1397	1418	820	1931	1320	
Cotton	1036	855	454	1063	587	
17404 Craig	1456	1545	91	1772	1391	
26223 Creek	1608	2179	944	1681	1902	
23231 Custer	1173	1815	608	1774	1693	
11469 Delaware	1080	783	191	983	732	
14132 Dewey	729	915	769	1075	1086	
15375 Ellis	659	1012	611	918	1373	
33050 Garfield	1639	2989	484	2353	2900	
26545 Garvin	1886	848	1412	2114	740	
30309 Grady	1855	1073	1202	2577	1121	
18760 Grant	1214	1610	238	1559	1729	
16449 Greer	946	406	569	1334	351	
11328 Harmon	629	248	337	895	197	
8189 Harper	1218	893	923	938	679	
13875 Haskell	1396	1108	1088	1769	1228	
24040 Hughes	1123	597	852	1819	588	
17337 Jackson	1198	566	811	1118	361	
17430 Jefferson	1289	412	960	1289	506	
16734 Johnson	2275	1824	271	2380	2508	
26999 Kay	1268	1335	423	1285	1527	
18825 Kingfisher	1377	808	1243	1831	1167	
27526 Kiowa	824	495	348	722	482	
11321 Latimer	1753	1073	978	2019	1538	
29127 LeFlore	1969	2636	1202	2137	2469	
34779 Lincoln	1616	1908	384	1700	2546	
31740 Logan	1079	190	678	750	199	
10236 Love	666	490	611	689	1200	
15248 Major	1099	297	977	958	315	
11619 Marshall	1454	1081	226	1391	1077	
13596 Mayes	1023	412	610	1273	583	
15659 McClain	1692	442	1242	1059	704	
20681 McCurtain	1368	851	820	1325	970	
20961 McIntosh	977	340	537	987	321	
52743 Murray	3263	2128	502	3681	2385	
12743 Muskogee	1319	984	189	1138	1266	
14945 Noble	1214	1099	204	1012	1087	
14223 Nowata	1055	684	742	952	651	
19995 Okfuskee	5520	4453	1006	6963	5706	
85232 Oklahoma	1789	816	687	1243	1140	
21115 Okmulgee	2004	1286	566	1900	1713	
20101 Osage	1491	1314	175	1384	1315	
15713 Ottawa	1401	1232	437	1316	1332	
23735 Payne	1798	990	825	1534	1669	
47650 Pittsburg	2863	1289	1412	2767	1574	
24331 Pontotoc	1764	523	1247	1842	642	
43596 Pottawatomie	2759	1808	1170	3032	2107	
10118 Pushmataha	917	461	634	747	479	
12861 Roger Mills	636	657	727	902	716	
17732 Rogers	1525	1344	483	1637	1253	
19964 Seminole	1086	763	983	1172	715	
25006 Sequoyah	1517	1171	527	1416	1115	
22252 Stephens	1279	875	1028	1735	598	
14249 Texas	745	642	262	764	683	
16860 Tillman	1325	616	561	1801	638	
14956 Tulsa	2432	3217	703	2747	2029	
22056 Wagoner	254	714	448	858	555	
17434 Washington	1427	1922	308	1561	1477	
25034 Washita	1157	1161	875	1665	1100	
17507 Woods	1030	1531	398	1247	1679	
16592 Woodward	754	1050	517	1083	1403	
Total	108250	85614	52049	119156	90786	
Plurality	22636			28370		
Per cent.	43.34	34.27	20.84	46.84	35.08	
Total vote	249788			253801		

For governor in 1914 John P. Hickam, Prog., received 3,875 votes. T. P. Gore, Dem., was elected to the United States senate in 1914. For

president in 1912 Chafin, Pro., received 2,185 votes, and Debs, Soc., 41,674.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Nowata, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Tulsa, Washington.	James S. Davenport, Dem.	15,489
2. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Haskell, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, Wagoner.	W. W. Hastings, Dem.	12,722
3. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	C. D. Carter, Dem.	17,274
4. Counties of Coal, Craig, Hughes, Johnson, Lincoln, Okfuskee, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Rogers, Seminole.	C. H. Eiting, Rep.	6,479
5. Counties of Cleveland, Garvin, Logan, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Pawnee.	R. L. Norman, Soc.	10,583
6. Counties of Blaine, Bottan, Canadian, Comanche, Grady, Jefferson, Kingfisher, Stephens.	Dudley B. Buell, Prog.	191
7. Counties of Beckham, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita.	William H. Murray, Dem.	13,758
8. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Major, Noble, Texas, Woodward and Woods.	James Dennis Flynn, Rep.	9,415
9. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Haskell, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, Wagoner.	Marion Hughes, Soc.	9,198
10. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	E. N. Wright, Prog.	251
11. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Haskell, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, Wagoner.	Joe B. Thompson, Dem.	14,040
12. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	D. K. Pope, Rep.	9,235
13. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	W. L. Lurry, Soc.	5,301
14. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	Albert Rennie, Prog.	6,683
15. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	6. Counties of Blaine, Bottan, Canadian, Comanche, Grady, Jefferson, Kingfisher, Stephens.	14,578
16. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	Scott Ferris, Dem.	8,291
17. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	Alvin Campbell, Rep.	6,570
18. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	J. T. McCrumbie, Soc.	6,671
19. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	E. L. Persons, Prog.	650
20. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	7. Counties of Beckham, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita.	11,861
21. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	Jim McClintic, Dem.	6,199
22. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	Walter S. Mills, Rep.	9,121
23. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	H. H. Stallard, Soc.	337
24. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	Henry L. Vogle, Prog.	12,092
25. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	8. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Major, Noble, Texas, Woodward and Woods.	12,781
26. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	Henry S. Johnston, Dem.	1,592
27. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	Dick T. Morgan, Rep.	3,740
28. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	Charles R. Alexander, Prog.	5,740
29. Counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	G. M. Green, Soc.	5,740

LEGISLATURE. Senate House. J.B.

Republicans	2	13	15
Democrats	19	86	105
Socialists	1	5	6

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—R. L. Williams.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. E. Trapp.
Secretary of State—J. L. Lyon.
Attorney-General—S. P. Freeling.
Treasurer—W. L. Alexander.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—R. H. Wilson.
Examiner and Inspector—Fred Parkinson.
Commissioner Labor—W. G. Ashton.
Commissioner Charities—William D. Mathews.

OREGON (Population in 1915, 809,490).

COUNTIES.		U. S. SENATOR 1914				
Population (34)		Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Soc.	Pro.
		Chamberlain	Black	Black	Rankin	Stiles
18076	Baker	1463	2431	539	277	241
10663	Benton	2201	2483	362	124	236
29931	Clackamas ..	4070	5152	1247	582	435
16106	Clatsop	1903	1805	620	358	158
10580	Columbia	1430	1315	323	244	166
17959	Coos	2626	2445	511	985	363
9315	Crook	1412	2855	544	269	209
2044	Curry	311	489	70	106	23
19674	Douglas	2561	3543	637	620	292
3701	Gilliam	557	638	126	29	70
5807	Grant	733	974	287	139	70
4069	Harney	350	815	939	132	40
8016	Hood River..	871	1129	303	126	129

Population.	Booth	Chamberlain	Hanley	Ramp	Stine
25756 Jackson	2296	4956	799	413	280
9567 Josephine	919	1764	347	202	113
8554 Klamath	999	1575	416	167	159
4658 Lake	622	701	153	81	78
3733 Lane	5866	5609	950	634	392
5587 Lincoln	754	1018	139	224	102
22662 Linn	3698	4559	458	361	244
8601 Malheur	1356	1986	886	252	264
39780 Marion	5905	6493	1146	488	703
4357 Morrow	813	576	184	133	86
226261 Multnomah	25925	35567	10422	2089	1204
13469 Polk	2460	2680	351	216	276
4242 Sherman	585	503	132	26	63
6266 Tillamook	1148	1090	228	144	136
20309 Umatilla	3112	3892	448	280	520
16191 Union	1826	2589	616	270	322
8364 Wallowa	1097	1155	229	205	120
16336 Wasco	1732	2080	389	142	216
21522 Washington	3265	3393	909	261	443
2484 Wheeler	536	461	45	15	34
18255 Yamhill	2995	3027	485	172	462

Total	88297	111748	26220	10666	8649
Plurality	23451				
Per cent.	35.95	45.50	10.68	4.34	3.51
Total vote		245580			

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 34,673 votes; Wilson, Dem., 47,064; Chafin, Pro., 4,360; Debs, Soc., 13,213, and Roosevelt, Prog., 37,600.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. The counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill.	
W. C. Hawley, Rep.	51,295
Frederick Hollister, Dem.	32,639
Curtis P. Coe, Pro.	16,465
F. W. Mears, Prog.	2,751
W. S. Richards, Soc.	7,415
2. The counties of Baker, Crook, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco and Wheeler.	
N. J. Sinnott, Rep. Prog.	24,176
George L. Cleaver, Pro.	15,685
Sam Evans, Dem.	11,013
3. The county of Multnomah.	
C. N. McArthur, Rep.	26,639
A. F. Flegel, Dem.	23,697
A. W. Lafferty, Rep. Prog.	16,649
A. I. Moulton, Prog. Rep.	5,270
Albert Streiff, Soc.	2,181

LEGISLATURE. Senate House, J. B.

Democrats	2	4	6
Republicans	27	56	83
Progressive	1	1	1

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James Withycombe, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Ben W. Olcott, Rep.
 Treasurer—T. B. Kay, Rep.
 Attorney-General—George M. Brown, Rep.
 Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. A. Churchill, Rep.

PENNSYLVANIA (Population in 1915, 8,383,992).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (67)	U. S. SENATOR 1914	Dem.	Wash.	B. M.	Rep.	P. Lib.
		Palmer	Pinchot	Pinchot	Penrose	Penrose	
34319 Adams	2861	901	219	2131	12		
1018463 Allegheny	20274	24018	6732	49969	6337		
67880 Armstrong	1940	2290	562	3078	34		
78355 Beaver	1931	3192	410	4436	30		
38879 Bedford	2084	1433	285	2320	10		
153223 Berks	10401	5166		7449			
108555 Blair	2689	3952	1385	6005	155		
54526 Bradford	1908	2948	368	3049	21		
76530 Bucks	5510	1952	334	7168	27		
72689 Butler	2886	1647	567	2889	167		
166131 Cambria	4115	6250	1287	6827	817		
7644 Cameron	163	289	82	604	5		
52846 Carbon	2434	1783	392	2425	508		
43424 Center	2686	1116	323	3177	14		
109213 Chester	4342	3861	580	7303	26		
36638 Clarion	2257	626	527	1581	37		
93768 Clearfield	3084	2669	1240	3448	156		
31545 Clinton	1300	1123	382	1726	529		
48167 Columbia	3491	1487	455	1663	75		
61565 Crawford	3667	1223	692	3567	151		

Population.	Palmer	Pinchot	Pinchot	Penrose	Penrose
54479 Cumberland	4446	1440	373	4577	22
136152 Dauphin	6031	5225	784	12085	60
117906 Delaware	3607	3280	468	12402	26
35871 Elk	527	1042	211	1467	1721
115517 Erie	4791	2056	438	6377	283
167449 Fayette	5844	1787	967	9173	45
9435 Forest	314	208	198	364	9
58775 Franklin	3759	1868	260	3508	26
9703 Fulton	999	127	91	560	1
28882 Greene	2985	328	189	1355	8
38304 Huntingdon	1112	1594	555	2143	54
66210 Indiana	1079	2100	358	2726	32
63090 Jefferson	1914	2017	320	2443	39
15013 Juniata	962	513	159	828	8
259570 Lancaster	9792	5213	1295	12053	169
167029 Lancaster	5625	4511	1993	15766	29
70932 Lawrence	1326	1969	532	2995	38
59565 Lebanon	2051	2371	315	3946	38
115832 Lehigh	7504	2369	470	6922	300
12149 Luzerne	4598	2517	16613	810	
30813 Lycoming	5824	2566	709	3210	257
47868 McKean	1516	1962	355	1757	21
77699 Mercer	3306	1968	700	3469	21
115832 Midflint	1106	758	283	1327	26
22941 Monroe	2562	204	158	795	75
169590 Montgomery	8798	4263	511	14445	69
14868 Montour	699	499	124	1019	20
127667 Northampton	6471	2164	412	6378	1069
111420 N'umberland	4554	3433	1301	6321	78
24136 Perry	1656	952		1879	
1549008 Philadelphia	34338	39984	4515	164519	676
8033 Pike	560	240	285	265	23
29729 Potter	876	1104	272	1136	12
207894 Schuylkill	7620	5219	2312	13798	518
16800 Snyder	662	787	175	1005	16
67717 Somerset	1364	2441	625	2860	42
11293 Sullivan	740	239	301	685	9
37746 Susquehanna	2056	1174	283	2257	18
42829 Tioga	1139	1967	605	2332	21
16249 Union	735	719	253	1170	7
56359 Venango	1644	1015	622	1994	70
39573 Warren	1203	1714	241	1801	11
143680 Washington	4191	3825	565	7142	21
29236 Wayne	1120	1356	390	1381	39
231304 Westmoreland	5269	6093	1807	6761	4384
15509 Wyoming	1038	600	102	1054	8
136405 York	10729	2547	793	9428	154

Total	266415	220300	48875	499336	20485
Plurality				250646	
Per cent.	23.96	19.80	4.39	44.90	1.84
Total vote				1111788	

NOTE—Total vote for Pinchot of 220,300 includes 17,755 progressive votes.

For U. S. senator in 1914 F. W. Whiteside, Soc., received 37,967 votes; M. F. Larkin, Pro., 17,682; A. S. Landis, Industrialist, 694.

For governor in 1914 Martin G. Brumbaugh, Rep., received 590,701 votes; Vance C. McCormick, Dem., 452,882; Joseph B. Allen, Soc., 40,115, and M. H. Stevenson, Pro., 17,467.

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 273,305 votes; Wilson, Dem., 395,619, and Roosevelt, Prog., Bull Moose and Washington, 447,426.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

At Large—Robert S. Bright, Dem.	231,154
Martin J. Caton, Dem.	265,483
Arthur B. Clark, Dem.	272,829
Charles N. Crosby, Dem.	263,280
L. N. Mitchell, Prog.	193,106
Arthur R. Rupley, Prog.	185,553
Anderson H. Walters, Prog.	184,528
Harry Watson, Prog.	180,834
Thomas S. Crago, Rep.	514,270
Mahlon M. Garland, Rep.	507,626
Daniel F. Lafean, Rep.	501,798
John R. K. Scott, Rep.	513,626
Socialists (highest)	43,932
Prohibitionists (highest)	27,361
1. Philadelphia county (part).	
William S. Vare, Rep.	31,800
L. E. McCrossin, Dem.	4,220
John Burt, Prog.	4,491
2. Philadelphia county (part).	
George S. Graham, Rep.	24,371
Patrick D. Conway, Dem.	6,582
3. Philadelphia county (part).	
J. Hampton Moore, Rep.	24,468
John H. Fow, Dem.	3,303
A. L. Weinstock, Prog.	2,642

4. Philadelphia county (part). George W. Edmonds, Rep.....28,355 Patrick H. Lynch, Dem.....4,853	22. Butler and Westmoreland counties. Abraham L. Keister, Rep.....15,196 James B. Hammond, Dem.....14,802 A. P. Hutchinson, Pro.....1,961 Joseph B. Slack, Soc.....2,867
5. Philadelphia county (part). Peter E. Costello, Rep.....26,352 Michael Donohoe, Dem.....15,113 John N. Landberg, Soc.....1,456	23. Fayette, Greene and Somerset counties. Wooda N. Carr, Dem.....11,801 Robert F. Hopwood, Rep.....14,308 Charles F. Hood, Wash.....3,565
6. Philadelphia county (part). George P. Darrow, Rep.....33,068 J. Washington Logue, Dem.....14,656 Frederick S. Drake, Wash.....13,884	24. Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties. William M. Brown, Rep.....14,694 Samuel A. Barnum, Dem.....7,051 J. T. Pender, Pro.....958 Henry W. Temple, Wash.....10,771
7. Chester and Delaware counties. Thomas S. Butler, Rep.....23,239 Norris B. Slack, Dem.....8,340 A. H. Tomlinson, Wash.....4,096 Walter N. Lodge, Soc.....394	25. Crawford and Erie counties. Milton W. Shreve, Rep.....9,222 M. Liebel, Jr., Dem.....10,025 Frank C. Lockwood, Wash.....6,441 F. J. Weaver, Soc.....1,735
8. Bucks and Montgomery counties. Henry W. Watson, Rep.....22,691 Harry E. Grim, Dem.....15,708 Jacob D. Metz, Soc.....971 Harold G. Knight, Wash.....4,941	26. Carbon, Monroe, Northampton and Pike counties. Henry J. Steele, Dem.....15,110 Edward Hart, Wash.....4,671 P. V. Cargill, Soc.....668
9. Lancaster county. William W. Griest, Rep.....17,410 John N. Hetrick, Dem.....6,353 John N. Hetrick, Bull Moose.....9,947	27. Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson counties. S. Taylor North, Rep.....10,560 R. M. Matson, Dem.....8,822 Charles P. Wolfe, Wash.....6,744 Samuel Dible, Pro.....1,693
10. Lackawanna county. John R. Farr, Rep.....16,474 John J. Loftus, Dem.....12,044 O. E. Peasnell, Pro.....1,134	28. Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties. S. H. Miller, Rep.....9,379 William McIntyre, Dem.....8,043 W. P. F. Ferguson, Pro.....4,420 William McKay, Soc.....1,806 Willis J. Hulings, Wash.....6,825
11. Luzerne county. Lewis P. Kniffen, Rep.....15,011 John J. Casey, Rep.....22,762 Lorenzo B. Avery, Soc.....622 Frank Argust, Pro.....438	29. Allegheny county (part). Stephen G. Porter, Rep.....20,543 John M. Henry, Dem.....3,972 Henry Peter, Soc.....1,379
12. Schuylkill county. Robert D. Heaton, Rep.....17,213 Robert E. Lee, Dem.....12,416 W. W. Thorn, Wash.....1,619	30. Allegheny county (part). M. Clyde Kelly, Dem.....15,268 W. H. Coleman, Rep.....16,620 Andrew Hunter, Soc.....2,232
13. Berks and Lehigh counties. Arthur G. Dewalt, Dem.....19,887 John K. Stauffer, Rep.....14,850 John L. Stewart, Wash.....4,516	31. Allegheny county (part). John M. Morin, Rep.....17,659 William A. Prosser, Soc.....4,333
14. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties. Louis T. McFadden, Rep.....9,153 Fred W. Dean, Dem.....6,219 Dana R. Stephens, Wash.....6,196 George Schrimp, Jr., Soc.....243	32. Allegheny county (part). Andrew J. Barchfield, Rep.....21,089 Guy E. Campbell, Dem.....6,626 John W. Slayton, Soc.....2,464 William McClintock Shrodes, Wash.....7,938
15. Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties. Edgar R. Kiess, Rep.....11,625 John J. Reardon, Dem.....8,118 M. T. Stokes, Wash.....6,447 Peter S. Homler, Soc.....1,472	LEGISLATURE. The legislature is republican.
16. Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan counties. Charles H. Robbins, Rep.....9,129 John V. Leshner, Dem.....12,982 Edward G. Renn, Soc.....1,403 George W. Dornbach, Soc.....2,737	STATE OFFICERS. Governor—Martin G. Brumbaugh, Rep. Lieutenant-Governor—Frank B. McClain, Rep. Secretary—Robert McAfee, Rep. Treasurer—Robert K. Young, Rep. Secretary Internal Affairs—Henry Houck, Rep.
17. Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder and Union counties. Benjamin K. Focht, Rep.....14,176 Frank L. Dersheim, Dem.....13,092 Charles L. Johnson, Soc.....5,894 William G. Bowers, Soc.....1,051	RHODE ISLAND (Population in 1915, 602,765).
18. Cumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties. Aaron S. Kreider, Rep.....23,789 David L. Kaufman, Dem.....13,159 L. M. Ibach, Soc.....1,384 John H. Kreider, Wash.....6,378	COUNTIES. GOVERNOR 1914
19. Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties. Lynn A. Brua, Wash.....10,246 Warren Worth Bailey, Dem.....14,993 Jesse L. Hartman, Rep.....14,503 P. M. Swanger, Soc.....1,730	Population (5) Rep. Dem. Prog. Soc. Pro.S.L. in 1914 Beckman Quinn Pearson Thayer Merry Under
20. Adams and York counties. C. W. Beales, Rep.....14,225 Andrew R. Brodbeck, Dem.....13,483 H. W. Logeman, Soc.....775 Robert C. Blair, Wash.....2,419	17602 Bristol 1537 953 32 20 26 4 36378 Kent 3710 2223 94 37 46 12 39395 Newport 4257 2236 97 42 63 12 424417 Providence ..29675 25079 976 1569 419 238 24942 Washington.. 2817 1691 57 23 68 10
21. Cameron, Center, Clearfield and McKean counties. Charles H. Rowland, Rep.....10,403 William E. Tobias, Dem.....9,339 Guy B. Mayo, Wash.....4,574	Total .....41996 32182 1256 1691 622 276 Plurality 9814 Per cent.....53.83 41.24 1.61 2.17 .80 .35 Total vote..... 78023

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 27,703 votes; Wilson, Dem., 30,412; Chafin, Pro., 616; Debs, Soc., 2,049; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 236, and Roosevelt, Prog., 16,878 votes.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- Counties of Newport, Bristol and Providence (part).
George F. O'Shaughnessy, Dem.....12,983
Rossell B. Burchard, Rep.....12,080
B. F. Lindemuth, Prog.....401
- Counties of Kent, Washington and Providence (part).
Peter Goelet Gerry, Dem.....12,097

Walter R. Stiness, Rep.....	15,072
Claude C. Ball, Prog.....	604
Paul F. Schmidt, Soc.....	639
3. County of Providence (part).	
Ambrose Kennedy, Rep.....	13,849
Thomas P. Haven, Dem.....	10,110
E. F. Tuttle, Prog.....	316
S. H. Farrell, Soc.....	584
LEGISLATURE.	
Republicans.....	36 70 106
Democrats.....	3 30 33

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—R. Livingston Beekman.
 Secretary of State—J. Fred Parker.
 Treasurer—Walter A. Read.

SOUTH CAROLINA (Population in 1915, 1,607,745).

Population in 1910.	PRESIDENT 1912				GOV. 1910			
	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Soc.	Dem.	Soc.	Dem.	Soc.
Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Debs	Blaess	Thompson			
34804 Abbeville ..	1095	4	9	—	394	—	—	—
41849 Aiken	1452	4	2	—	1028	—	—	—
69568 Anderson ..	2158	66	25	16.	802	—	—	—
18544 Bamberg	616	1	3	—	390	—	—	—
34209 Barnwell	1139	5	15	—	673	—	—	—
30355 Beaufort	464	62	50	—	249	—	—	—
23497 Berkeley	323	13	5	—	253	—	—	—
16634 Calhoun	16634	16	15	—	302	—	—	—
85894 Charleston ..	1760	100	34	54.	1474	26	—	—
26179 Cherokee	1259	7	16	—	630	—	—	—
29425 Chester	1286	20	—	—	474	—	—	—
26301 Chesterfield ..	1170	4	—	1.	712	—	—	—
32188 Clarendon	932	32	—	—	556	—	—	—
35390 Colleton	797	12	14	—	440	—	—	—
36027 Darlington ..	883	2	—	—	349	—	—	—
22615 Dillon	680	11	2	—	314	—	—	—
17391 Dorchester ..	576	13	18	—	336	—	—	—
28281 Edgefield	779	18	3	—	621	—	—	—
29442 Fairfield	622	8	3	2.	352	—	—	—
35671 Florence	1496	65	6	—	508	—	—	—
22270 Georgetown ..	405	37	10	—	452	—	—	—
68377 Greenville	3140	—	—	—	2909	18	—	—
34225 Greenwood ..	1307	11	17	3.	562	1	—	—
25126 Hampton	631	—	—	—	687	—	—	—
26995 Horry	863	7	3	—	1334	—	—	—
Jasper	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27094 Kershaw	708	25	7	—	305	—	—	—
26650 Lancaster	1140	5	6	—	733	—	—	—
41550 Laurens	1566	17	6	1.	1600	—	—	—
25318 Lee	571	6	3	—	322	—	—	—
32040 Lexington	1201	30	3	31.	1148	13	—	—
20596 Marion	710	11	3	—	449	—	—	—
31189 Marlboro	719	—	—	—	217	—	—	—
34556 Newberry	1206	12	6	6.	627	—	—	—
27337 Oconee	760	69	58	2.	325	—	—	—
55393 Orangeburg ..	1550	95	40	—	1539	4	—	—
25422 Pickens	815	18	15	—	502	—	—	—
55143 Richland	1557	161	23	25.	526	8	—	—
20943 Saluda	850	3	—	14.	716	—	—	—
83465 Spartanburg ..	3616	185	37	6.	2234	—	—	—
38472 Sumter	810	52	31	—	609	—	—	—
29911 Union	1609	56	20	—	913	—	—	—
37626 Williamsburg ..	729	18	6	—	500	—	—	—
47718 York	1641	12	12	1.	543	—	—	—

Total 48357 1293 536 164. 30739 70
 Plurality 470064 30669
 Per cent. 96.04 2.57 1.06 .33. 99.77 .23
 Total vote..... 59550 30809

For United States senator in 1914, E. D. Smith, Dem., received 32,950 votes and James H. Roberts, Soc., 89.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton and Dorchester counties.	
R. S. Whaley, Dem.....	13,018
A. P. Fricke, Rep.....	30
William Eberhard, Rep.....	15
2. Aiken, Bamberg, Beaufort, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper and Saluda counties.	
James P. Byrnes, Dem.....	4,688
3. Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Newberry, Oconee and Pickens counties.	
Wyatt Aiken, Dem.....	4,521
4. Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union counties.	
Joseph T. Johnson, Dem.....	6,175

5. Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York counties.	
D. E. Finley, Dem.....	5,180
6. Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlboro and Williamsburg counties.	
J. W. Ragsdale, Dem.....	4,263
7. Calhoun, Lee, Lexington, Richland and Sumter counties.	
A. F. Lever, Dem.....	5,232

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is democratic.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—R. I. Manning.
 Secretary of State—R. M. McCown.
 State Treasurer—S. T. Carter.

SOUTH DAKOTA (Population in 1915, 680,046).

Population in 1910.	U. S. SENATOR 1914			
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Soc. Ind.
Burke	E. S.	Butter	field	Johnson Loucks
6143 Aurora	523	843	38	27 13
15776 Beadle	1034	1210	57	116 237
Bennett	55	158	4	7 24
11061 Bon Homme	811	1363	38	39 13
14178 Brookings	781	916	104	33 37
25867 Brown	2012	1886	141	195 65
6451 Brule	507	800	12	45 45
15859 Buffalo	66	121	4	25 1
4993 Butte	463	622	13	128 26
5244 Campbell	364	114	12	10 8
14899 Charles Mix	1137	1799	31	38 32
10901 Clark	766	491	81	54 45
8711 Clay	664	1109	27	18 19
14092 Codington	1050	971	50	31 156
2929 Corson	342	327	5	25 8
4458 Custer	339	387	4	35 8
1625 Davison	1126	1174	80	105 61
14372 Day	1002	566	114	78 23
17778 Deuel	562	360	42	7 51
1145 Dewey	299	291	7	11 1
6400 Douglas	586	679	10	7 25
7654 Edmunds	676	559	44	35 15
7763 Fall River	578	814	14	35 5
6716 Faulk	611	471	34	9 13
10803 Grant	720	598	46	23 42
13061 Gregory	1054	1204	21	40 4
17475 Hamlin	871	643	61	32 68
7870 Hand	507	802	63	41 15
6237 Hanson	588	695	21	8 13
4228 Harding	352	447	25	96 5
6271 Hughes	633	381	10	18 16
12319 Hutchinson	943	575	37	11 43
3307 Hyde	325	249	17	49 —
5120 Jerauld	424	500	59	7 11
12560 Kingsbury	889	785	74	76 53
10711 Lake	930	703	36	61 42
19694 Lawrence	2329	1471	31	95 39
12712 Lincoln	802	863	52	32 54
10848 Lyman	599	686	19	69 21
8021 Marshall	607	595	47	23 27
9589 McCook	764	962	52	43 16
6791 McPherson	720	198	11	6 7
12640 Meade	604	1015	78	31 33
Mellette	276	381	1	8 —
7661 Miner	613	702	39	31 63
29631 Minnehaha	2297	2693	129	148 272
8695 Moody	561	709	50	98 60
12453 Pennington	580	1204	15	61 20
11348 Perkins	547	783	34	74 126
4466 Potter	477	284	13	8 4
14897 Roberts	1055	590	57	129 48
6607 Roberson	572	690	54	21 39
292 Schnasse	—	—	—	—
15981 Spink	974	1132	104	65 56
14975 Stanley	802	940	37	60 22
252 Sterling	—	—	—	—
2462 Sully	263	210	9	38 12
8323 Tripp	808	1188	9	38 12
13840 Turner	887	1213	53	14 22
10676 Union	667	1127	26	19 14
6488 Walkworth	577	424	9	34 9
13135 Yankton	730	1830	32	31 29
Ziebach	125	226	4	9 1

Total 44244 48023 2406 2674 2104
 Plurality 3782
 Per cent. 44.36 48.26 2.41 2.72 2.25
 Total vote..... 99499

For president in 1912 Roosevelt, Prog., received 58,811 votes; Wilson, Dem., 48,942; Chafin, Pro., 9,10, and Debs, Soc., 4,662. There was no regular republican or Taft ticket in the field in election of 1912.

For governor in 1914 Byrne, Rep., received 48,173 votes; McCarter, Dem., 34,953; Thompson, Pro., 2,188; Knapp, Soc., 2,634; Richards, Ind., 9,828.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Aurora, Bon Homme, Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Clay, Davison, Douglas, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Lake, Lincoln, Miner, Moody, Minnehaha, McCook, Sanborn, Turner, Union and Yankton.	
Charles H. Dillon, Rep.....	22,058
Theodore Bailey, Dem.....	13,678
K. O. Stakke, Pro.....	855
D. C. Bond, Soc.....	794
A. L. Van Osdel, Ind.....	745
2. Counties of Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamilton, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Kingsbury, Marshall, McPherson, Potter, Spink, Sully and Walworth.	
Royal C. Johnson, Rep.....	20,054
John M. King, Dem.....	11,710
V. B. Jump, Pro.....	995
E. F. Atwood, Soc.....	1,033
H. P. Packard, Ind.....	756
3. Counties of Bennett, Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Gregory, Harding, Lawrence, Lyman, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Shannon, Stanley, Todd, Tripp, Washabaw, Washington and Ziebach.	
W. G. Rice, Rep.....	10,732
Harry L. Gandy, Dem.....	12,364
Fred L. Fairchild, Soc.....	861

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J. B.

Republicans	35	86	121
Democrats	10	18	28

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—Frank M. Byrne.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Peter Norbeck.
 Secretary of State—Frank M. Rood.
 Treasurer—A. W. Ewart.
 Superintendent of Instruction—Charles H. Lugg.
 Attorney-General—C. C. Caldwell.
 State Auditor—J. E. Handlin.

TENNESSEE (Population in 1915, 2,271,379).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES.		PRESIDENT 1912				
	(96)	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Pro. Soc.		
17717 Anderson	597	539	1148	1	55		
22667 Bedford	2305	1474	96	1	6		
12452 Benton	1095	652	289	—	30		
6329 Bledsoe	464	379	401	—	10		
20809 Blount	836	870	1410	39	—		
16336 Bradley	645	485	548	7	10		
27387 Campbell	654	302	1193	20	52		
10825 Cannon	1184	631	48	—	7		
23971 Carroll	1653	1302	967	1	69		
19838 Carter	478	1243	1926	3	—		
10540 Cheatham	1096	317	123	—	23		
9090 Chester	636	312	388	1	38		
23504 Claiborne	903	589	1098	3	19		
9009 Clay	718	440	83	—	12		
19399 Cocke	597	757	549	14	10		
15625 Coffee	1705	521	63	1	28		
16076 Crockett	1297	852	509	—	27		
5327 Cumberland	489	372	434	2	11		
149478 Davidson	9517	1428	1330	60	206		
10093 Decatur	758	405	491	—	15		
15434 DeKalb	1394	1219	265	1	2		
19955 Dickson	1639	448	293	20	55		
27721 Dyer	1469	318	348	11	82		
30257 Fayette	830	59	93	2	—		
7446 Pentress	399	444	817	—	21		
20491 Franklin	2172	370	164	—	32		
41630 Gibson	2671	1002	518	12	35		
32629 Giles	3081	1596	419	5	2		
13383 Grainger	841	741	900	—	—		
31083 Greene	2076	1650	1242	5	5		
8322 Grundy	529	122	87	—	121		
13650 Hamblen	722	427	325	9	18		
89267 Hamilton	4394	1493	2454	77	281		

Population.	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Chafin	Debs
10778 Hancock	427	659	84	—	—
23011 Hardeman	1323	320	264	3	8
17521 Hardin	738	955	592	—	32
23587 Hawkins	1026	828	660	6	18
25910 Haywood	1069	34	88	2	28
17030 Henderson	738	473	947	4	19
25434 Henry	2526	941	282	7	111
16527 Hickman	1288	868	111	1	13
6224 Houston	586	172	65	—	86
13908 Humphreys	1283	343	189	1	30
15036 Jackson	1344	743	251	—	—
5210 James	202	169	408	—	—
17755 Jefferson	514	540	940	7	9
13191 Johnson	256	933	1025	—	—
94187 Knox	4069	1984	3816	109	122
8704 Lake	497	122	31	—	13
21105 Lauderdale	1020	186	593	2	28
17569 Lawrence	1504	878	783	4	48
6093 Lewis	370	126	144	—	6
25908 Lincoln	2051	672	98	2	18
13612 London	415	322	348	10	6
14559 Macon	787	1251	183	2	11
21046 McMinn	912	667	557	74	17
16356 McNairy	1155	616	1001	—	—
39357 Madison*	—	—	—	—	—
18820 Marion	810	463	442	29	79
16872 Marshall	1551	376	87	15	11
40456 Maury	2309	615	389	43	48
6131 Meigs	517	337	163	—	1
20716 Monroe	1136	721	475	11	4
33672 Montgomery	1638	514	199	27	82
4800 Moore	694	116	11	—	1
11458 Morgan	466	312	841	11	35
29946 Obion	2152	455	193	18	63
15854 Overton	1531	743	181	4	66
8815 Perry	664	379	94	—	42
5087 Pickett	411	365	134	—	1
14116 Polk	867	533	622	—	9
20023 Putnam	1867	923	386	2	5
15410 Rhea	692	253	552	12	28
22860 Roane	570	482	826	20	70
25466 Robertson	2287	513	142	—	125
13919 Rutherford	3406	1217	280	4	64
12947 Scott	160	123	1284	5	125
4202 Sequatchie	354	139	83	—	39
22296 Sevier	340	967	2410	3	1
19143 Shelby	6732	589	2951	41	223
18548 Smith	1863	915	184	3	—
14860 Stewart	1312	485	54	—	197
28120 Sullivan	2413	538	1265	—	12
25621 Sumner	2477	769	89	4	61
29459 Tipton	987	664	222	11	12
5874 Trousdale	544	211	35	—	—
7201 Unicoi	170	280	765	4	11
11414 Union	404	807	1192	—	10
2784 Van Buren	225	106	30	—	24
16534 Warren	1745	339	250	4	16
28968 Washington	1530	1134	1592	15	9
12062 Wayne	435	971	390	—	9
31929 Weakley	2810	1265	350	7	33
15420 White	1222	339	279	1	57
24213 Williamson	2205	979	62	—	9
25394 Wilson	2325	682	292	—	6
Total	130835	59444	53725	825	3492
Plurality	70891				
Per cent.....	52.59	23.99	21.68	.33	1.41
Total vote.....		247821			

*Returns stolen.

For governor in 1914 Hooper, Rep., received 115,756 votes and Rye, Dem., 136,021.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. The counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington.	
Sam R. Sells, Rep.....	15,089
James B. Cox, Dem.....	7,196
(Claiborne county missing.)	
2. The counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier and Union.	
R. W. Austin, Rep.....	14,870
H. H. Hannah, Dem.....	6,949
3. The counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren and White.	
John A. Moon, Dem.....	19,407
G. W. James, Rep.....	2,111

4. The counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale and Wilson, Cordell Hull, Dem.,.....19,152
5. The counties of Bedford, Coffee, Cannon, DeKalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore and Rutherford, W. C. Houston, Dem.,.....14,694
6. The counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart, Joseph W. Byrns, Dem.,.....19,319
7. W. W. Eakin, Rep.,.....802
7. The counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson, L. P. Padgett, Dem.,.....18,227
8. The counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Deatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy and Perry, T. W. Sims, Dem.,.....14,421
- J. E. DeFord, Rep.,.....11,930
9. The counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion and Weakley, F. J. Garrett, Dem.,.....15,582
- R. C. Cochran, Rep.,.....3,062
10. The counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby and Tipton, K. D. McKellar, Dem.,.....19,160

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is democratic on joint ballot.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—T. C. Rye, Dem.

Secretary of State—R. R. Sneed, Dem.

Treasurer—W. P. Hickerson, Dem.

TEXAS (Population in 1915, 4,343,710).

Population in 1915.	PRESIDENT 1912					
	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Taft	Chaslin	Soc.
Population (249)	Wilson	Roosevelt	Rep.	Taft	Chaslin	Soc.
29650 Anderson	1745	104	446	6	300	—
975 Andrews	—	—	—	—	—	—
17705 Angelina	1107	25	45	8	374	—
2106 Aransas	189	29	7	2	7	—
6525 Archer	460	42	25	5	78	—
2682 Armstrong	274	31	32	3	8	—
10004 Atascosa	647	17	16	5	81	—
17699 Austin	1202	77	244	3	11	—
312 Bailey	—	—	—	—	—	—
4921 Bandera	414	130	158	10	78	—
25344 Bastrop	1086	165	216	10	55	—
8411 Baylor	553	48	15	3	94	—
12090 Bee	495	64	30	8	48	—
49186 Bell	3036	42	128	1	231	—
119676 Bexar	4909	2506	1022	32	259	—
4311 Blanco	449	76	127	3	14	—
1386 Borden	128	—	—	—	—	—
19013 Bosque	1225	87	65	2	81	—
4827 Bowle	1542	218	317	15	474	—
13299 Brazoria	748	342	263	32	79	—
18919 Brazos	768	43	142	7	8	—
5220 Brewster	333	40	29	3	21	—
2162 Briscoe	148	5	2	—	4	—
Brooks (new)	403	164	21	3	—	—
22935 Brown	1466	129	115	12	181	—
18637 Burleson	1060	79	228	3	19	—
10755 Burnet	627	67	85	7	42	—
24237 Caldwell	1068	82	56	7	20	—
3635 Calhoun	356	61	36	7	127	—
12973 Callahan	785	46	45	6	19	—
27158 Cameron	2146	126	151	8	19	—
9551 Camp	492	61	155	2	25	—
2127 Carson	201	58	19	4	4	—
27587 Cass	1284	239	402	17	225	—
1850 Castro	177	19	18	—	8	—
4234 Chambers	219	30	80	—	29	—
29038 Cherokee	1686	61	145	8	280	—
9538 Childress	723	46	34	3	79	—
17043 Clay	1005	140	54	9	95	—
65 Cochran	—	—	—	—	—	—
6412 Coke	302	22	8	—	47	—
22618 Coleman	1284	59	52	7	212	—
49021 Collin	3197	223	342	16	312	—
5224 Collingsworth	414	27	15	2	55	—
18897 Colorado	1024	140	106	15	45	—
8434 Comal	602	174	157	—	30	—
27186 Comanche	1661	183	69	23	540	—
6654 Concho	345	33	16	—	88	—
26603 Cooke	1780	143	206	8	208	—

Population.	Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Chaslin	Delta
21703 Coryell	1270	67	70	1	57
4396 Cottle	311	18	8	1	109
331 Crane	—	—	—	—	—
1296 Crockett	53	3	5	—	7
1765 Crosby	247	41	7	1	64
Culberson (new)	145	1	1	—	—
4001 Dallam	247	68	18	8	60
135748 Dallas	7925	1260	591	109	358
2320 Dawson	95	4	7	1	21
3942 Deaf Smith	221	22	21	5	5
14566 Delta	908	35	51	11	170
31258 Denton	2293	113	190	17	181
23501 DeWitt	1080	162	219	2	28
3092 Dickens	279	38	11	3	107
3460 Dimmit	292	36	134	—	9
5284 Donley	388	36	12	3	40
8964 Duval	917	31	80	—	2
23421 Eastland	1499	79	66	12	388
1178 Ector	89	4	4	—	—
3768 Edwards	133	75	114	—	52
53629 Ellis	3484	159	293	12	129
52599 El Paso	2914	799	291	32	122
32095 Erath	1569	161	156	22	355
35649 Falls	1663	190	353	4	192
44801 Fannin	2661	222	227	19	279
29796 Fayette	2016	214	461	2	95
12596 Fisher	572	21	11	7	124
4638 Floyd	383	41	21	18	81
5726 Foard	431	41	19	4	122
18168 Fort Bend	681	145	275	10	35
9331 Franklin	474	9	19	3	19
20537 Freestone	1206	29	475	1	175
8895 Frio	418	50	25	—	10
1255 Gaines	68	3	—	—	3
44479 Galveston	2601	472	459	40	130
1995 Garza	147	11	7	—	8
9447 Gillespie	307	1070	219	3	5
1143 Glasscock	53	—	—	—	3
9909 Goliad	500	76	414	5	63
28055 Gonzales	1330	98	318	4	79
3405 Gray	272	65	13	9	56
65996 Grayson	3937	444	510	59	873
14140 Gregg	605	32	126	2	33
21205 Grimes	939	51	39	8	25
24913 Guadalupe	1140	538	1072	6	15
7566 Hale	554	55	20	5	38
8279 Hall	775	46	24	2	124
15315 Hamilton	993	119	68	6	51
935 Hansford	93	35	12	8	7
11213 Hardeman	861	62	36	8	117
12947 Hardin	989	101	114	5	210
115693 Harris	6431	1124	726	61	746
37243 Harrison	1145	89	130	19	60
1298 Hartley	116	29	16	1	2
16249 Haskell	1001	53	45	1	363
15518 Hays	939	52	60	5	9
3170 Hemphill	315	116	61	5	32
20131 Henderson	1298	79	136	8	373
13723 Hidalgo	1203	94	39	11	43
46760 Hill	2680	144	129	23	114
137 Hockley	—	—	—	—	—
10008 Hood	675	59	38	4	55
31038 Hopkins	1999	80	146	19	288
29564 Houston	1461	64	342	1	250
8881 Howard	531	32	21	3	114
48116 Hunt	4040	213	225	43	369
892 Hutchinson	192	8	16	—	9
1383 Irlion	132	4	—	—	11
11817 Jack	762	96	86	4	219
6471 Jackson	326	88	35	3	82
14000 Jasper	628	44	40	4	208
1678 Jeff Davis	120	10	62	—	4
38182 Jefferson	1726	320	188	12	173
Jim Wells (new)	242	24	43	1	42
34460 Johnson	2487	109	109	5	302
24299 Jones	1301	55	63	4	196
14942 Karnes	710	49	66	—	—
35323 Kaufman	2098	73	226	7	260
4517 Kendall	223	229	178	—	9
2655 Kent	135	19	7	—	22
5505 Kerr	578	146	127	5	37
3261 Kimble	133	19	19	—	22
810 King	77	—	2	—	2
3401 Kinney	76	91	89	—	10
9625 Knox	649	54	32	2	125
46544 Lamar	2281	108	206	12	137
540 Lamb	53	18	6	7	—

Population.	Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Chafin	Debs	Population.	Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Chafin	Debs
9532 Lampasas	517	66	56	9	63	10250 Tyler	539	11	32	1	79
4747 LaSalle	339	35	21	2	16	19960 Upshur	895	61	168	8	76
26418 Lavaca	1498	237	267	5	195	501 Upton	23	3	—	—	1
13132 Lee	688	65	134	1	100	11233 Uvalde	601	73	53	2	45
16588 Leon	856	67	191	1	266	8613 Val Verde	298	196	133	5	133
10686 Liberty	583	106	80	6	74	25651 Van Zandt	1790	104	110	13	829
34621 Limestone	1667	79	153	12	216	14990 Victoria	698	162	100	10	53
2434 Lipscomb	251	105	47	11	51	16061 Walker	633	39	323	—	52
3442 Live Oak	308	42	26	—	20	12138 Waller	595	98	144	2	20
6520 Llano	432	45	30	1	38	2389 Ward	147	34	6	2	1
249 Loving	—	—	—	—	—	25561 Washington	1109	192	546	1	4
3624 Lubbock	266	27	16	8	12	22503 Webb	654	31	888	—	3
1713 Lynn	122	3	5	—	12	21123 Wharton	794	195	109	13	129
10318 Madison	379	23	37	41	47	5258 Wheeler	403	43	33	2	54
10472 Marion	339	36	85	1	5	16094 Wichita	1128	131	108	7	98
1540 Martin	125	2	4	1	5	12000 Wilbarger	994	71	44	5	188
5683 Mason	473	172	152	6	82	Willacy (new)	105	—	—	—	—
13594 Matagorda	718	174	108	27	103	42228 Williamson	2056	192	246	17	101
5151 Maverick	185	72	141	1	6	17056 Wilson	799	115	109	5	44
13405 McCulloch	593	61	41	3	144	442 Winkler	26	—	—	—	—
73250 McLennan	3836	310	296	20	172	26450 Wise	1842	151	156	12	148
1091 McMullen	50	3	9	—	—	23417 Wood	1449	74	147	15	352
13415 Medina	651	263	220	5	28	602 Yoakum	41	9	1	—	—
2707 Menard	109	39	17	—	37	13657 Young	922	47	35	3	132
3464 Midland	216	10	11	1	8	3809 Zapata	—	—	—	—	—
36780 Milam	1939	110	244	6	488	1889 Zavalla	242	54	42	4	65
9694 Mills	577	68	92	5	179	Total	219489	28530	26745	1698	24890
8956 Mitchell	573	32	18	4	79	Plurality	190959	—	—	—	—
25123 Montague	1534	114	151	9	341	Per cent.	72.64	8.78	9.41	.57	8.45
15679 Montgomery	616	113	120	2	99	Total vote	301788	—	—	—	—
561 Moore	—	—	—	—	—	In 1912 for president Reimer, Soc.-Lab., received 430 votes.	—	—	—	—	—
10439 Morris	608	48	89	5	13	James E. Ferguson, Dem., was elected governor Nov. 3, 1914.	—	—	—	—	—
2396 Motley	195	15	8	1	29	FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.	—	—	—	—	—
27406 Nacogdoches	1619	42	94	7	339	At Large—Jeff McEmore, Dem.	—	—	—	—	—
47070 Navarro	2590	128	165	8	159	James H. Davis, Dem.	—	—	—	—	—
10850 Newton	278	12	8	—	47	1. Counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, Delta, Hopkins, Franklin, Titus, Camp, Morris, Cass and Marion.	—	—	—	—	—
11999 Nolan	656	24	60	8	72	C. W. Black, Dem.	—	—	—	—	—
21955 Nueces	910	125	85	—	170	2. Counties of Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine, Angelina, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Panola and Harrison.	—	—	—	—	—
1602 Ochiltree	94	17	4	—	3	Martin W. Dies, Dem.	—	—	—	—	—
812 Oldham	92	18	22	6	4	3. Counties of Wood, Upshur, Gregg, Rusk, Smith, Henderson, Van Zandt and Kaufman.	—	—	—	—	—
9528 Orange	556	44	25	1	46	James Young, Dem.	—	—	—	—	—
19506 Palo Pinto	1237	88	68	24	366	4. Counties of Grayson, Collin, Fannin, Hunt and Raines.	—	—	—	—	—
20424 Panola	1213	59	82	1	182	Sam Rayburn, Dem.	—	—	—	—	—
26331 Parker	1700	146	135	17	406	5. Counties of Dallas, Rockwell, Ellis, Hill and Bosque.	—	—	—	—	—
1555 Parmer	115	54	9	1	3	Hatton W. Summers, Dem.	—	—	—	—	—
2071 Pecos	256	83	76	3	10	6. Counties of Navarro, Freestone, Limestone, Robertson, Brazos and Milam.	—	—	—	—	—
17459 Polk	615	42	41	5	77	Rufus Hardy, Dem.	—	—	—	—	—
12424 Potter	801	124	41	11	84	7. Counties of Anderson, Houston, Trinity, Polk, San Jacinto, Liberty, Chambers and Galveston.	—	—	—	—	—
5218 Presidio	191	66	88	—	5	A. W. Gregg, Dem.	—	—	—	—	—
6787 Raines	441	20	67	8	237	8. Counties of Harris, Fort Bend, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Madison and Leon.	—	—	—	—	—
3312 Randall	269	29	21	7	5	Joe Eagle, Dem.	—	—	—	—	—
392 Reagan	34	—	—	—	—	9. Counties of Gonzales, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Brazoria, Jackson, Lavaca, De Witt, Victoria, Calhoun, Aransas, Refugio, Bee, Goliad and Karnes.	—	—	—	—	—
28564 Red River	1497	203	255	10	140	G. F. Burgess, Dem.	—	—	—	—	—
4392 Reeves	276	43	8	5	3	10. Counties of Williamson, Travis, Hays, Caldwell, Bastrop, Lee, Burleson and Washington.	—	—	—	—	—
2814 Refugio	207	34	118	9	35	John P. Buchanan, Dem.	—	—	—	—	—
950 Roberts	183	31	16	1	6	11. Counties of McLennan, Falls, Bell, Coryell and Hamilton.	—	—	—	—	—
27454 Robertson	1053	53	153	2	62	R. L. Henry, Dem.	—	—	—	—	—
8072 Rockwall	648	16	17	—	5	12. Counties of Tarrant, Parker, Johnson, Hood, Somervell, Earth and Comanche.	—	—	—	—	—
29858 Runnels	1128	73	58	9	200	Oscar Calloway, Dem.	—	—	—	—	—
26946 Rusk	1453	78	488	2	213	13. Counties of Cook, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Jack, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Knox, Foard, Hardeman, Cottle, Motley, Dickens, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro, Parmer, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, ...	—	—	—	—	—
8532 Sabine	430	10	19	2	57						
11264 San Augustine	375	18	12	11	76						
9542 San Jacinto	379	46	196	1	25						
7397 St. Patrick	558	72	174	25	71						
11245 San Saba	692	35	39	7	165						
1393 Schleicher	111	13	8	1	2						
16924 Scurry	246	23	13	5	53						
26423 Shelby	1509	20	76	2	287						
1376 Sherman	97	24	22	1	9						
41746 Smith	1958	418	485	23	389						
3981 Somervell	241	21	12	4	103						
13151 Starr	674	2	252	—	2						
7980 Stephens	463	4	11	1	93						
1493 Sterling	165	9	4	1	1						
5320 Stonewall	334	12	7	1	109						
1569 Sutton	62	17	12	—	1						
4012 Swisher	280	24	8	—	2						
198572 Tarrant	7219	1112	533	58	482						
26293 Taylor	1536	90	59	5	188						
1430 Terrell	118	39	36	—	8						
1474 Terry	94	5	3	—	—						
4563 Throckmorton	252	13	4	2	57						
16422 Titus	943	87	70	4	151						
17882 Tom Green	907	86	50	5	65						
55620 Travis	2734	453	466	38	180						
12768 Trinity	661	44	92	3	129						

Donley, Collingsworth, Wheeler, Gray, Carson, Potter, Oldham, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochtree, Hansford, Sherman and Dallam.Elected
J. H. Stephens, Dem.Elected

14. Counties of Bexar, Comal, Kendall, Bandera, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco, Burnet, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Mills, Brown and Coleman.Elected
J. L. Slayden, Dem.Elected

15. Counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, Live Oak, Atascosa, Wilson, Guadalupe, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmitt, Maverick, Zavalla, Frio, Medina, Uvalde, Kinney and Val Verde.Elected
J. N. Garner, Dem.Elected

16. Counties of El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Crockett, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, Kimble, Menard, Concho, Tom Green, Irion, Upton, Crane, Ward, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Runnels, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Fisher, Jones, Shackelford, Stephens, Palo Pinto, Haskell, Stonewall, King, Kent, Garza, Crosby, Lubbock, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Cockran and Hockley.Elected
W. R. Smith, Dem.Elected

	LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	31	108	139	
Republicans	1	1	1	

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)
Governor—James E. Ferguson.
Secretary of State—John G. McKay.
Attorney-General—B. F. Looney.
Comptroller of Public Accounts—H. B. Terrell.

UTAH (Population in 1915, 424,300).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES.			U. S. SEN. 1914—		
	(27)			Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
4717 Beaver	839	850	80			
13894 Box Elder	2245	1685	26			
23052 Cache	3525	3808	57			
8624 Carbon	1286	1716	112			
10191 Davis	1680	1284	8			
6750 Emery	857	1011	129			
3660 Garfield	675	298	22			
1595 Grand	227	243	15			
3933 Iron	951	513	90			
10702 Juab	1280	1463	99			
1652 Kane	453	127	10			
6118 Millard	1174	1205	65			
2487 Morgan	560	357	7			
1734 Piute	274	224	77			
1882 Rich	381	338	....			
131426 Salt Lake	16841	17917	2010			
2377 San Juan	234	201	5			
16704 San Pete	3096	2780	86			
9775 Sevier	1790	1439	116			
8200 Summit	1473	1271	159			
7924 Tooele	1110	990	251			
7055 Uintah	698	1080	83			
37942 Utah	6032	5965	370			
5920 Wasatch	2164	1426	554			
8123 Washington	789	779	3			
1749 Wayne	288	247	26			
35179 Weber	5360	3980	792			
Total	56282	53127	5257			
Plurality	3155					
Per cent.	59.64	36.73	3.63			
Total vote	144666					

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 42,100 votes; Wilson, Dem., 36,579; Roosevelt, Prog., 24,174; Debs, Soc., 9,027.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

First district—
Joseph Howell, Rep.29,481
Lewis Larson, Dem.-Prog.27,450
Ben Jansen, Soc.2,812
Second district—
James H. Mays, Dem.-Prog.25,617
E. A. Leatherwood, Rep.25,459
A. H. Kempton, Soc.2,861

	LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	12	23	35	
Democrats	5	13	18	
Progressives	1	9	10	
Socialist	1	1	1	

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans)
Governor—William Spry.
Secretary of State—David Mattson.
Treasurer—Jesse D. Jewkes.

VERMONT (Population in 1915, 362,452).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES.			U. S. SEN. 1914—		
	(14)			Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
20010 Addison	2642	1410	1835	621	1487	
21378 Bennington	2331	1456	1464	1057	1380	
26031 Caledonia	2674	2253	1583	1065	2049	
42447 Chittenden	3227	3306	2368	2266	1663	
7384 Essex	739	575	463	348	353	
29866 Franklin	2477	2444	1433	1317	1457	
3761 Grand Isle	373	445	193	210	204	
12585 Lamolille	1329	1069	852	431	996	
15703 Orange	2100	1505	1289	956	1426	
23537 Orleans	1860	2290	1475	628	1891	
48139 Rutland	5098	3354	2999	2079	2927	
State House			29	4	3	
41702 Washington	4257	2192	2797	1743	1730	
26933 Windham	2588	1976	2143	1327	2020	
33681 Windsor	3442	2501	2409	1302	2546	

Total	35137	26776	22192	15354	22132
Plurality	3561		1200		
Per cent.	56.04	42.70	37.13	24.44	35.22
Total vote	62705		62838		

For governor in 1914 Gates, Rep., received 36,972 votes; Howe, Dem., 16,191; Aldrich, Prog., 6,929; Smith, Pro., 1,074; Rowland, Soc., 889.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamolille and Rutland.
Frank L. Greene, Rep.19,238
O'Sullivan, Dem.6,817
McFarland, Prog.4,064
Armstrong, Soc.776
2. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor.
Porter H. Dale, Rep.17,743
Reardon, Dem.6,588
Metzger, Prog.5,481
Marsh, Soc.776

	LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	30	205	235	
Democrats	..	30	30	
Progressives	..	24	24	
All others	..	14	14	

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)
Governor—Charles W. Gates.
Treasurer—Walter P. Scott.
Secretary of State—Guy W. Bailey.

VIRGINIA (Population in 1915, 2,171,014).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES.			PRESIDENT 1912		
	(100)			Dem.	Rep.	Prog.
36650 Accomac	1825	153	110	1	25	
29871 Albemarle	1215	144	126	15	3	
15329 Alexandria city	951	132	104	11	2	
10231 Alexandria county	346	86	153	8	2	
14173 Alleghany	394	125	263	10	15	
8720 Amelia	325	22	59	—	—	
18932 Amherst	765	64	60	8	—	
8904 Appomattox	654	28	51	—	1	
32445 Augusta	1556	568	272	11	73	
6538 Bath	329	159	39	3	11	
29549 Bedford	1219	142	343	9	20	
5154 Bland	289	208	118	1	1	
17727 Botetourt	889	517	191	2	9	
6247 Bristol city	405	86	64	8	3	
19244 Brunswick	643	67	43	5	6	
12334 Buchanan	524	223	389	—	2	
15204 Buckingham	603	97	110	—	—	
3245 Buena Vista city	155	43	48	8	3	
23043 Campbell	810	97	126	11	8	
10604 Staunton city	632	65	287	—	—	
Suffolk city	480	71	62	2	17	
9715 Surrey	360	57	37	6	5	
16596 Caroline	590	144	126	—	6	

Population.	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Debs	Chadw	Population.	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Debs	Chadw
21116 Carroll	765	874	346	—	3	24946 Tazewell	979	586	871	19	7
5253 Charles city	121	37	23	—	—	8589 Warren	571	122	39	2	6
15785 Charlotte	609	175	123	10	1	6041 Warwick	123	17	30	1	—
6765 Charlottesville city	454	39	24	4	1	32830 Washington	1721	590	996	4	4
21296 Chesterfield	702	61	75	8	2	9313 Westmoreland	341	69	43	2	—
7468 Clarke	576	39	14	1	—	2714 Williamsburg city	113	11	14	—	1
5748 Clifton Forge city	293	63	61	34	1	5864 Winchester city	447	141	63	3	22
4711 Craig	337	62	150	1	4	34162 Wise	1279	851	573	34	1
13472 Culpeper	752	108	49	1	5	20372 Wythe	1110	633	650	5	1
9195 Cumberland	362	10	31	1	—	7757 York	211	34	26	3	2
19020 Danville city	1066	93	79	11	7						
9199 Dickinson	529	398	157	5	—	Total	90332	23288	21777	820	709
15442 Dinwiddie	512	58	75	1	3	Plurality	67044				
21225 Elizabeth City	347	43	56	8	1	Per cent.	65.95	17.00	15.89	.59	.51
9105 Essex	278	72	11	—	—	Total vote	136976				
20536 Fairfax	992	187	150	6	3	For president in 1912 Reimer, Soc.-Lab., re-					
22526 Fauquier	1187	182	87	2	3	ceived 50 votes.					
14092 Floyd	409	222	712	5	12						
8323 Fluvanna	409	53	58	5	—	FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.					
26480 Franklin	1298	415	601	5	3	1. The counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth					
12787 Frederick	922	181	112	2	16	City, Essex, Gloucester, Hampton, King and					
5874 Fredericksburg city	414	51	100	—	1	Queen, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, North-					
11623 Giles	725	267	247	4	3	ampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spotsyl-					
12477 Gloucester	510	74	56	—	—	vania, Warwick, Westmoreland, York, and					
9237 Goochland	322	114	82	6	—	cities of Newport News and Fredericksburg.					
19856 Grayson	842	832	290	1	1	William A. Jones, Dem.	4,292				
6937 Greene	238	141	95	—	5	T. E. Coleman, Soc.	203				
11890 Greensville	294	31	72	1	3	Godfrey Kinder, Soc.-Lab.	83				
40044 Halifax	1260	426	127	15	8	2. The counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond,					
Hampton city	353	13	31	1	1	Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton and cities					
17200 Hanover	609	87	4	—	2	of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk.					
23437 Henrico	952	93	105	16	6	E. E. Holland, Dem.	4,039				
18459 Henry	707	216	369	8	3	K. B. Everton, Soc.	406				
5317 Highland	313	221	84	—	14	F. L. Ford, Soc.-Lab.	48				
14929 Isle of Wight	708	75	101	—	—	3. The counties of Charles City, Chesterfield,					
3624 James City	128	10	15	1	2	Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City,					
6378 King George	256	48	103	—	—	King William, New Kent and cities of Rich-					
9576 King and Queen	246	68	48	—	—	mond and Williamsburg.					
8547 King William	305	69	63	1	1	A. J. Montague, Dem.	5,054				
9752 Lancaster	479	82	16	1	6	H. A. Muller, Soc.-Lab.	60				
23840 Lee	1023	699	677	9	10	S. C. Weatherly, Soc.	161				
21167 Loudoun	1386	256	87	4	35	4. The counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie,					
16573 Louisa	578	91	141	6	4	Greensville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Notto-					
12780 Lunenburg	508	66	50	4	—	way, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George,					
29494 Lynchburg city	1487	111	218	19	5	Surrey, Sussex and city of Petersburg.					
10055 Madison	402	210	63	1	1	Walter A. Watson, Dem.	2,837				
9715 Manchester City	—	—	—	—	—	Fred Herzog, Soc.	115				
8922 Mathews	523	45	34	—	—	5. The counties of Carroll, Franklin, Grayson,					
28956 Mecklenburg	1039	191	91	1	5	Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania and the city of					
8852 Middlesex	374	123	22	—	—	Dauville.					
17268 Montgomery	684	349	531	2	27	E. W. Saunders, Dem.	6,534				
26886 Nansemond	544	53	65	2	3	W. G. Fulton, Ind.	431				
16821 Nelson	706	163	95	5	2	C. A. Hermans, Rep.	2,771				
4682 New Kent	160	30	46	—	1	W. B. Keefe, Soc.	244				
20205 Newport News city	938	100	231	53	3	6. The counties of Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte,					
67452 Norfolk city	3539	195	451	33	10	Floyd, Halifax, Montgomery, Roanoke and the					
52744 Norfolk county	1089	422	215	11	4	cities of Radford, Roanoke and Lynchburg.					
16672 Northampton	726	83	76	1	—	Carter Glass, Dem.	3,823				
10777 Northumberland	470	102	52	—	—	E. S. Gluther, Soc.	391				
13462 Nottoway	683	72	70	4	7	7. The counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick,					
13456 Orange	619	87	57	—	2	Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rocking-					
14147 Page	703	340	138	10	26	ham, Shenandoah, Warren and the cities of					
17195 Patrick	698	434	350	3	4	Charlottesville and Winchester.					
24127 Petersburg city	1122	75	44	2	1	James Hay, Dem.	4,569				
50709 Pittsylvania	1558	527	321	15	5	E. C. Garrison, Rep.	685				
33190 Portsmouth city	1529	64	321	16	1	8. The counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax,					
6099 Powhatan	230	109	51	11	3	Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Or-					
14266 Prince Edward	584	72	46	—	1	ange, Prince William, Stafford and the city of					
7848 Prince George	204	42	48	1	—	Alexandria.					
11526 Princess Anne	422	40	63	—	—	C. C. Carlin, Dem.	5,864				
12026 Prince William	814	82	93	5	6	C. L. Crupper, Rep.	1,753				
17245 Pulaski	781	196	484	13	3	Milton Fling, Soc.	31				
4202 Radford city	185	36	95	8	4	J. E. Johnston, Soc.-Lab.	132				
8044 Rappahannock	356	94	9	13	2	9. The counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson,					
127628 Richmond city	5632	405	483	91	10	Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth,					
7415 Richmond county	1913	110	40	—	—	Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe and the					
34874 Roanoke city	1913	268	502	39	16	city of Bristol.					
19623 Roanoke county	696	108	191	9	15	E. Tate Irvine, Dem.	14,153				
21171 Rockbridge	949	433	212	13	7	C. E. Slemper, Rep.	15,321				
34903 Rockingham	1761	937	421	25	47	J. L. Ross, Prog.	210				
23474 Russell	1298	588	623	6	4	B. M. Dutton, Soc.	106				
23814 Scott	1311	557	1075	12	6	10. The counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appo-					
20942 Shenandoah	1336	706	493	7	12	mattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Bucking-					
20326 Smyth	1022	609	578	6	3	ham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland,					
26302 Southampton	861	95	49	—	8	Nelson, Rockbridge and the cities of Buena					
9935 Spottsylvania	390	58	158	—	11	Vista, Staunton and Clifton Forge.					
8070 Stafford	347	141	183	2	—	H. D. Flood, Dem.	7,105				
13664 Sussex	435	59	53	—	14	George A. Revercomb, Rep.	3,124				
						Nathan Parkins, Soc.	155				

LEGISLATURE.		Senate House. J. B.	
Democrats	35	92	127
Republicans and Independents	5	8	13
STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)			
Governor—Henry Carter Stuart.			
Attorney-General—John Garland Pollard.			
Secretary of Commonwealth—O. James.			
Treasurer—A. W. Harman, Jr.			

WASHINGTON (Population in 1915, 1,471,043).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES.		U. S. SENATOR 1914—			
	(39)		Rep. Dem.	Black	Barth	Prog.
10920 Adams	837	951	121	342		
5831 Asotin	803	608	89	88		
7937 Benton	1422	839	202	587		
35590 Chehalis	4497	2235	1714	1829		
15104 Chelan	2244	1795	418	1688		
6755 Clallam	1666	535	467	739		
26115 Clarke	4108	2075	715	970		
7042 Columbia	1126	880	118	223		
12561 Cowlitz	1753	686	457	978		
9227 Douglas	919	1435	204	288		
4800 Ferry	476	691	240	165		
5153 Franklin	563	499	195	209		
4199 Garfield	501	505	51	296		
8698 Grant	867	774	339	841		
4704 Island	598	375	254	668		
8337 Jefferson	910	512	161	412		
284638 King	29209	18402	5340	25372		
17647 Kitsap	2089	1302	984	1893		
15561 Kittitas	1746	1447	413	1647		
10180 Klickitat	1738	732	282	228		
32127 Lewis	4217	2097	1476	1060		
17539 Lincoln	1952	2142	218	750		
5156 Mason	620	520	228	285		
12387 Okanogan	1979	1533	636	609		
12532 Pacific	2751	1018	305	443		
Pend d'Oreille	905	618	175	167		
120812 Pierce	12135	8336	2831	9698		
3603 San Juan	467	224	164	277		
29241 Skagit	3287	2204	1252	3387		
2837 Skamania	421	260	50	106		
59209 Snohomish	4852	5646	3351	5686		
139404 Spokane	12005	13557	1931	10659		
25297 Stevens	2112	2062	868	1079		
17581 Thurston	2907	1332	817	737		
3285 Wahkiakum	266	142	75	144		
19351 Walla Walla	2409	2757	224	1484		
45311 Whatcom	5741	3043	1936	4751		
33290 Whitman	4574	3849	324	704		
41709 Yakima	8612	3098	849	1347		

Total 130479 91733 30234 83232
 Plurality 38746
 Per cent. 37.79 26.57 8.76 24.12
 Total vote 345279

For U. S. senator in 1914 Caton, Prog., received 9,551 votes. For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 70,445 votes; Wilson, Dem., 86,840; Roosevelt, Prog., 113,046; Debs, Soc., 40,184, and Chafin, Prog., 9,810.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

1. Counties of King (Seattle) and Kitsap.	
William E. Humphrey, Rep.	25,320
William Hickman Moore, Dem.	18,536
Glenn E. Hoover, Soc.	5,827
Austin E. Griffith, Prog.	18,134
Charles Morgan, Pro.	973
2. Counties of Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King (outside of Seattle), San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom.	
Lindley H. Hadley, Rep.	23,551
Earl W. Husted, Dem.	15,032
George E. Boomer, Soc.	10,099
J. E. Campbell, Prog.	14,394
F. T. Murray, Pro.	2,698
3. Counties of Chehalis, Clarke, Cowlitz, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum.	
Albert E. Johnson, Rep.	33,556
Charles Drury, Dem.	21,978
Leslie E. Aller, Soc.	8,775
S. Warburton, Prog.	11,677
Thomas Harland, Ind.-Pro.	1,129
Walter F. McDowell, Pro.	1,738
4. Counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima.	

William L. LaFollette, Rep.	25,541
Roscoe M. Lrumhelter, Dem.	16,896
John Storiand, Soc.	3,309
M. A. Peacock, Prog.	8,562
J. V. Mohr, Pro.	2,546
5. Counties of Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane and Stevens.	
C. C. Dill, Dem.	24,410
Harry Rosenhaupt, Rep.	20,033
J. C. Harkness, Soc.	4,502
Thomas Corkery, Prog.	15,500
F. H. Flanders, Pro.	2,270

LEGISLATURE.		Senate House. J. B.	
Republicans	27	77	104
Democrats	6	13	19
Progressives	8	7	15

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Ernest Lister, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Louis F. Hart, Rep.
 Secretary of State—I. M. Howell, Rep.
 State Treasurer—Edward Meath, Rep.
 Auditor—C. W. Clausen, Rep.
 Attorney-General—W. V. Tanner, Rep.

WEST VIRGINIA (Population in 1915, 1,359,474).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES.		PRESIDENT 1912—			
	(55)		Dem. Wilson	Prog. Roosevelt	Rep. Taft	Soc. Chafin
15858 Barbour	1564	1423	609	100	78	
21999 Berkeley	2703	1203	1349	135	123	
10331 Boone	1119	624	416	314	12	
23023 Braxton	2611	1814	580	39	56	
11098 Brooke	850	446	972	244	60	
46685 Cabell	4793	3193	1798	480	170	
11258 Calhoun	1349	474	573	12	9	
10238 Clay	932	766	352	55	45	
12672 Doddridge	866	1189	622	44	37	
51903 Fayette	3757	3126	2697	1428	154	
13739 Gilmer	1493	515	469	22	24	
7848 Grant	356	1024	339	13	27	
24833 Greenbrier	2707	1794	622	186	38	
11694 Hampshire	177	266	406	4	24	
10465 Hancock	634	557	662	125	122	
9163 Hardy	1209	314	344	7	15	
48381 Harrison	4378	3436	1754	1077	360	
20956 Jackson	1937	1355	1199	49	27	
15889 Jefferson	2525	152	993	55	32	
81457 Kanawha	6658	6346	1780	3071	198	
18281 Lewis	1929	1133	1019	146	138	
20491 Lincoln	1876	1619	631	56	26	
14476 Logan	1812	601	519	245	11	
42794 Marion	4535	2443	1625	826	339	
32388 Marshall	2405	1832	1610	521	280	
23019 Mason	1812	1686	1024	247	28	
33871 Mercer	3497	2958	1507	153	66	
16674 Mineral	1367	1464	448	164	30	
19431 Mingo	1832	884	1569	72	12	
24334 Monongalia	1673	1761	1216	580	148	
13055 Monroe	1570	740	798	17	17	
7848 Morgan	550	518	612	72	34	
47856 McDowell	2497	2425	4341	64	30	
17699 Nicholas	2018	1451	584	29	105	
67572 Ohio	5771	2646	3956	1579	248	
9349 Pendleton	1062	435	475	17	22	
8074 Pleasant	797	364	495	22	35	
14740 Pocahontas	1428	1084	589	94	114	
26341 Preston	1485	2427	1461	212	153	
18587 Putnam	1536	1401	531	326	20	
25633 Raleigh	2243	2851	897	434	51	
26028 Randolph	2563	1415	766	371	83	
17875 Ritchie	1270	1262	938	91	149	
21543 Roane	2045	1670	708	62	65	
18420 Summers	2111	1248	791	88	32	
16554 Taylor	1445	1313	791	175	81	
13675 Tucker	1221	1265	548	253	81	
12111 Tyler	1193	1125	704	169	94	
16629 Upshur	893	1695	834	61	139	
24081 Wayne	2634	796	1465	35	39	
9680 Webster	1330	524	307	22	26	
23855 Wetzel	2710	729	1090	163	97	
9047 Wirt	953	761	214	26	19	
38001 Wood	3784	1814	2509	428	101	
10392 Wyoming	881	620	569	8	10	

Total 113046 78977 56667 15336 4534
 Plurality 34069
 Per cent. 42.09 29.41 21.10 5.71 1.69
 Total vote 268560

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

At Large—Howard Sutherland, Rep.	110,520
Thomas E. Hodges, Dem.	102,223
Charles J. Schuck, Prog.	8,733
Edward H. Kintzer, Soc.	11,944
1. Counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Harrison and Lewis.	
George E. White, Rep.	20,654
M. M. Neely, Dem.	21,115
2. Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker.	
William G. Brown, Dem.	20,666
George M. Bowers, Rep.	19,305
3. Counties of Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Summers, Upshur, Webster.	
Adam C. Littlepage, Dem.	21,890

Samuel V. Avis, Rep.	21,457
H. F. Link, Soc.	4,709
4. Counties of Braxton, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, Wood.	
John M. Hamilton, Dem.	17,532
H. H. Moss, Jr., Rep.	18,356
5. Counties of Boone, Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mercer, Mingo, McDowell, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne, Wyoming.	
Edward Cooper, Rep.	27,975
George I. Neal, Dem.	24,839
G. W. Gillespie, Soc.	1,766

LEGISLATURE.

Republicans	15	53	68
Democrats	15	53	48

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—Henry D. Hatfield.
Secretary—Stuart F. Reed.
Treasurer—E. Leslie Long.

WISCONSIN (Population in 1915, 2,473,533).

COUNTIES. (71)	U. S. SENATOR 1914				GOVERNOR 1914				GOVERNOR 1912			
	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Soc.	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Ind.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Soc. S. L.
Adams	306	86	465	36	219	451	32	206	326	34	991	53
Ashland	1206	121	1540	205	1123	1384	182	215	1245	107	1797	243
Barron	870	263	1244	114	830	1170	97	324	920	257	2360	226
Bayfield	372	79	954	205	325	863	35	298	539	79	1239	275
Brown	2492	110	2575	440	3631	2738	342	153	3441	146	3398	510
Buffalo	683	78	841	43	400	865	34	293	804	47	1525	28
Burnett	333	84	714	128	223	743	103	182	214	54	983	158
Calumet	1565	35	908	52	1526	1027	88	63	1338	25	1317	65
Chippewa	1904	109	1909	75	1990	1881	43	235	2232	160	2471	83
Clark	1272	113	1755	105	1080	1787	83	341	1433	114	2650	115
Columbia	1960	164	2226	72	1491	2961	48	797	2395	132	3045	98
Crawford	1355	72	1285	47	1303	1110	25	466	1634	64	1571	49
Dane	7062	601	4341	272	5178	3537	144	4131	7102	398	8358	232
Dodge	4877	146	2383	72	4104	3044	57	381	5656	129	2637	88
Dor	640	56	1190	48	726	1217	24	88	1156	125	1358	67
Douglas	2020	180	2511	634	2240	2474	563	332	1584	148	2459	935
Dunn	474	87	1198	155	389	1044	134	414	621	91	2571	205
Eau Claire	1336	185	1789	165	1291	1602	138	663	1497	108	2947	228
Florence	128	7	317	25	70	347	13	43	146	11	386	12
Fond du Lac	4770	285	2680	179	4061	3208	130	676	4824	314	3955	269
Forest	310	41	593	40	237	689	25	69	693	29	569	45
Grant	2240	272	2337	61	1753	2470	42	911	3496	214	3888	93
Green	1171	181	1465	95	861	1511	76	604	1707	172	2044	85
Green Lake	1132	62	915	42	903	1155	91	147	1526	76	1299	89
Iowa	1448	250	1612	33	1227	1621	9	519	2009	160	2643	32
Iron	140	22	690	38	177	672	41	25	450	81	628	65
Jackson	564	54	1287	44	569	1117	37	221	830	81	1830	68
Jefferson	3289	148	1673	92	2728	2385	76	333	4546	150	2075	101
Juneau	996	35	1496	86	901	1459	35	347	1179	62	1675	153
Kenosha	2227	94	2451	322	2351	2400	296	208	2722	175	2750	462
Kewaunee	1588	37	875	27	1865	833	12	93	1635	26	1415	19
La Crosse	2587	98	2977	190	2112	2454	127	1231	3628	153	3688	346
Lafayette	1501	123	1702	26	1389	1602	15	431	1971	62	2414	19
Langlade	1352	63	1174	58	1329	1189	54	174	1446	45	1341	54
Lincoln	1176	54	1398	128	983	1528	123	196	1421	29	1661	188
Manitowoc	3724	63	2367	557	3779	2904	556	90	3818	62	2361	505
Marathon	3962	117	3297	465	3377	3612	405	375	4374	176	2365	505
Marquette	1189	186	2194	133	1211	1620	156	179	1744	90	2612	210
Marquette	682	52	901	21	601	1001	8	159	925	44	1161	15
Milwaukee	23050	503	18082	19469	19852	22267	17588	2970	31746	991	17771	21301
Monroe	1208	156	1638	79	965	1638	50	439	1869	185	2441	117
Monroe	1313	55	1753	96	1350	1752	79	140	1710	46	2273	120
Oneida	576	37	896	134	547	923	105	202	700	22	1107	169
Outagamie	3576	112	3242	139	3323	3317	105	680	3831	157	4076	179
Ozaukee	1682	26	597	57	1585	751	44	62	2074	22	714	55
Peppin	889	27	409	33	429	396	29	76	453	27	748	21
Pierce	396	111	1018	58	852	841	45	358	694	100	2295	81
Polk	379	123	897	109	365	738	115	308	465	106	3005	263
Portage	1855	102	1835	65	1933	1736	41	423	2652	89	2396	90
Price	356	62	937	221	419	896	207	116	682	67	1225	273
Racine	2786	263	2830	516	2731	2892	365	518	3918	328	3725	550
Richland	1026	351	1101	63	649	1040	45	853	1444	331	1930	107
Rock	2387	395	3820	318	2186	3856	227	1236	4263	319	4717	227
Rusk	353	57	738	80	320	737	76	206	427	50	976	181
St. Croix	1528	133	1679	124	1464	1679	111	285	1720	121	2442	152
Sauk	1505	237	1792	51	1073	2063	30	577	2848	230	2774	68
Sawyer	279	18	481	18	281	460	19	56	354	15	485	10
Shawano	1101	93	1887	96	876	1810	80	467	1596	114	2793	107
Shelburne	3832	79	3732	943	3211	4029	783	523	4724	138	4197	1047
Taylor	74	37	675	127	732	845	127	176	757	21	1185	246
Trempealeau	1033	108	1217	21	825	1034	16	567	1206	93	2474	89
Vernon	738	151	1549	38	554	1429	26	621	1310	174	2880	70
Vilas	233	18	273	90	262	254	84	40	383	12	416	61
Walworth	1505	299	1812	72	1284	2011	48	377	2287	325	2835	88
Washington	330	51	622	76	297	793	51	64	476	40	821	138
Washington	2265	35	1725	86	2060	2007	76	93	2735	20	1803	138

Population	Husting	Hill	McGov'n	Seidel	Karel	Phillip	Ameringer	Blaine	Karel	Hill/McGov'n	Thompson	Curtis	
37100 Waukesha.....	3282	336	2968	173..	2421	2664	128	737..	3521	295	3235	183	13
32782 Waupaca.....	1186	165	2789	165..	898	2703	129	651..	1389	199	3741	141	72
18886 Waushara.....	548	89	944	74..	227	1117	53	390..	586	93	2142	75	31
62116 Winnebago.....	3956	219	4452	400..	3407	4205	291	1334..	4398	232	5490	498	166
30633 Wood.....	2048	134	1855	211..	1883	1933	193	304..	2340	122	2422	340	16
Total.....	134925	9276	133966	2974..	119509	140787	25917	82500..	167316	9433	173940	34468	3253
Plurality.....	959				21275						12044		
Per cent.....	43.80	3.01	43.49	9.67..	36.72	43.26	7.96	10.01..	42.48	2.40	45.54	8.75	.83
Total vote.....	308019				323430				393830				

For governor in 1914 Emerson, Pro., received 6,279 votes and Vierthaler, Ind., 352.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 164,228 votes; Chaffin, Pro., 8,586; Taft, Rep., 130,695; Debs, Soc., 33,481; Roosevelt, Prog., 62,460; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 522.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- Counties of Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha.
Calvin Stewart, Dem..... 9,911
Truman T. Parker, Pro..... 902
Henry Allen Cooper, Rep..... 16,547
John Fennell, Soc..... 1,077
- Counties of Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Washington.
Michael E. Burke, Dem..... 16,809
William Eugene Mack, Pro..... 386
Edward Voight, Rep..... 14,071
John Bauernfeind, Soc..... 938
- Counties of Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland.
William F. Pierstorff, Dem..... 13,216
Herbert F. Noyes, Pro..... 1,225
John M. Nelson, Rep..... 17,511

- The 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 23d and 24th wards of the city of Milwaukee; towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake; village of West Milwaukee and cities of West Allis, South Milwaukee and Cudahy, all in Milwaukee county.
Francis A. Cannon, Dem..... 7,490
C. H. Mott, Pro..... 233
William J. Cary, Rep..... 9,911
Winfield R. Gaylord, Soc..... 9,546
- The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 25th wards of the city of Milwaukee; towns of Granville and Milwaukee and villages of North Milwaukee, East Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay, all in Milwaukee county.
Lawrence McGreal, Dem..... 5,988
William R. Nethercut, Pro..... 199
William H. Stafford, Rep..... 15,620
Victor L. Berger, Soc..... 11,674

- Counties of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette and Winnebago.
Michael K. Reilly, Dem..... 15,115
Verner Moore Weeks, Pro..... 292
James H. Davidson, Rep..... 13,998
Martin Georgenson, Soc..... 1,005

- Counties of Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, LaCrosse, Monroe, Sauk and Vernon.
Virgil H. Cadz, Dem..... 7,553
Martin Larsen, Pro..... 677
John Jacob Esch, Rep..... 15,117
Carl A. Noetzelman, Soc..... 456

- Counties of Marathon, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood.
Adelbert C. Schmidt, Dem..... 9,880
Adolph R. Bucknam, Pro..... 442
Edward E. Browne, Rep..... 13,863
Curtis A. Boorman, Soc..... 797

- Counties of Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto and Outagamie.
Thomas F. Konop, Dem..... 15,462
John W. Reynolds, Pro..... 13,525
Thomas J. Oliver, Rep..... 1,157

- Counties of Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix and Trempealeau.

Andrew J. Sutherland, Dem..... 7,326
John Waldal, Pro..... 718
James A. Frear, Rep..... 13,377
Henry Haefner, Soc..... 533

- Counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rush, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas and Washburn.
John L. Malone, Dem..... 6,746
Edward Kerswill, Pro..... 82
Irvine L. Lenrott, Rep..... 16,834
Otto E. Elck, Soc..... 11,596

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J.B.

Republicans.....	21	63	74
Progressive republican.....		1	1
Democrats.....	11	28	39
Social democrats.....	1	8	9

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—Emanuel L. Philipp.
Lieutenant-Governor—Edward F. Dithmar.
Secretary of State—J. S. Donald.
State Treasurer—Henry Johnson.
Attorney-General—Walter C. Owen.
State Superintendent of Schools—C. P. Cary.

WYOMING (Population in 1915, 174,148).

Population in 1910.	COUNTIES. (21)	GOVERNOR 1914		
		Rep. Kidzey	Dem. Kendrick	Soc. Paulsen
11574 Albany.....		1407	1278	58
8886 Big Horn.....		948	1343	23
Campbell.....		332	472	6
11282 Carbon.....		1451	1228	252
6294 Converse.....		582	801	24
6492 Crook.....		732	927	64
11822 Fremont.....		1024	1344	72
Goshen.....		489	591	23
Hot Springs.....		514	456	105
3453 Johnson.....		597	744	8
26127 Laramie.....		2331	1925	63
Lincoln.....		1567	1563	198
4766 Natrona.....		761	907	30
Niobrara.....		479	569	27
4909 Park.....		842	966	85
Platte.....		855	908	66
16324 Sheridan.....		1011	3113	218
11575 Sweetwater.....		1240	1166	329
16982 Teton.....		1069	906	112
Washakie.....		236	442	18
Weston.....		657	738	35
Total.....		19174	22387	1516
Plurality.....			3213	
Per cent.....		44.20	51.61	4.19
Total vote.....		43377		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 14,560 votes; Wilson, Dem., 15,310; Roosevelt, Prog., 9,232, and Debs, Soc., 2,760.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Frank W. Mondell, Rep..... 21,362
Douglas A. Preston..... 17,246
Fred H. Blume, Prog..... 1,308
Carlson, Soc..... 1,693

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J.B.

Republicans.....	17	42	59
Democrats.....	10	15	25

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—J. B. Kendrick, Dem.
Secretary of State—F. L. Houx, Dem.
Auditor—R. B. Forsythe, Rep.
Treasurer—J. L. Baird, Rep.
Attorney-General—D. A. Preston, Dem.



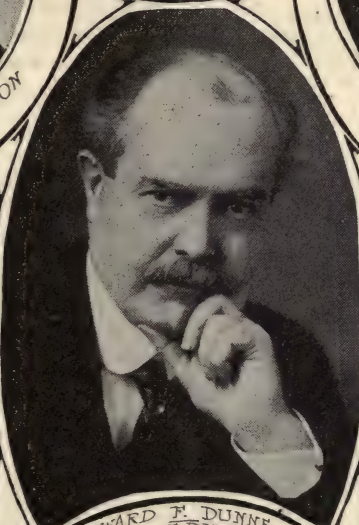
LEWIS G. STEVENSON
SECRETARY OF STATE



BARRATT O'HARA
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
PHOTO BY MATTHEW OHLE



ANDREW RUSSEL
STATE TREASURER
PHOTO BY WATSON



EDWARD F. DUNNE
GOVERNOR
PHOTO BY NOFFELT, CHI.



PATRICK J. LUCEY
ATTORNEY-GENERAL



THE CAPITOL



JAMES J. BRADY
AUDITOR
PHOTO BY NOFFELT, CHI.



EXECUTIVE MANSION

ILLINOIS STATE OFFICIALS.

ILLINOIS CIVIL LIST.

Corrected to Dec. 1, 1915.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Governor—Edward F. Dunne, D.	Cook co'ty. \$12,000.
Lieutenant-Governor—Barratt O'Hara, D.	Cook county..... 2,500
Secretary of State—Lewis G. Stevenson, D.	McLean county..... 7,500
Auditor—James J. Brady, D.	Cook county..... 7,500
Treasurer—Andrew Russel, R.	Morgan county..... 10,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Francis G. Blair, R.	Coles county..... 7,500
Attorney-General—Patrick J. Lucey, D.	LaSalle county..... 10,000
Insurance Superintendent—Rufus M. Potts.	5,000
The Adjutant-General—Col. F. S. Dickson.	5,000

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme court consists of seven judges, elected for a term of nine years, one from each of the seven districts into which the state is divided. The election is held in June of the year in which any term expires.

JUSTICES.

Dist.	Salary \$10,000.	Term Expires.
1. Warren W. Duncan, Marion.....	1924	
2. William M. Farmer, C. J., Vandalia.....	1924	
3. Frank A. Dunn, Charleston.....	1924	
4. George A. Cooke, Aledo.....	1921	
5. Charles C. Craig, Galesburg.....	1918	
6. James H. Cartwright, Oregon.....	1924	
7. Orrin N. Carter, Chicago.....	1924	
Clerk—Charles W. Vail; salary, \$7,500.		
Deputy Clerk—Robert L. Conn.		
Librarian—Ralph H. Wilkin; salary, \$3,000.		

Terms of court are held in Springfield, commencing on the first Tuesday in February, April, June, October and December.

BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

Albert Watson, president.....	Mount Vernon
J. W. Watts.....	Dixon
Frederick A. Brown.....	Chicago
Charles L. Bartlett, secretary.....	Quincy
Albert M. Rose.....	Louisville

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Office in Springfield. Salary, \$1,500.

Martin A. Brennan, presiding judge.....	Bloomington
Edward A. Brundage.....	Chicago
George W. Dowell.....	DuQuoin
Clerk (ex officio)—James J. Brady.	
Deputy Clerk—R. T. Powderly.	

COMMISSIONERS OF UNIFORM LAWS.

Created by act of June 3, 1909. Term, four years.	
John C. Richberg.....	Chicago
O. A. Harker.....	Urbana
John H. Wigmore.....	Chicago
Ernest Freund.....	Chicago
Nathan W. McChesney, president.....	Chicago

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Located at Champaign and Urbana.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Ex Officio Members—The governor, the president of the state board of agriculture, the state superintendent of public instruction.

William L. Abbott, Chicago, president.....	1917
Mary E. Busey, Urbana.....	1917
Otis W. Holt, Geneseo.....	1917
John R. Trevett, Champaign.....	1919
Ellen M. Henrotin, Chicago.....	1919
Florence E. Watson, Elmhurst.....	1919
Robert F. Carr, Highland Park.....	1921
Robert H. Ward, Benton.....	1921
Laura B. Evans, Taylorville.....	1921
(Ex officio members as above.)	
President of University—Dr. Edmund J. James.	
Secretary—Harrison E. Cunningham, Urbana.	
Comptroller—William B. Castenholz, Urbana.	
Registrar—Charles M. McConn, Urbana.	

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Located at Normal.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Charles L. Capen, president.....	Bloomington
F. G. Blair, secretary.....	Springfield
E. R. E. Kimbrough.....	Danville
J. Stanley Brown.....	Joliet
F. B. Stitt.....	El Paso
G. F. Baltz.....	Millstadt
William P. Wall.....	Staunton
A. R. Smith.....	Quincy
Silas Echols.....	Mount Vernon
Adrian M. Doolin.....	Chicago
John J. Amsler.....	East Peoria
Henry Hoff.....	Germantown
John L. Brummerstedt.....	Altamont
George W. Hughes.....	Hume
Henry Oakes.....	Bluffs
President of University—David Feltnley.	

TRUSTEES EASTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Located at Charleston.

J. M. Hicks.....	Newton
R. W. Briscoe.....	Kansas
Edward B. Rogers.....	Champaign
E. E. Elstun.....	Greenup
C. C. Lee.....	Charleston
Francis G. Blair, ex officio.....	Springfield
President—Dr. Livingston C. Lord.	

TRUSTEES WESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Located at Macomb.

C. W. Flack, president.....	Macomb
S. W. Talliaferro.....	Roseville
Joab Green.....	Carthage
Samuel O. Pearce.....	Springfield
J. L. McCreery.....	Rushville
Francis G. Blair, ex officio.....	Springfield
President—W. P. Morgan.....	Macomb

TRUSTEES SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Located at Carbondale.

George McGahey.....	Olney
W. W. Barr.....	Carbondale
Herbert Piper.....	Sumner
O. M. Karraker.....	Harrisburg
Walter W. Williams.....	Benton
Francis G. Blair, ex officio.....	Springfield
President—Henry W. Shryock, Ph. B.	

TRUSTEES NORTHERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Located at DeKalb.

Roland L. Russell, president.....	Princeton
Edward W. Vail, acting secretary.....	Dixon
Hon. Francis G. Blair, ex officio.....	Springfield
Frank E. Richey.....	LaSalle
C. Zwanzig.....	Ottawa
Frank J. Coughlin.....	Aurora
John H. Lewis, treasurer.....	DeKalb

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, JOINT.

Created by act of June 26, 1912. Office in Springfield.

Governor, chairman, ex officio.	
Members by virtue of legislative office; no salary:	
Richard J. Barr.....	Joliet
Edward Curtis.....	Grant Park
William P. Holaday.....	Danville
Edward J. Smejkal.....	Chicago
Finley F. Bell, secretary, Springfield; appointed by bureau; salary, \$4,000.	

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Office at Springfield.

Created by act of May 11, 1905. Salary of president, \$4,000; of two members, \$3,000 each; of secretary, \$3,500.	
James H. Burdett, president.....	Chicago
A. B. Culhane.....	Rockford
William B. Moulton.....	Chicago
Secretary—Ward R. Robinson.	

STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

Created by act of June 15, 1909. Term, six years. Salary, \$6,000.
 Fred J. Kern, president.....Belleville
 Jas. Hyland, secretary, 5530 LaSalle-st., Chicago
 Frank D. Whipp, fiscal supervisor.....Springfield
 Frank P. Norbury, alienist.....Jacksonville
 Thomas O'Connor.....Peoria

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Elgin State hospital—H. J. Gahagan, M. D., superintendent.
 Kankakee State hospital—P. M. Kelly, M. D., superintendent.
 Jacksonville State hospital—E. L. Hill, M. D., superintendent.
 Anna State hospital—R. A. Goodner, M. D., superintendent.
 Watertown State hospital—J. A. Campbell, M. D., superintendent.
 Peoria State hospital—R. T. Hinton, M. D., superintendent.
 Chester State hospital—Jerome L. Harrell, M. D., superintendent.
 Chicago State hospital (Dunning)—George Leininger, M. D., superintendent.
 Alton State hospital—Frank R. Dinges, business manager.
 The Illinois School for the Deaf at Jacksonville—C. P. Gillett, superintendent.
 Lincoln State School and Colony at Lincoln—T. H. Leonard, M. D., superintendent.
 The Illinois School for the Blind at Jacksonville—H. C. Montgomery, superintendent.
 Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind at Chicago—William F. Schultz, superintendent.
 Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' home at Quincy—Col. J. E. Andrew, superintendent.
 The Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois at Wilmington—Mrs. Nettie McF. McGowan, superintendent.
 The Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' home at Normal—W. H. Claggett, superintendent.
 The Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago—James L. O'Connor, M. D., superintendent.
 The State Training School for Girls at Geneva—Mrs. Carrie S. O'Connor, superintendent.
 The St. Charles School for Boys at St. Charles—W. J. McGuire, acting superintendent.

DEPARTMENTS.

Visitation and Instruction of Adult Blind—Chas. Comstock, 5618 Drexel boulevard, Chicago.
 Visitation of Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children—Rev. Charles Virden, Springfield.
 Supervising Engineer—Murdile Downer, Chicago.
 Deportation Agent—J. V. Callahan, care of Chicago State hospital, Dunning.
 State Psychopathic Institute—H. D. Singer, M. D., director, Kankakee.
 Support Department—Supervisor of reimbursing investigators, S. D. McKenney, Alton; office of department, 426 North 5th street, Springfield.

CHARITIES COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 15, 1909. Term, four years. No compensation. Executive secretary's salary, \$3,600.
 Dr. Edward H. Ochsner.....Chicago
 Emil G. Hirsch.....Chicago
 Dr. Anna Dwyer.....Chicago
 Albert Huber.....Rock Island
 John B. Harris.....Champaign
 Executive Secretary—A. L. Bowen; office in Springfield.

STATE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 30, 1913. Term, six years. Salary, \$10,000. Office in Springfield.
 William L. O'Connell, chairman, Dem.....Chicago
 Richard Yates, Rep.....Springfield
 Frank H. Funk, Prog.....Bloomington
 Walter A. Shaw, Dem.....Chicago
 Owen P. Thompson, Dem.....Jacksonville
 Secretary—R. V. Prather, Springfield; salary, \$5,000.
 Counsel—Everett Jennings, Chicago; salary, \$8,000.
 Chief Engineer—Joseph H. Pryer, Chicago; salary, \$6,000.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Salary, \$1,000.

Elected Nov. 5, 1912. Term of office, four years.
 1. Chas. J. Murphy, D. 3238 Wentworth-av., Chicago
 2. Chas. W. Secord, P., 437 W. 117th-st., Chicago
 3. Frank McGovern, D. 5517 Racine-av., Chicago
 4. Dennis F. Sullivan, D. 1524 W. 51st-st., Chicago
 5. J. J. Viterna, D. 2157 Hastings-st., Chicago
 6. Frank P. Duffy, D. 20 N. Hermitage-av., Chicago
 7. W. H. Malone, P.,Park Ridge
 8. J. Ruskewicz, D. 1536 W. Chicago-av., Chicago
 9. Arthur Donoghue, D. 820 Sheridan-rd., Chicago
 10. H. T. Nightingale, P.,Evanston
 11. F. H. Ackerman, P.,Elgin
 12. G. C. Tallyday, P.,Belvidere
 13. Issac N. Evans P.,Milledgeville
 14. John Day, D.,Moline
 15. James R. Albright, D.,Quincy
 16. Charles J. Skaggs, D.,Pekin
 17. W. E. Baker, D.,Pontiac
 18. Frank P. Martin, R.,Watseka
 19. Marion Watson, D.,Arthur
 20. Louis D. Hirsheimer, D.,Pittsfield
 21. A. W. Crawford, D.,Hillsboro
 22. Charles Becker, D.,Freeburg
 23. H. Gregory Weber, D.,Carlvie
 24. Louis W. Goetzman, D.,Shawneetown
 25. Albert L. Cline, D.,Marion
 Secretary—John J. Coffey, 4027 Oakdale avenue, Chicago.
 *Progressive.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

Located at Springfield. Salary of librarian, \$2,000.
 Everts B. Greene.....Urbana
 Otto L. Schmidt.....Chicago
 C. H. Rammelkamp.....Jacksonville
 Librarian—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY EXTENSION BOARD.

Created by act of June 14, 1909. Term, two years.
 Joseph H. Freeman.....Aurora
 Eugenie M. Bacon.....Peculiar
 Anna May Price, traveling secretary (\$1,200).
 Secretary of state, ex officio.

STATE ART COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 4, 1909. Term, four years. No compensation.
 Lorado Taft.....Chicago
 Ralph Clarkson.....Chicago
 John D. York.....Chicago
 Frederic Clay Bartlett.....Chicago
 Martin Roche.....Chicago
 J. C. Vaughan.....Chicago
 Leonard Crunelle.....Chicago

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

President—Len Small, Kankakee.
 Vice-President at Large—J. T. Montgomery, Charleston.
 Secretary—B. M. Davison, Springfield; salary, \$3,500.

Dist. VICE-PRESIDENTS (NO SALARY).

1. Martin Conrad.....Chicago
 2. B. H. Heide.....Chicago
 3. John McCord.....Palos Park
 4. Frank M. Mares.....Chicago
 5. August W. Miller.....Chicago
 6. Dr. John D. Robertson.....Chicago
 7. J. J. McComb.....Chicago
 8. Louis F. Wilk.....Chicago
 9. J. F. Rehm.....Chicago
 10. W. E. Davis.....Libertyville
 11. C. F. Duke.....North Crystal Lake
 12. George H. Madden.....Mendota
 13. J. E. Taggart.....Freeport
 14. Frank Thornber.....Carthage
 15. W. F. Aten.....Ray
 16. J. P. Code.....Bradford
 17. Hiett B. Taylor.....Fairbury
 18. Len Small.....Kankakee
 19. William Dighton.....Monticello
 20. Elias Watkins.....Petersburg
 21. Charles M. Woods.....Springfield
 22. John S. Culp.....Bethalto
 23. Thomas S. Marshall.....Carbondale
 24. John W. Shaw.....Harrisburg
 25. Joab Goodall.....Marion

Vice-presidents are elected from congressional districts by members of county agricultural societies.

ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Created by act of June 24, 1895. Term, two years. Salary of secretary, \$2,000.

President—George F. Tullock.....Rockford
Vice-President—D. M. Marlin.....Norris City
Secretary—H. A. McKeene.....Springfield
Treasurer—J. P. Mason.....Elgin
Auditor—Frank I. Mann.....Gilman

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Ex Office—Superintendent of public instruction, dean of the college of agriculture, president of state board of agriculture, president State Horticultural society, president State Dairymen's association.

Elected by congressional districts:

1. H. E. Young.....Chicago
2. August Geweke.....Des Plaines
3. M. K. Sweet.....Glenwood
4. Wayne Dinsmore.....Chicago
5. C. V. Gregory.....Chicago
6. P. R. Barnes.....Forest Glen
7. Henry H. Schwinge.....Norwood Park
8. James R. Clark.....Chicago
9. C. C. Pickett.....Chicago
10. R. B. Swift.....Libertyville
11. J. P. Mason.....Elgin
12. George F. Tullock.....Rockford
13. A. N. Abbott.....Morrison
14. William H. Ashdown.....Port Byron
15. Frank S. Haynes.....Geneseo
16. Ralph Allen.....Delavan
17. S. E. Mason.....Bloomington
18. F. I. Mann.....Gilman
19. J. B. Burrows.....Decatur
20. G. G. Hopping.....Havana
21. Edward Grimes.....Raymond
22. E. W. Burroughs.....Edwardsville
23. Joseph Oldfield.....Vandalia
24. D. M. Marlin.....Norris City
25. H. M. Aiken.....Benton

ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Created by act of March 24, 1874.

W. S. Perrine, president.....Centralia
W. W. Thomas, vice-president.....Anna
A. M. Augustine, secretary.....Normal
J. W. Stanton, treasurer.....Richview

INSPECTORS OF GRAIN.

Office, 175 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago.
John P. Gibbons, chief (salary, \$6,000).....Chicago
Eugene McCarthy, assistant chief.....Chicago

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Dr. Stephen A. Forbes.....Urbana

LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONERS.

Salary, \$10 a day and expenses; of secretary, \$2,000; of veterinarian, \$10 a day. Office at Springfield.

B. J. Shanley, chairman.....Ottawa
L. F. Brown.....Galesburg
R. M. Patterson.....Chicago
Secretary—C. A. Lowery, Springfield.
State Veterinarian and Bacteriologist—Dr. O. E. Dyson, Springfield.

BOARD OF VETERINARY EXAMINERS, PER DIEM, \$5.
Dr. Albert C. Worms, M. D. C., chairman, Chicago.
B. W. Heath.....Princeville
George B. Jones.....Sidell

STATE LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

No salary.

E. C. Stone, president.....Peoria
Dr. A. T. Peters, secretary.....Peoria

STATE INSPECTOR OF APIARIES.

Created by act of June 7, 1911. Term, two years, or until his successor is qualified. Per diem, \$4.
Abraham L. Kildow.....Putnam

STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

J. A. Leland, president.....Springfield
Theo. S. McCoy, secretary.....Golconda

STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

Emil J. Baxter, president.....Nauvoo
James A. Stone, secretary.....Springfield

STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

J. P. Mason, president.....Elgin
Elected from membership; no salary.
George Craven, secretary, 136 W. Lake-st., Chicago
Salary, \$300 per annum.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Office at Springfield. Salary of secretary, \$3,600.
John A. Robison, M. D., president.....Chicago
T. Q. Freeman, M. D.....Mattoon
A. Szewajkart, M. D.....Chicago
R. D. Luster, M. D.....Granite City
E. S. Spindel, M. D.....Springfield
T. B. Lewis, M. D.....Hammond
C. St. Clair Drake, M. D., secretary and executive officer.....Springfield

FOOD STANDARD COMMISSION.

Created by act of May 14, 1907. Term, indefinite. Per diem, \$15 for not exceeding thirty days in one year. Office at 431 South Dearborn street, Chicago.

W. Scott Matthews, state food commissioner, ex officio.....Carbondale
Dr. Walter S. Haines.....Chicago
Thomas P. Sullivan.....Chicago

STATE FOOD COMMISSIONER.

Office, Manhattan bldg., Chicago. Salary \$3,600.
W. Scott Matthews.....Carbondale

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Office at Springfield. Salary, \$8 a day. Secretary's salary, \$3,000.
Thomas D. Gregg, president.....Harrisburg
Frank J. Butler, vice-president.....Pontiac
Frederic T. Provost.....Chicago
Leo L. Mrazek.....Chicago
William J. Clancy.....LaSalle
Secretary—Fred C. Dodds.....Springfield

DENTAL EXAMINERS.

Salary, \$5 a day.

Dr. O. H. Seifert.....Springfield
Dr. Charles F. O'Connor.....Chicago
Dr. Gideon M. Dempsey.....Grafton

BARBERS' EXAMINING BOARD.

Created by act of June 10, 1909. Term, two years. Compensation, \$4 per day each and expenses.
James Ahern, president.....Chicago
Thomas Casey, treasurer.....Rock Island
Thomas T. Notter, secretary, 2737 North Francisco avenue.....Chicago

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 27, 1913. Term, six years. Office in Springfield.

A. D. Gash, president.....Chicago
S. E. Bradt, secretary.....DeKalb
James P. Wilson.....Polo
State Highway Engineer—William W. Marr.
Asst. State Highway Engineer—P. C. McARDIE.

ILLINOIS WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

Appointed by governor. Salary of chairman, \$6,000; of other members, \$5,000 each.
Samuel J. Drew.....Joliet
Edward J. Kelly.....Chicago
M. M. Stephens.....East St. Louis
(Two vacancies.)

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Office at Lockport. Salary, \$5 a day.

Sherman L. Marshall.....Ipava
H. P. Dwyer.....Minooka
Edward S. Morahn.....Sheridan

RIVERS AND LAKES COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 10, 1911. Term, three years. Salary, \$5,000.
 Thomas J. Healy.....Chicago
 Arthur W. Charles.....Carmi
 L. K. Sherman.....Chicago

STATE AGENTS TO ENFORCE THE LAW IN RELATION TO CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Created by act of May 25, 1877. Term, two years. Salary, \$1,200.
 Bernard Shine.....Chicago
 Rudolph Van Achen.....Peoria
 W. J. Kane.....East St. Louis
 Nicholas Hemmer.....O'Fallon

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF REGISTERED NURSES.

Created by act of May 2, 1907. Term, three years. Per day, \$10. Salary of secretary, \$1,400.
 Adelaide Mary Walsh, president.....Chicago
 Julia S. Chubbuck.....Rockford
 Velora E. Randel.....Chicago
 Kathryn A. Conway.....Chicago
 Anna L. Tittman, secretary-treasurer.....Springfield

STATE BOARD OF OPTOMETRY.

Appointed by governor. Compensation, \$5 per day.
 F. W. C. Lorenz.....Chicago
 Dr. A. J. Lauch.....Kankakee
 Z. C. Winkler.....Galesburg
 Harry C. Paul.....Chicago
 Burr Weaver, secretary.....Chicago

PUBLIC EXAMINERS OF ACCOUNTANTS.

Examiners are paid \$10 per day.
 Prof. H. M. Robinson, secretary.....Urbana

CARLIN MONUMENT COMMISSION.

Appointed by governor. No salary.
 Ornan Pierson, chairman.....Carrollton
 Paul M. Hamilton.....Jerseyville
 B. C. Hodges.....Carrollton
 H. E. Bell.....White Hall
 Samuel Edwards.....Carrollton

OGLESBY MONUMENT COMMISSION.

Appointed by governor. No salary.
 John S. Runnells.....Chicago
 John Barton Payne.....Chicago
 John W. Bunn.....Springfield
 Charles L. LeForgee.....Decatur
 Martin B. Bailey.....Danville

STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

James J. Dougherty, president.....Ottawa
 Walter E. Price, secretary.....Champaign

STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSION.

Office in Springfield. Salary of president, \$4,000; of other two members, \$3,000 each.
 C. J. Dittmar, president.....Freeport
 Henry Von Meeteren.....Chicago
 Jack I. Blackman.....Paris

STATE GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

The governor and the president of the University of Illinois, ex officio.
 T. C. Chamberlain, Chicago; appointed by governor.
 Frank W. DeWolf, director, Urbana; salary, \$4,200.

STATE VETERINARIAN.

Dr. O. E. Dyson.....Springfield

STATE FIRE MARSHAL.

Created by act of June 15, 1909. Term, four years. Salary, \$3,000.
 Walter H. Bennett.....Quincy

ILLINOIS PARK COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 10, 1911. Term, three years. No compensation.
 J. A. James, chairman.....Evanston
 Alexander Richards, secretary.....Ottawa
 Thomas Cahill.....Ladd

EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS.

Office, 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago.
 N. Clifford Ricker, president.....Champaign
 James T. Fortin.....Chicago
 Francis M. Barton, secretary.....Chicago
 Leonard F. W. Stuebe.....Danville
 Michael B. Kane.....Edwardsville
 Salary of secretary, \$1,500; of members, \$10 a day for actual service. Fee charged for examination, \$15; fee for issuing license, \$25.

STATE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

Salary, \$5,000.
 James B. Dibelka.....Chicago

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS.

Appointed by governor. Compensation, \$10 per day.
 John W. Musham.....Chicago
 E. N. Layfield.....Chicago
 C. C. Stowell.....Rockford
 James T. Hanley.....Chicago
 Frederick H. Newell.....Urbana

COMMISSION TO REVISE AND CODIFY BUILDING LAWS.

Created by act of May 25, 1911.
 N. C. Ricker, architect, chairman.....Urbana
 Richard E. Schmidt, architect.....Chicago
 W. C. Armstrong, engineer.....Chicago
 I. O. Baker, engineer.....Urbana
 W. H. Merrill, fireproofing.....Chicago
 George J. Jobst, contractor.....Peoria
 Wm. Sherman Stahl, attorney, secretary.....Chicago

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING.

Appointed by governor; salary, \$5,000.
 J. Frank Higgins.....Springfield

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF HORSESHOERS.

Appointed by governor. Compensation, \$3.50 per day.
 James Little.....Chicago
 John T. Kane, secretary.....Chicago
 J. A. Allen.....Pittsfield

LODGING HOUSE INSPECTION.

Inspector—George Delvigne, 109 North Dearborn street, Chicago; salary, \$2,000.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY COMMISSION.

Created by act of March 4, 1910. Terms, indefinite. Per day, \$5.
 Patrick Carr.....Ladd
 George Golden.....Chicago
 M. J. Boyle.....Chicago
 Daniel J. Gorman.....Peoria
 John Flora.....Chicago
 Edwin R. Wright.....Chicago
 P. A. Peterson.....Rockford
 Charles Plez.....Chicago
 E. T. Bent.....Chicago
 Robert E. Conway.....East St. Louis
 Mason B. Starring.....Chicago
 W. J. Jackson.....Chicago

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF LABOR.

Salary \$5 per day for thirty days. Salary of secretary, \$2,500.
 J. F. Patterson.....Chicago
 J. D. Peters.....Carbondale
 Frank B. Mott.....Galesburg
 James P. Kellet.....Gillespie
 Charles Vallo.....Murphysboro
 Secretary—Luke D. McCoy, Springfield.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

Office at Chicago. Salary, \$1,500. Secretary's salary, \$2,500.
 Lewis McGovern.....Freeport
 Harry M. Powell.....Peoria
 Leo J. Winnicke.....Chicago
 Secretary—Chas. D. Preble, 3619 Maple Square avenue, Chicago.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Commissioners appointed by governor. Compensation, \$10 per day.

James T. Patterson.....	Chicago
Frank B. Mott.....	Galesburg
James P. Kellett.....	Gillespie
Charles Vallo.....	Murphysboro
J. D. Peters.....	Carbondale

INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

Created by act of June 28, 1913, amended July 1, 1915. Term 6 years. Office, third floor, City Hall Square building, Chicago. Salary, \$5,000.

J. B. Vaughn.....	Carlville
Peter J. Angsten.....	Chicago
Robert Eadie.....	Springfield
W. V. Conley, secretary.....	\$2,500.

STATE FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Office, 1643 Transportation building, Chicago.

Oscar F. Nelson, chief, Chicago.....	\$3,000
Barney Cohen, assistant, Chicago.....	2,250
All deputy inspectors get \$1,200 a year.	

FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.**GENERAL ADVISORY BOARD.**

Appointed by governor. No salary.

A. H. R. Atwood.....	Chicago
Oscar G. Meyer.....	Chicago
John H. Walker.....	Danville
Mrs. Raymond Robins.....	Chicago
John E. Williams.....	Streator

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Salary of general superintendent, \$1,800; of others, \$1,500.

Chas. J. Boyd, general superintendent.....	Chicago
John Scherrer.....	Peoria
William Roach.....	East St. Louis
William M. Ryan.....	Springfield
John A. Croon.....	Rockford
Cornelius Donovan.....	Rock Island and Moline

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Created by act of June 15, 1909. Term, indefinite. Salary, \$3,600.

R. N. Knight. 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago

STATE MINING BOARD.

Appointed by governor. Per day, \$5.

John Bohlander, president.....	Pekin
James Forester.....	Hallidayboro
Thomas L. Jones.....	Ladd
James Shaw, secretary.....	Virden
J. B. McKinnan, H. B.....	Peoria
J. F. Morris, chief clerk.....	Salary, \$2,000.

MINERS' EXAMINING BOARD.

Created by act of June 27, 1913. Term, three years. Salary, \$1,500.

Edward Maher, president.....	Lincoln
John Knies, secretary.....	Breese
C. C. Humphreys.....	Herrin

STATE MINE INSPECTORS.

Appointed by governor. Salary, \$1,800.

Dist.	Name.	Residence.
1.	Ben D. Roberts.....	Streator
2.	Thomas H. Devlin.....	Assumption
3.	George L. Morgan.....	Pekin
4.	David Z. Thrush.....	Farmington
5.	J. W. Starks.....	Georgetown
6.	John Garrity.....	Riverton
7.	Archibald Frew.....	Gillespie
8.	John Kaney.....	Centralla
9.	William Hartman.....	Belleville
10.	John McClintock.....	Murphysboro
11.	John E. Jones.....	Benton
12.	James S. Reid.....	Carterville

MINE RESCUE STATION COMMISSION.

Created by act of March 4, 1910. Term, one year. Per day, \$10. Stations located at Benton, LaSalle and Springfield.

Thomas H. Devlin, president.....	Assumption
H. H. Stoeck, secretary.....	Urbana
Thomas Jeremiah.....	Willisville
Fernand Bearnard.....	Westville
George H. Deemy.....	Peoria
John Slattery.....	Toluca
Dan H. Manning.....	Washington, D. C.
Manager—Oscar Cartledge, Springfield.....	(\$3,000).

MINING INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 21, 1913. Term indefinite. Per day, \$10.

B. L. Russell.....	Princeton
Jacob G. Grossberg.....	Chicago
Dr. H. H. Stoeck.....	Urbana
Thomas Jeremiah.....	Willisville
W. D. Obcamp.....	Lincoln
Rice Miller.....	Hillsboro
William Hall.....	Springfield
R. J. Wilson.....	Marissa
John Tuttle.....	Harrisburg

VOTING-MACHINE COMMISSIONERS.

Terms, four years. Compensation not to exceed \$1,500 a year and expenses.

Morris Emmerson.....	Lincoln
Albert E. Hinners.....	Virginia
Secretary of state.....	Springfield

PENITENTIARY BUILDING COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 5, 1907.

James A. Patten.....	Chicago
Ira C. Copley.....	Aurora
John Lambert.....	Joliet

STATE PENITENTIARY.

Located in Joliet. Commissioners appointed by the governor. Salary, \$1,500. Warden's salary \$5,000.

William Ryan.....	Danville
Louis M. Harvey.....	Ottawa
Charles W. Faltz.....	Somonauk
Warden—Michael Zimmer.....	

COMMISSIONERS SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY

Prison located at Menard. Salary of commissioners, \$1,500.

Frank Orr.....	Mount Sterling
C. F. Coleman.....	Vandalia
Omar S. Pace.....	Mount Vernon
Warden—W. V. Choisser.....	

STATE BOARD OF PARDONS.

Appointed by governor. Salary of members, \$2,000.

Coll McNaughton, chairman.....	Joliet
Will Colvin.....	Springfield
William Wham.....	Salem
Thomas M. Kilbride, clerk.....	

STATE REFORMATORY.

Located at Pontiac. Managers' salary, \$1,200 each; salary of secretary and superintendent, \$4,000.

Managers—Albert H. Gravenhorst.....	Effingham
Charles W. Elliott.....	Galesburg
Carlos Ames.....	Streator
John A. Callif.....	Bowen
Van D. Roughton.....	Sullivan
Superintendent—W. C. Graves.....	

STATE BOARDS EX OFFICIO.**BOARD OF PRISON INDUSTRIES.**

Created by act of May 11, 1903. Salary of clerk, \$1,800.

Commissioners of Illinois state penitentiary. Commissioners of southern Illinois penitentiary. Board of managers of Illinois state reformatory. President—C. F. Coleman. Chief Clerk—John A. Bedel.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

Created by act of March 6, 1867.
Governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction; librarian, secretary of state, Springfield.

TRUSTEES OF THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Created by act of May 18, 1895. Salary of custodian, \$1,200.

Governor, superintendent of public instruction, state treasurer; E. S. Johnson, custodian, Springfield.

TRUSTEES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Created by act of May 26, 1877. Salary of curator, \$3,000.

Governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction; A. R. Crook, curator, Springfield.

STATE CANVASSING BOARD.

Created by act of April 3, 1872.

Governor, secretary of state, auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general.

TRUSTEES OF THE LINCOLN HOMESTEAD.

Created by act of June 16, 1887. Salary of custodian, \$1,500.

Governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction; Albert S. Edwards, custodian, Springfield.

STATE TAX LEVY BOARD.

Governor, chairman, ex officio; auditor, treasurer.

FORT MASSAC TRUSTEES.

Created by act of May 15, 1903. Salary of custodian, \$600.

Governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state regent Illinois Daughters of American Revolution, two Illinois Daughters of American Revolution; May Bailey, custodian, Metropolis.

STALLION REGISTRATION BOARD.

Created by act of June 10, 1909.

Secretary state board of agriculture.

State veterinarian.

President Illinois Horse Breeders' association.

Secretary Illinois Horse Breeders' association.

President Illinois Farmers' institute.

CENTENNIAL BUILDING COMMISSION.

Governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction, president state historical society, president board of trustees of historical society library.

COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

Appointed by the governor. Compensation, \$19 per day for services actually rendered.

John H. Walker.....	Springfield
John Fitzpatrick.....	Chicago
Mrs. Raymond Robins.....	Chicago
A. H. R. Atwood.....	Chicago
Oscar Mayer.....	Chicago
John E. Williams.....	Streator
Graham Taylor.....	Chicago
John W. Dunnann.....	Paxton

ILLINOIS COUNTY OFFICERS.

County. County seat. County and Probate judges.
 Adams—Quincy.....Lyman McCarl
 Alexander—Cairo.....Miles F. Gilbert
 Bond—Greenville.....Wm. H. Dowdy
 Boone—Belvidere.....Wm. C. DeWolf
 Brown—Mount Sterling.....W. Y. Baker
 Bureau—Princeton.....J. R. Pritchard
 Calhoun—Hardin.....John Day, Jr.
 Carroll—Mount Carroll.....Charles A. E. Martin
 Cass—Virginia.....Roy C. Freeman
 Champaign—Urbana.....Charles A. Prater
 Christian—Taylorville.....A. L. Ruffner
 Clark—Marshall.....J. L. Baylis
 Clay—Louisville.....James Allen
 Clinton—Carlyle.....John P. Harragh
 Coles—Charleston.....Thomas F. Scully
 Cook—Chicago.....Henry Horner, P.
 Crawford—Robinson.....Duane Gaines
 Cumberland—Toledo.....S. B. Rariden
 DeKalb—Sycamore.....William L. Pond
 DeWitt—Clinton.....Fred C. Hill
 Douglas—Tuscola.....D. H. Wamsley
 DuPage—Wheaton.....Syvanus L. Rathje
 Edgar—Paris.....D. V. Dayton
 Edwards—Albion.....Peter C. Walters
 Effingham—Effingham.....Barney Overbeck
 Fayette—Vandalia.....Fred C. Myers
 Ford—Paxton.....M. L. McQuiston
 Franklin—Benton.....Nealy I. Glenn
 Fulton—Lewistown.....Hobart S. Boyd
 Gallatin—Shawneetown.....George L. Houston
 Greene—Carrollton.....Thomas Henshaw
 Grundy—Morris.....George Bedford
 Hamilton—McLeansboro.....Joshua S. Snead
 Hancock—Carthage.....E. W. Dunham
 Hardin—Elizabethtown.....Henry N. Winders
 Henderson—Oquawka.....R. F. Robinson
 Henry—Cambridge.....L. E. Telleen
 Iroquois—Watseka.....John H. Gillan
 Jackson—Murphysboro.....Willard F. Ellis
 Jasper—Newton.....H. C. Davidson
 Jefferson—Mount Vernon.....Andrew D. Webb
 Jersey—Jerseyville.....H. W. Pogue
 Jo Daviess—Galena.....F. J. Campbell
 Johnson—Vienna.....J. F. Hight
 Kane—Geneva.....S. H. Hoover
 Kankakee—Kankakee.....John H. Williams, P.
 Kendall—Yorkville.....J. H. Merrill
 Knox—Galesburg.....C. S. Williams
 LaSalle—LaSalle.....R. C. Rice
 LaSalle—LaSalle.....Perry L. Persons
 Lawrence—Lawrenceville.....Henry Mayo
 Lee—Dixon.....A. T. Lardin, P.
 Lee—Dixon.....Otto Longenecker
 Lee—Dixon.....John B. Crabtree

County clerk. Circuit clerk and recorder.
 W. J. Smith.....J. M. Buffington
 Jacob Heid.....C. O. Foster
 W. E. McCashin.....J. F. Johnston
 William Bowley.....A. C. Fassett
 H. A. Perry.....E. B. Glaze
 James Fletcher.....Henry Fuller
 Roy N. Bailey.....Clifford Lummer
 B. Adams.....Valentine Boerner
 Henry Jacobs.....J. D. Springer
 Fred Hess.....Boyd S. Blaine
 John E. George.....J. A. Foll
 E. D. Morton.....Jay Swern
 E. E. Jenkins.....W. H. Burns
 Adam Junker.....H. H. Schlarmann
 John F. Willingham.....Bert B. Cole
 R. M. Switzer.....John W. Rainey
 J. A. Cervenka, P.C. Joseph F. Connery, R.
 Chas. V. Coulter.....Chas. A. Montgomery
 M. McConnell.....Charles Cox
 S. M. Henderson.....Walter M. Hay
 Charles F. Kemp.....Elmer Metz
 Charles A. Hawkins.....H. B. Morgan
 A. A. Kuhn.....George W. Thoma
 George D. Murphy.....T. J. Brewer
 Arch O. Smith.....Earl S. Bunting
 John A. Craver.....J. G. Habing
 George A. Brown.....M. L. Staff
 J. S. Sharpman.....Carl E. Bengtson
 William D. Seiber.....J. J. Clark
 Austin Onion.....Eugene Whiting
 Henry G. Sanks.....James G. Gregg
 F. B. Dawson.....B. F. Ford
 Alfred H. Gleghorn.....F. S. Johnson
 L. E. Lambert.....Frank Porter
 W. E. Miller.....E. O. Reauch
 Ralph E. Dimick.....Charles L. Hess
 J. J. Barnes.....W. P. Martin
 Elmer E. Fitch.....J. A. Horberg
 Clarence South.....Fred Benjamin
 H. Amer Hagler.....Reynold Gardner
 H. C. Poyall.....W. E. Trainor
 John G. Young.....Burrell Hawkins
 Thomas A. Kraus.....A. H. Quinn
 E. J. Menzemer.....H. E. Steele
 E. F. Throgmorton.....Grant McFartridge
 Charles Lowry.....J. L. Johnson
 B. D. Galbraith, P. C.....(Vacancy)
 Louis Breault.....Luther B. Bratton
 Edward Budd, Jr.....Avery N. Beebe
 Frank L. Adams.....C. H. Westerberg
 Lew A. Hendee.....L. O. Brockway
 Andrew E. Bach.....J. L. Witzman
 E. G. Zilm, P. C.....J. F. Buchter, R.
 Lyle G. Steffey.....O. H. Hedden
 Fred G. Dimick.....Edwin S. Rosecrans

County. County seat. County and Probate judges.	County clerk.	Circuit clerk and recorder.
Livingston—Pontiac.....B. B. Thompson	William W. Kenny.....J. G. Whitson	
Logan—Lincoln.....Charles J. Gelbach	J. F. Huston.....Lynn R. Parker	
Macon—Decatur.....John H. McCoy	Charles H. Patterson.....John Allen	
Macoupin—Carlinville.....Andrew J. Duggan	J. A. Blaeuer.....Thomas Cain	
Madison—Edwardsville.....H. B. Eaton	Harry J. Mackinaw.....Simon Kellerman	
Marion—Salem.....J. P. Strenber. P.	(vacancy).....John Berner. R.	
Marshall—Lacon.....W. G. Wilson	W. H. Betts.....John M. Shultz	
Mason—Havana.....Daniel H. Gregg	Lawrence D. Gregory.....Wm. L. Westcott	
Massac—Metropolis.....James A. McComas	A. F. Terrell.....C. E. Walsh	
McDonough—Macomb.....Lawrence P. Oakes	Fred Risinger.....Arthur H. Finley	
McHenry—Woodstock.....Charles I. Imes	James H. Foster.....A. Warren Ford	
McLean—Bloomington.....David T. Smiley	Guy E. Still.....Theodore Hamer	
	P. A. Guthrie.....John C. Allen	
	N. B. Carson, R.	
Menard—Petersburg.....Jesse M. Ott	A. W. Hartley.....Ross A. Nance	
Mercer—Aledo.....Friend L. Church	Frank A. Gibson.....S. A. Nelson	
Monroe—Waterloo.....Henry Schneider	Henry Eisenbart.....Louis A. Wiehl	
Montgomery—Hillsboro.....T. J. McDavid	A. H. Bartlett.....Hugh Hall	
Morgan—Jacksonville.....William E. Thompson	C. A. Boruff.....Eugene D. Pyatt	
Moultrie—Sullivan.....John T. Gridler	Cash W. Green.....Fred O. Gaddis	
Ozle—Oregon.....Frank E. Reed	R. F. Adams.....John D. Mead	
Peoria—Peoria.....Clyde E. Stone	Oscar Heinrich.....George F. Thode	
	J. J. Simonsen, P. C. John J. Gallagher, R.	
Perry—Pinckneyville.....William Hammack	W. A. Bommerschein.....John D. Roe	
Piatt—Monticello.....William A. Doss	Harvey Fay.....B. G. Duncan	
Pike—Pittsfield.....Paul F. Grote	W. S. Blinn.....Henry Bowers	
Pope—Golconda.....B. F. Anderson	Charles A. Werner.....T. Roy Vaughn	
Pulaski—Mound City.....Fred Hood	H. D. Gaunt.....E. P. Easterday	
Putnam—Hennepin.....Irving E. Broadus	Charles C. Greiner.....H. B. Ramage	
Randolph—Chester.....W. M. Schuwert	William R. Karsteter.....Charles J. Kribus	
Richland—Olney.....R. B. Witcher	John Haws.....Charles Goudy	
Rock Island—Rock Island.....Neils A. Larson	Henry B. Hubbard.....G. W. Gamble	
	Sam Ryerson, R.	
Saline—Harrisburg.....Benjamin S. Bell, P.	John Rinck, P. C.	
Sangamon—Springfield.....K. C. Ronalds	Charles W. Byres.....Joseph H. Drennan	
	Herbert Woods, R.	
	C. H. Jenkins, P.	
Schuyler—Rushville.....John C. Work	James A. Long.....E. Ross Chitwood	
Scott—Winchester.....F. C. Funk	Bluford McClure.....J. W. Kellen	
Shelby—Shelbyville.....A. J. Stedley	Ed R. Allen.....E. E. Herron	
Stark—Toulon.....Frank Thomas	William E. Nixon.....Walter F. Young	
St. Clair—Belleville.....J. B. Messick	E. F. Winkler.....John F. O'Flaherty	
	C. A. Summers, R.	
Stephenson—Freeport.....Roscoe J. Carnahan	A. H. Volkers.....Conrad D. Cramer	
Stephenson—Freeport.....James M. Kahn	George Behrens.....C. O. Myers	
Union—Jonesboro.....Marion C. Crawford	Charles L. Kimmel.....Henry C. Sifford	
Vermilion—Danville.....Lawrence T. Allen	Thomas J. Dale.....Ben G. Seibert	
	H. L. Freeman, P. C. W. H. Carter, R.	
Wabash—Mount Carmel.....W. S. Willhite	James H. McClain.....G. L. Hockgelger	
Warren—Moundmouth.....Loren E. Murphy	J. J. McNamara.....Arthur S. Gibson	
Washington—Nashville.....William P. Green	Henry F. Heckert.....Oscar H. Rinne	
Wayne—Fairfield.....J. V. Heldinger	W. M. Daus.....King Turner	
White—Carmi.....James M. Endicott	Matthew Martin.....William Poynton	
Whiteside—Morrison.....W. A. Blodgett	W. W. Warner.....C. W. McCall	
Will—Joliet.....G. J. Cowling	Edward G. Young.....L. H. Piepenbrink	
	John C. Lang, P. C. Wm. W. Smith, R.	
Williamson—Marion.....Wiley F. Slater	E. H. Scooby.....Leslie O. Caplinger	
Winnebago—Rockford.....Louis M. Reckhow	Marcus A. Norton.....Lewis F. Lake	
Woodford—Eureka.....Arthur C. Fort	C. S. Holman.....D. C. Belsley	
	P.—Probate. P. C.—Probate clerk. R.—Recorder.	

County. Treasurer.	Sheriff.	State's attorney.	Sup't schools.
Adams—Edward W. Peter.....John Coens		Fred G. Wolfe.....John H. Steiner	
Alexander—Fred D. Nellis.....Edward A. Burke		Alex Wilson.....Laura I. Milford	
Bond—Seymour Van Deusen.....Louis D. Royer		John D. Biggs.....William E. White	
Boone—Cassius M. Church.....Louis Shattuck		P. H. O'Donnell.....Elizabeth B. Harvey	
Brown—A. H. Fore.....J. V. Logan		Warren McNeff.....C. W. Sellars	
Bureau—Peter Peterson.....O. H. Skoglund		C. N. Holerick.....George O. Smith	
Calhoun—Peter A. Gotway.....William Fulkerson		Thomas J. Selby.....S. J. Sibley	
Carroll—Harry B. Hurlers.....Frank Schroepel		F. J. Stransky.....John Hay	
Cass—E. P. Widmayer.....James R. Sligh		A. T. Lucas.....Walter E. Buck	
Champaign—Edward Rogers.....Augustus M. Evans		Louis A. Busch.....C. H. Watts	
Christian—Joel J. Davis.....Elijah N. Barnes		Harry B. Hershey.....Henry L. Fowkes	
Clark—John W. Fredenberger.....Jos. W. Wallace		E. D. Jones.....Harold Bright	
Clay—J. W. Ackinson.....Ed Cogswell		Thomas S. Williams.....G. O. Lewis	
Clinton—Theodore Zieren.....G. N. B. Welch		Hugh V. Murray.....William Johnston	
Coles—A. J. Dailey.....Harry B. Sinsabaugh		R. G. Hammond.....W. Ed Miller	
Cook—Henry Stuckart.....John E. Traeger		Maclay Hoyne.....E. J. Tobin	
Crawford—Orlan G. Holmes.....Irvin L. Henderson		Joseph B. Crowley.....James T. Atkey	
Cumberland—L. B. Ross.....Charles H. Wade		Valter Brewer.....L. C. Markwell	
DeKalb—Charles C. Pond.....James Scott		Lowell B. Smith.....W. W. Coultas	
DeWitt—Frank Stoutenborough.....L. J. Forbes		Louis O. Williams.....John L. Costley	
Douglas—James E. Payne.....Clifford W. Jones		W. T. Coleman.....E. E. Gere	
DuPage—Newton E. Matter.....John F. Hesterman		O. W. Hadley.....R. T. Morgan	
Edgar—Archie N. Vance.....W. R. McCallister		Wilbur H. Hickman.....O. Rice Jones	
Edwards—William Shaw, Jr.....Charles Naylor		Edward A. Schroeder.....Grant Balding	
Effingham—S. L. James.....Martin Jakle		Byron Piper.....J. W. Davis	
Fayette—H. M. Casey.....Harry Mabry		J. G. Burnside.....Frank C. Crawford	
Ford—Claude L. King.....F. A. Flora		O. H. Wylie.....H. M. Rudolph	
Franklin—O. E. Burgess.....Mint Locklar		G. A. Hickman.....H. Clay Ing	
Fulton—Emmett J. Hughes.....C. H. Draper		M. P. Rice.....M. M. Cook	

County.	Treasurer.	Sheriff.	State's attorney.	Sup't schools.
Gallatin—T. H. Boyd.....	V. A. Mills	R. M. McGhee.....	John L. Greenlee	John C. Bowman.....
Greene—John B. Morrow.....	Jesse R. Edwards	Frank H. Hayes.....	Rollins Scott	Frank H. Hayes.....
Grundy—John L. Bonar.....	H. L. Hendrickson	J. H. Lane.....	C. H. Root	John M. Saded
Hamilton—Clinton S. Little.....	John M. Saded	Clyde P. Johnson.....	Stephen D. Faris	Marion R. Mosley
Hancock—John H. McCallister.....	Marion R. Mosley	James E. Denton.....	Hattie M. Rittenhouse	George W. Shearer.....
Hardin—George W. Shearer.....	L. H. B. McGinnis	Albert F. Fawley.....	Allen L. Beall	F. F. Rehling.....
Henderson—F. F. Rehling.....	Charles F. Knox	Nels F. Anderson.....	A. L. Odenweller	Walter A. Olson.....
Henry—Walter A. Olson.....	George H. Benson	J. W. Kern.....	E. A. Gilbreath	Edwin S. Herron.....
Iroquois—Edwin S. Herron.....	Homer M. Brown	W. A. Schwartz.....	Otto F. Aken	J. Hillis Boos.....
Jackson—J. Hillis Boos.....	James A. White	Charles D. Fithian.....	E. B. Brooks	Jasper—Josiah Jourdan.....
Jefferson—A. L. Smith.....	Thomas E. Pasley	Joel F. Watson.....	Charles F. Lee	K. Jones
Jersey—James Catt.....	Edwin E. Chappell	Walter J. Chapman.....	Joseph W. Becker	Thomas E. Pasley
Jo Daviess—John H. Foster.....	John Bardell	Frank T. Sheehan.....	Benjamin L. Birkbeck	Edwin E. Chappell
Johnson—J. F. Marberry.....	J. F. W. Whitehead	H. A. Spann.....	Emma Rebanan	John Bardell
Kane—(Contest).....	(Contest)	William J. Tyers.....	Edw. A. Ellis	J. F. W. Whitehead
Kankakee—Chas. F. Robinson.....	Albert C. Bothfuh	Wayne H. Dyer.....	S. D. Saltsgiver	(Contest)
Kendall—John R. Henderson.....	Samuel Normandin	Oliver A. Burkhardt.....	George Elliott	Albert C. Bothfuh
Knox—Henry F. Hawkinson.....	Frank H. Hooker	A. J. Boutelle.....	W. F. Boyes	Samuel Normandin
Lake—Robert L. McDonough.....	Elvin J. Griffin	Ralph J. Dady.....	T. W. Simpson	Frank H. Hooker
LaSalle—William Flick.....	E. M. Davis	George S. Wiley.....	W. R. Foster	Elvin J. Griffin
Lawrence—Rolla Gray.....	Hayes Bale	Rolla M. Shaw.....	Edwin Ashbaugh	E. M. Davis
Lee—John E. Moyer.....	Robert E. Phillips	Harry Edwards.....	L. W. Miller	Hayes Bale
Livingston—W. A. Patterson.....	J. R. Ives	F. A. Ortmann.....	W. E. Herbert	Robert E. Phillips
Logan—James Ryan.....	Robert W. Sheets	Everett Smith.....	D. F. Nichols	J. R. Ives
Macon—John F. Schroll.....	Charles E. Tandy	Jesse L. Deck.....	Mary W. Moore	Robert W. Sheets
Macoupin—Elmer E. Day.....	H. W. Knemoeller	James H. Murphy.....	George W. Solomon	Charles E. Tandy
Madison—George E. Little.....	J. Jenkins	James M. Baudy.....	H. T. McCrea	H. W. Knemoeller
Marion—J. R. Nichols.....	J. E. McMackin	Samuel N. Finn.....	M. A. Thrasher	J. Jenkins
Marshall—Bernard Haugens.....	Worth Dixon	H. E. Jacobs.....	E. P. Nichols	J. E. McMackin
Mason—Warren Breeding.....	William F. Close	E. P. Nischwitz.....	John A. Mehlichop	Worth Dixon
Massac—Loren Smith.....	Osro Shirk	Fred R. Young.....	W. A. Spence	William F. Close
McDonough—Thomas Atyeo.....	James L. Barclay	George A. Falder.....	B. E. Decker	Osro Shirk
McHenry—Lynn Richards.....	Charles Wandrock	David R. Joslyn.....	A. M. Shelton	James L. Barclay
McLean—Joseph F. Rice.....	George E. Flesher	Miles K. Young.....	B. C. Moore	Charles Wandrock
Menard—B. H. Hutcherson.....	George F. Clary	H. E. Pond.....	Eva B. Batterton	George E. Flesher
Merced—William N. Duffield.....	C. C. Luttrell	John M. Wilson.....	Charlton L. Gregory	George F. Clary
Monroe—August Landmann.....	J. M. Burkhardt	Henry Reichenback.....	William C. Heyl	C. C. Luttrell
Montgomery—M. T. Higgins.....	Charles W. Johnson	J. Earl Major.....	E. A. Lewey	J. M. Burkhardt
Morgan—William M. Masters.....	Grant Graff	Robert Tilton.....	H. H. Vascovello	Charles W. Johnson
Moultrie—S. D. Burton.....	W. O. Funston	J. K. Martin.....	Van D. Roughton	Grant Graff
Ogle—William P. Delaney.....	William D. Mackey	W. J. Emerson.....	John E. Cross	W. O. Funston
Peoria—Louis J. Graves.....	Lucas I. Butts	C. E. McNemar.....	John A. Hayes	William D. Mackey
Perry—Samuel T. Duncan.....	J. Q. Charlton	S. A. Warden.....	Elmo W. Lee	Lucas I. Butts
Platt—W. P. Smith.....	George A. Lindsiey	Thomas Kastel.....	C. McIntosh	J. Q. Charlton
Pike—James A. Allen.....	Robert A. Shive	George C. Weaver.....	John N. Clark	George A. Lindsiey
Pope—George G. Crawford.....	Thomas F. Phelps	John W. Browning.....	R. R. Randolph	Robert A. Shive
Pulaski—R. L. Britton.....	Mannon Bankson	C. S. Miller.....	Miss May S. Hawkins	Thomas F. Phelps
Putnam—O. C. Cofold.....	Henry Sickinger	Harry K. Ward.....	W. A. Paxton	Mannon Bankson
Randolph—Fred Allmeyer.....	W. G. Beever	Alfred D. Riess.....	Louis W. von Behren	Henry Sickinger
Richland—J. B. Van Matre.....	Charles West	H. G. Morris.....	E. Van Arsdal	W. G. Beever
Rock Island—F. J. Clendenin.....	Geo. K. Richmond	F. E. Thompson.....	Miss Lou M. Harris	Charles West
Saline—J. Lusk.....	J. Moonerham	Sam Thomson.....	R. E. Rhine	Geo. K. Richmond
Sangamon—George W. Schwane.....	John A. Wheeler	Edmund Burke.....	E. C. Pruitt	J. Moonerham
Schuyler—Peter A. Schultz.....	M. B. Cambell	R. M. Riggs.....	Calvin L. Cain	John A. Wheeler
Scott—Fritz Haskell.....	I. F. Coltrass	W. E. Lowe.....	Lee W. Frazer	M. B. Cambell
Shelby—Samuel L. Gray.....	Shaley R. Biggs	John W. Fling, Jr.....	George C. Baker	I. F. Coltrass
Stark—Henry D. Martin.....	James K. Fuller	Charles Webb.....	W. A. Hough	Shaley R. Biggs
St. Clair—Fred Warning.....	Logan A. Melton	Albert H. Manus.....	Cyrus S. Grove	James K. Fuller
Stephenson—Simon Hoefler.....	John Omsgeard	W. J. Reardon.....	B. L. Smith	Logan A. Melton
Tazewell—G. M. Lowry.....	J. L. Wilson	W. D. Lyerly.....	Charles O. Otrick	John Omsgeard
Union—Oscar O. Karraker.....	Walter E. Kimbro	J. H. Lewman.....	O. P. Haworth	J. L. Wilson
Vermilion—Thomas J. Dale.....	D. G. Williams	Harry M. Phipps.....	W. H. Watzel	Walter E. Kimbro
Wabash—J. N. Loudin.....	L. A. Kemp	Joseph N. Thomas.....	J. D. Regan	D. G. Williams
Warren—C. E. Brett.....	A. D. Ivey	J. P. Carter.....	Lee A. Friend	L. A. Kemp
Washington—H. F. Vogelohl.....	Jacob K. May	H. S. Burgess.....	J. B. Galbraith	A. D. Ivey
Wayne—E. D. Freshwater.....	L. H. Weaver	Joe A. Pearce.....	Charles H. Mossberger	Jacob K. May
White—Fred C. Puntney.....	George W. Morgan	J. J. Ludens.....	Harry B. Price	L. H. Weaver
Whiteside—Charles A. Davis.....	H. T. Berry	Robert W. Martin.....	William H. Nevins	George W. Morgan
Will—A. C. Jeffrey.....	George M. Scholl	D. T. Hartwell.....	J. W. McKinnney	H. T. Berry
Williamson—A. Parks.....	W. T. Harris	G. E. Johnson.....	Abbie J. Craig	George M. Scholl
Winnebago—Chas. A. Kjellquist.....	G. W. Ginders	Thomas Kennedy.....	Roy L. Moore	W. T. Harris
Woodford—E. W. Knoblauch.....	D. G. Puterbaugh			G. W. Ginders

MEMBERS OF THE 49TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS (1915-1916).

Senators and representatives are paid \$1,000 each per year. Senators are elected for four years and representatives for two.

SENATE.	Dist.	Residence.
Republicans, 25; democrats, 25; progressive, 1.	9. Patrick J. Carroll, Dem.....	Chicago
1. George F. Harding, Jr., Rep.....	10. Henry Andrus, Rep.....	Rockford
2. Francis A. Hurley, Dem.....	11. Percival G. Baldwin, Rep.....	Chicago
3. Samuel A. Ettelson, Rep.....	12. Michael H. Cleary, Dem.....	Galena
4. Al F. Gorman, Dem.....	13. John A. Swanson, Rep.....	Chicago
5. Morton D. Hull, Rep.....	14. Thomas B. Stewart, Rep.....	Chicago
6. George W. Harris, Prox.....	15. John J. Boehm, Dem.....	Chicago
7. Frederick B. Roos, Rep.....	16. Christian Haas, Dem.....	Aurora
8. Albert J. Olson, Rep.....	17. Edward J. Glackin, Dem.....	Chicago
	18. John Dailey, Rep.....	Peoria

Dist.	Residence.
19. John T. Denvir, Dem.....	Chicago
20. Edward C. Curtis, Rep.....	Grant Park
21. Edward J. Hughes, Dem.....	Chicago
22. Martin B. Bailey, Rep.....	Danville
23. Henry W. Austin, Rep.....	Oak Park
24. Raymond B. Mecker, Dem.....	Sullivan
25. Daniel Herlihy, Dem.....	Chicago
26. Noah Elmo Franklin, Rep.....	Lexington
27. John Broderick, Dem.....	Chicago
28. Willis R. Shaw, Dem.....	Decatur
29. Patrick J. Sullivan, Dem.....	Chicago
30. Walter I. Manny, Dem.....	Mount Sterling
31. Willett H. Cornwell, Rep.....	Chicago
32. William A. Compton, Dem.....	Macomb
33. Frank A. Landee, Rep.....	Moline
34. John R. Hamilton, Rep.....	Mattoon
35. Adam C. Cliffe, Rep.....	Sycamore
36. Charles R. McNay, Dem.....	Ursa (Adams Co.)
37. Clayton C. Pervier, Rep.....	Sheffield
38. Stephen D. Canaday, Dem.....	Hillsboro
39. Peter E. Coleman, Dem.....	LaSalle
40. F. Jeff Tossey, Dem.....	Toledo
41. Richard J. Barr, Rep.....	Joliet
42. F. C. Campbell, Dem.....	Xenia
43. W. S. Jewell, Rep.....	Lewistown
44. Kent E. Keller, Dem.....	Ava
45. Elbert S. Smith, Rep.....	Springfield
46. W. Duff Piercy, Dem.....	Mount Vernon
47. J. G. Bardill, Rep.....	Hixland
48. James A. Womack, Dem.....	Equality
49. Paul W. Abt, Rep.....	East St. Louis
50. D. T. Woodward, Dem.....	Benton
51. Samuel W. Latham, Rep.....	Eldorado

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans, 78; democrats, 71; progressives, 2; socialists, 2.

1. William H. Brinkman, Rep.....	Chicago
Sheadrick B. Turner, Rep.....	Chicago
John Griffin, Dem.....	Chicago
2. George U. Lipshulch, Dem.....	Chicago
Frank Ryan, Dem.....	Chicago
John J. Gardner, Rep.....	Chicago
3. Edward M. Santry, Dem.....	Chicago
John P. Walsh, Dem.....	Chicago
Robert R. Jackson, Rep.....	Chicago
4. George C. Hilton, Dem.....	Chicago
Hubert Kilens, Dem.....	Chicago
Thomas A. Boyer, Rep.....	Chicago
5. Isaac S. Rothschild, Rep.....	Chicago
John H. Helwig, Rep.....	Chicago
Michael L. Igoe, Dem.....	Chicago
6. Robert E. Wilson, Dem.....	Chicago
Joseph A. Weber, Dem.....	Chicago
William M. Brown, Rep.....	Chicago
7. Frederic R. De Young, Rep.....	Harvey
Louis J. Pierson, Rep.....	Wilmette
J. J. O'Rourke, Dem.....	Harvey
8. Edward D. Shurtliff, Rep.....	Marengo
James H. Vickers, Rep.....	Harvard
Thomas E. Graham, Dem.....	Inglestide
9. Robert J. Mulcahy, Dem.....	Chicago
Joseph Placek, Dem.....	Chicago
David E. Shanahan, Rep.....	Chicago
10. John A. Atwood, Rep.....	Stillman Valley
Emil Festerling, Rep.....	Rockford
H. S. Hicks, Prog.....	Rockford
11. Frank J. Ryan, Dem.....	Chicago
Henry F. Schubert, Dem.....	Chicago
John H. Lyle, Rep.....	Chicago
12. R. B. Thompson, Dem.....	Kent
Charles Franz, Dem.....	Freeport
John D. Turnbaugh, Rep.....	Mount Carroll
13. Charles A. Young, Rep.....	Chicago
Gottthard A. Dahlberg, Rep.....	Chicago
James W. Ryan, Dem.....	Chicago
14. De Goy B. Ellis, Rep.....	Elgin
Harold C. Kessinger, Rep.....	Aurora
Frank R. Dalton, Dem.....	Aurora
15. Joseph O. Hruby, Dem.....	Chicago
Peter F. Smith, Dem.....	Chicago
Thomas Curran, Rep.....	Chicago
16. William H. Bentley, Rep.....	Pontiac
Simon E. Lantz, Rep.....	Congerville
Michael Fahy, Dem.....	Toluca
17. John S. Burns, Dem.....	Chicago
Jacob W. Epstein, Dem.....	Chicago
Edward J. Smejkal, Rep.....	Chicago

Dist.	Residence.
18. John F. Lynch, Rep.....	Chillicothe
Robert Scholes, Rep.....	Peoria
Thomas N. Gorman, Dem.....	Peoria
19. James T. Prendergast, Dem.....	Chicago
James C. McGlooin, Dem.....	Chicago
Solomon P. Roderick, Rep.....	Chicago
20. Israel Dudgeon, Rep.....	Morris
Richard E. Meents, Rep.....	Ashkum
Daniel O'Connell, Dem.....	Kinsman
21. Frederick J. Bippus, Rep.....	Chicago
Thomas P. Devereux, Rep.....	Chicago
Benjamin M. Mitchell, Dem.....	Chicago
22. William P. Holaday, Rep.....	Georgetown
Abraham L. Stanfield, Rep.....	Paris
G. A. Ray, Dem.....	Rossville
23. George R. Bruce, Dem.....	Chicago
William G. Thon, Rep.....	Chicago
Christian M. Madsen, Soc.....	Chicago
24. William F. Burres, Rep.....	Urbana
Charles A. Gregory, Rep.....	Lovington
Francis E. Williamson, Dem.....	Urbana
25. John G. Jacobson, Dem.....	Chicago
Charles L. Fieldstack, Rep.....	Chicago
Joseph M. Mason, Soc.....	Chicago
26. William Rowe, Rep.....	Saybrook
James C. Harvey, Rep.....	Bloomington
Daniel Donahue, Dem.....	Bloomington
27. James M. Donlan, Dem.....	Chicago
Joseph A. G. Trandel, Dem.....	Chicago
Albert Rostenkowski, Rep.....	Chicago
28. Edwin C. Perkins, Rep.....	Lincoln
T. C. Buxton, Rep.....	Decatur
Clifford Quisenberry, Dem.....	Lincoln
29. James H. Farrell, Dem.....	Chicago
Bernard J. Conlon, Dem.....	Chicago
Medill McCormick, Prog.....	Chicago
30. A. M. Foster, Dem.....	Rushville
William M. Groves, Dem.....	Petersburg
Homer J. Tice, Rep.....	Greenview
31. Harry F. Hamlin, Rep.....	Chicago
E. I. Frankhauser, Rep.....	Chicago
Frank J. Seif, Jr., Dem.....	Chicago
32. John Huston, Dem.....	Blandinsville
Robert A. Elliott, Dem.....	Monmouth
James M. Pace, Rep.....	Macomb
33. Thomas Campbell, Rep.....	Rock Island
William J. Graham, Rep.....	Aledo
William C. Maucker, Dem.....	Rock Island
34. C. A. Purdunn, Dem.....	Marshall
E. W. Green, Rep.....	Hindsboro
Harry W. Drake, Rep.....	Marshall
35. William L. Leech, Rep.....	Amboy
F. A. Brewer, Rep.....	Tampico
John P. Devine, Dem.....	Dixon
36. William H. Hoffman, Dem.....	Quincy
Edwin T. Strubinger, Rep.....	El Dara
George H. Wilson, Rep.....	Quincy
37. Randolph Boyd, Rep.....	Galva
John R. Moore, Rep.....	Kewanee
Frank W. Morrasy, Dem.....	Sheffield
38. William A. Hubbard, Dem.....	Carrollton
Henry A. Shepard, Dem.....	Jerseyville
Otto C. Sonnemann, Rep.....	Carlinville
39. Ole E. Benson, Rep.....	Ottawa
William M. Scanlan, Rep.....	Peru
Lee O'Neil Browne, Dem.....	Ottawa
40. Arthur Reece, Dem.....	Vandalia
John C. Richardson, Dem.....	Edinburg
Walter M. Provine, Rep.....	Taylorville
41. William B. Macabe, Rep.....	Lockport
Squire Tompkins, Rep.....	Joliet
Michael F. Hennebery, Dem.....	Williamington
42. Walter E. Rinehart, Dem.....	Effingham
John W. Thomason, Dem.....	Louisville
Charles W. Vursell, Rep.....	Salem
43. James E. Davis, Rep.....	Galesburg
Owen B. West, Rep.....	Yates City
William H. Basel, Dem.....	Astoria
44. Hawkins O. Murphy, Rep.....	Pinckneyville
Harry Wilson, Rep.....	Pinckneyville
W. T. Morris, Dem.....	Duquoin
45. Thomas E. Lyon, Rep.....	Springfield
William J. Butler, Rep.....	Springfield
Edward L. Merritt, Dem.....	Springfield
46. R. J. Kasserman, Dem.....	Newton
John L. Cooper, Dem.....	Fairfield
Charles L. Wood, Rep.....	Blufford

Dist.	Residence.
47. Norman G. Flagg, Rep.....	Moro
Chris Rethmeier, Rep.....	Edwardsville
Ferdinand A. Garesche, Dem.....	Madison
48. Carl Green, Dem.....	Robinson
Richard F. Taylor, Dem.....	Elizabethtown
James A. Watson, Rep.....	Elizabethtown
49. Stephen T. Le Page, Rep.....	East St. Louis
James W. Rentschler, Rep.....	Belleville
John T. Desmond, Dem.....	East St. Louis
50. Charles Curren, Rep.....	Mound City
C. A. Stewart, Rep.....	West Frankfort

Dist.	Residence.
James H. Felt, Dem.....	Marion
51. Elwood Barker, Rep.....	McLeansboro
Oral P. Tuttle, Rep.....	Harrisburg
W. C. Kane, Dem.....	Harrisburg

SUMMARY.

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	25	78	103
Democrats	25	71	96
Progressives	1	2	3
Socialists	—	2	2

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD AND NAVAL RESERVE.

Commissioned officers, 565; enlisted men, 6,300.
 Commander in Chief—Gov. Edward F. Dunne.
 The Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson.
 Adjutant-General—Col. Richings J. Shand.
 Assistant Quartermaster-General—Col. S. O. Tripp.
 First Brigade (headquarters Chicago)—Brig.-Gen. D. Jack Foster commanding.
 Second Brigade (headquarters Quincy)—Brig.-Gen. Henry R. Hill.
 First Infantry (headquarters Chicago)—Col. J. B. Sanborn commanding.
 Second Infantry (headquarters Chicago)—Col. John J. Garrity commanding.
 Third Infantry (headquarters Aurora)—Col. Chas. H. Greene commanding.
 Fourth Infantry (headquarters Paris)—Col. Edward J. Lang commanding.
 Fifth Infantry (headquarters Quincy)—Col. Frank S. Wood commanding.
 Sixth Infantry (headquarters Chicago)—Col. W. F. Lawrie commanding.
 Seventh Infantry (headquarters Chicago)—Col. Daniel Moriarty commanding.
 Eighth Infantry (colored, headquarters Chicago)—Col. Franklin A. Denison commanding.
 First Cavalry (Chicago)—Col. Milton J. Foreman commanding.
 Battalion, Field Artillery (headquarters Waukegan)—Maj. A. V. Smith commanding.
 Signal Corps (Chicago)—Capt. Alvin H. McNeal commanding.
 Medical Department (attached to the various commands)—Lieut.-Col. Jacob Frank, Chicago, surgeon-general, commanding.
 Inspector-General—Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlin, Chicago.
 Assistant Chief of Ordnance—Col. Gordon Strong, Chicago.
 Judge-Advocate-General—Col. Nathan W. MacChesney, Chicago.

ARMORIES IN CHICAGO.

First Regiment Infantry—1542 Michigan avenue.
 Second Regiment Infantry—Madison street and Washtenaw avenue.
 Seventh Regiment Infantry—Wentworth avenue, between 33d and 34th streets.
 Eighth Regiment Infantry—3442 Forest avenue.
 First Regiment Cavalry Headquarters—1330 North Clark street.
 First Brigade Headquarters—Room 1824 The Republic, 209 South State street.
 Battery B—2356 Lincoln avenue.
 Signal Corps Headquarters—In 2d regiment armory.

ILLINOIS NAVAL RESERVE.

COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS.

Official designation—Illinois Naval Reserve.
 Plan of organization—Ship's company (ten deck divisions, three engineer divisions).
 Address of headquarters—S. S. Commodore, State street bridge; Capt. Edward A. Evers commanding.
 Vessels loaned to state, where located and by which portion of command used—U. S. S. Isla de Luzon, Chicago, by entire command at different times; U. S. S. Somers (torpedo boat) at Quincy.
 Location of divisions—
 First, Chicago, mustered in May 15, 1900.
 Second, Chicago, mustered in May 15, 1900.
 Third, Chicago, mustered in May 15, 1900.
 Fourth, Chicago, mustered in May 15, 1900.
 Fifth (engineer), Chicago, mustered in July 1, 1903.
 Sixth (engineer), Chicago, mustered in July 1, 1903.
 Seventh, Moline, mustered in Sept. 30, 1893.
 Eighth, Peoria, mustered in Jan. 24, 1912.
 Ninth, Alton, mustered in Feb. 18, 1896.
 Tenth, Quincy, mustered in May 21, 1897.
 Number of commissioned officers..... 44
 Number of petty officers and enlisted men..... 526
 Total 570

ILLINOIS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Established by act of June 27, 1913.

Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.
Alfalfa seed.....	60	Cranberries	33	Orchard grass seed..	14	Rough rice.....	45
Apples, green.....	50	Cucumbers	48	Osage orange seed..	33	Rutabagas	50
Apples, dried.....	24	Emmer	40	Parsnips	50	Rye meal.....	50
Barley	48	Flax seed.....	56	Peaches	48	Rye	56
Beans, green or string.....	24	Flour, wheat, barrel.....	196	Peaches, dried.....	33	Salt, coarse.....	55
Beans, wax.....	24	Half barrel.....	98	Peanuts, green.....	22	Salt, fine.....	50
Beans, white.....	60	Quarter barrel sack.....	49	Peanuts, roasted.....	20	Shorts	20
Beans, castor.....	46	Eighth barrel sack.....	24½	Pears	58	Sorghum seed.....	40
Beets	60	Gooseberries	40	Peas, dried.....	60	Spelt	50
Blue grass seed.....	14	Hair, plastering, un- washed.....	8	Peas, green, in pod.....	32	Spinach	12
Bran	20	Washed	8	Popcorn, in ear.....	70	Sweet clover seed, unhulled.....	33
Buckwheat.....	52	Hemp seed.....	44	Popcorn, shelled.....	56	Timothy seed.....	45
Carrots.....	50	Hickory nuts.....	50	Potatoes, Irish.....	60	Tomatoes	56
Charcoal.....	20	Hungar'n grass seed.....	50	Potatoes, sweet.....	50	Turnips	55
Clover seed.....	60	Indian corn or maize.....	56	Quinces	48	Walnuts	50
Coal.....	80	Lime	80	Rape seed.....	50	Wheat	60
Coke	48	Malt	38	Red top seed.....	14		
Corn seed, broom.....	48	Millet	50				
Corn meal, unbolted.....	48	Millet, Japanese.....	35				
Corn in ear.....	70	Oats	32				
Corn, kafir.....	56	Onions	57				
Corn, shelled.....	56	Onion sets, top.....	30				
Cotton seed.....	32	Onion sets, bottom.....	32				

Whenever any of the following articles are sold by the cubic yard and the same are weighed, the following weights shall govern:
 Crushed stone, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
 Bank sand, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
 Torpedo sand, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
 Gravel, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

COUNTY.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	JUDICIAL DIS. Appellate.	Supreme.
Adams.....	Quincy.....	36	15	1	3	4
Alexander.....	Carro.....	50	25	8	1	4
Bond.....	Greenville.....	1	22	3	4	2
Boone.....	Belvidere.....	47	12	17	2	6
Brown.....	Mount Sterling.....	30	20	8	3	4
Bureau.....	Princeton.....	37	16	13	2	5
Calhoun.....	Hardin.....	36	20	8	3	2
Carroll.....	Mount Carroll.....	12	13	15	2	6
Cass.....	Virginia.....	30	20	8	3	4
Champaign.....	Urbana.....	24	19	6	3	3
Christian.....	Taylorville.....	40	21	4	3	2
Clark.....	Marshall.....	34	18	5	3	2
Clay.....	Louisville.....	42	24	4	4	1
Clinton.....	Carlyle.....	42	23	4	4	1
Coles.....	Charleston.....	34	19	5	3	3
Cook.....	Chicago.....	1,2,3,4,5,6 7,9,11,13,15 17,19,21,23 25,27,29,31	1,2,3,4,5 6,7,8,9,10	Not num- bered	1	7
Crawford.....	Robinson.....	48	23	2	4	2
Cumberland.....	Toledo.....	40	18	5	3	2
DeKalb.....	Sycamore.....	35	12	16	2	6
DeWitt.....	Clinton.....	28	19	6	3	3
Douglas.....	Tuscola.....	34	19	6	3	3
DuPage.....	Wheaton.....	41	11	16	2	2
Edgar.....	Paris.....	22	13	5	3	3
Edwards.....	Albion.....	45	24	5	4	1
Effingham.....	Effingham.....	42	23	4	4	2
Fayette.....	Vandalia.....	40	23	4	4	2
Ford.....	Paxton.....	26	17	11	3	3
Franklin.....	Benton.....	50	25	2	4	1
Fulton.....	Lewistown.....	43	15	9	3	4
Gallatin.....	Shawneetown.....	48	24	2	4	1
Greene.....	Carrollton.....	38	20	7	3	2
Grunty.....	Morris.....	20	12	13	3	5
Hamilton.....	McLeansboro.....	20	12	13	3	5
Hancock.....	Carthage.....	51	24	2	4	4
Hardin.....	Elizabethtown.....	48	24	2	4	1
Henderson.....	Oquawka.....	33	14	9	2	4
Henry.....	Cambridge.....	37	15	14	2	5
Iroquois.....	Watseka.....	20	18	12	2	3
Jackson.....	Murphysboro.....	44	25	1	4	1
Jasper.....	Newton.....	46	23	4	4	2
Jefferson.....	Mount Vernon.....	46	23	2	4	1
Jersey.....	Jerseyville.....	38	20	7	3	2
Jo Daviess.....	Galena.....	12	13	15	2	6
Johnson.....	Viena.....	51	24	1	4	1
Kane.....	Geneva.....	14	11	16	2	1
Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	20	18	12	2	7
Kendall.....	Yorkville.....	14	12	16	2	6
Knox.....	Galesburg.....	43	15	9	2	5
Lake.....	Waukegan.....	8	10	17	2	7
LaSalle.....	Ottawa.....	89	12	13	2	6
Lawrence.....	Lawrenceville.....	48	23	2	4	2
Lee.....	Dixon.....	35	13	15	2	2
Livingston.....	Pontiac.....	16	17	11	2	3
Logan.....	Lincoln.....	28	17	11	3	3
Macon.....	Decatur.....	28	19	6	3	3
Macoupin.....	Carlinville.....	21	8	7	3	2
Madison.....	Edwardsville.....	47	22	3	4	2
Marion.....	Salem.....	42	23	4	4	2
Marshall.....	Lacon.....	16	16	10	2	5
Mason.....	Havana.....	30	20	8	3	4
Massac.....	Metropolis.....	51	24	1	4	1
McDonough.....	Macomb.....	32	14	9	3	4
McHenry.....	Woodstock.....	8	11	17	2	6
McLean.....	Bloomington.....	26	17	11	3	3
Menard.....	Petersburg.....	30	20	4	3	4
Mercer.....	Aledo.....	33	14	14	2	4
Monroe.....	Waterloo.....	44	22	3	4	1
Montgomery.....	Hillsboro.....	38	21	3	3	2
Morgan.....	Jacksonville.....	45	20	7	4	3
Moultrie.....	Sullivan.....	24	19	6	3	3
Ogle.....	Oregon.....	10	13	15	2	6
Peoria.....	Peoria.....	18	16	10	2	5
Perry.....	Pinckneyville.....	44	25	3	4	1
Platt.....	Monticello.....	24	19	6	3	3
Pike.....	Pittsfield.....	36	20	8	3	2
Pope.....	Galconda.....	51	24	1	4	1
Pulaski.....	Mount City.....	25	15	1	4	1
Putnam.....	Hennepin.....	16	16	10	2	3
Randolph.....	Chester.....	44	25	3	4	1
Richland.....	Olney.....	46	23	2	4	2
Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	33	14	14	2	4
Saline.....	Harrisburg.....	51	24	1	4	1
Sangamon.....	Springfield.....	45	21	7	3	3
Schuyler.....	Rushville.....	30	15	8	3	4

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	County seat.	Sena- torial.	Congres- sional.	Judicial circuit.	JUDICIAL DIS.	
					Appel- late.	Su- preme.
Scott.....	Winchester.....	36	20	7	3	2
Shelby.....	Shelbyville.....	40	19	4	3	2
Stark.....	Toulon.....	37	16	10	2	5
St. Clair.....	Belleville.....	49	22	3	4	1
Stephenson.....	Freeport.....	12	13	15	2	6
Tazewell.....	Pekin.....	30	16	10	3	3
Union.....	Jonesboro.....	50	25	1	4	1
Vermillion.....	Danville.....	22	18	5	3	3
Wabash.....	Mount Carmel.....	48	23	2	4	1
Warren.....	Monmouth.....	22	14	9	2	4
Washington.....	Nashville.....	44	22	3	4	1
Wayne.....	Fairfield.....	46	24	2	4	1
White.....	Carmel.....	48	24	2	4	1
Whiteside.....	Morrison.....	35	13	14	2	6
Will.....	Joliet.....	41	11	12	2	7
Williamson.....	Marion.....	50	25	1	4	1
Winnebago.....	Rockford.....	10	12	17	2	6
Woodford.....	Eureka.....	16	17	11	2	5

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES.

[From federal census reports.]

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Adams.....		2,186	14,476	26,508	41,323	56,362	59,148	61,188	67,058	64,539
Alexander.....	626	1,390	3,313	2,484	4,707	10,564	14,809	16,563	19,384	22,741
Bond.....	2,931	3,124	5,060	6,144	9,815	13,152	14,873	14,550	16,708	17,075
Boone.....			1,705	7,624	11,678	12,942	11,527	12,209	15,791	15,481
Brown.....			4,183	7,198	9,938	12,205	13,044	11,951	11,557	10,397
Bureau.....			3,067	8,841	26,426	34,415	23,189	35,014	41,112	43,975
Calhoun.....		1,090	1,741	3,231	5,144	6,562	7,471	7,652	8,917	8,610
Carroll.....			1,023	4,586	11,733	16,705	16,985	18,320	18,963	18,035
Cass.....			2,981	7,263	11,325	11,580	14,494	15,963	17,222	17,372
Champlain.....			1,475	2,649	14,629	22,737	40,869	42,159	47,622	51,829
Christian.....			1,878	3,203	10,492	20,363	28,232	30,531	32,790	34,594
Clark.....	931	3,940	7,453	9,522	14,987	18,719	21,900	21,899	24,033	23,517
Clay.....		755	3,238	4,289	9,335	16,875	16,195	16,772	19,553	18,661
Clinton.....		2,330	2,718	5,139	10,941	16,285	15,718	17,411	19,824	22,832
Coles.....			9,616	9,335	14,203	25,535	27,055	30,093	34,146	34,517
Cook.....			10,201	43,385	144,954	349,966	607,719	1,191,922	1,838,735	2,405,233
Crawford.....	2,999	3,117	4,422	7,133	11,551	13,889	16,190	17,283	19,240	26,281
Cumberland.....				3,718	8,311	12,223	13,762	15,443	16,124	14,281
DeKalb.....			1,697	7,540	19,086	23,265	26,774	27,066	31,756	33,457
DeWitt.....			3,247	5,002	10,820	14,768	17,014	17,011	18,927	18,906
Douglas.....					7,140	13,484	15,857	17,669	19,097	19,591
DuPage.....			3,535	9,290	14,701	16,635	19,187	22,551	28,196	33,432
Edgar.....		4,071	8,225	10,692	16,925	21,450	25,504	26,787	28,273	27,336
Edwards.....	3,444	1,649	3,070	3,524	7,454	7,565	8,600	9,444	10,346	10,049
Effingham.....			1,675	8,799	7,816	15,653	18,924	19,358	20,465	20,055
Fayette.....		2,704	6,238	8,075	11,189	19,638	23,243	23,367	28,065	28,075
Ford.....					1,979	9,103	15,105	17,035	18,259	17,096
Franklin.....	1,763				8,938	22,652	16,129	17,138	19,675	25,943
Fulton.....		1,841	13,142	22,508	33,338	38,291	41,249	43,110	46,201	49,549
Gallatin.....	3,155	7,405	10,760	5,418	8,055	11,134	12,862	14,985	15,836	14,628
Greene.....		7,674	11,951	12,429	16,093	20,277	23,014	23,791	23,402	22,363
Grundy.....				3,023	10,379	14,928	16,738	21,024	24,136	24,162
Hamilton.....		2,616	3,945	6,362	9,915	13,014	16,712	17,800	20,197	18,227
Hancock.....		483	9,946	14,652	29,061	35,935	35,352	31,907	32,215	30,638
Hardin.....			1,378	2,887	3,759	5,113	6,024	7,231	7,448	7,015
Henderson.....				4,612	9,501	12,582	10,755	9,876	10,836	9,724
Henry.....		41	1,260	3,809	20,660	35,506	36,609	33,338	40,049	41,736
Iroquois.....			1,695	4,149	12,325	25,782	35,457	35,167	38,014	35,543
Jackson.....	1,542	1,828	3,566	5,862	9,589	19,634	22,508	27,809	33,871	35,143
Jasper.....			1,472	3,220	8,364	11,238	14,515	18,183	20,160	18,157
Jefferson.....	691	2,555	5,762	8,109	12,965	17,964	20,686	22,590	28,133	29,111
Jersey.....			4,535	7,354	12,051	15,054	15,546	14,810	14,112	13,954
Jo Daviess.....		2,111	6,180	18,604	27,325	27,820	27,554	25,101	24,533	22,657
Johnson.....	843	1,596	3,626	4,114	9,342	11,248	13,079	15,013	15,667	14,331
Kane.....			6,501	16,703	30,062	39,091	44,956	65,061	78,792	91,862
Kankakee.....					15,412	24,352	24,961	28,732	37,154	40,752
Kendall.....					13,074	12,399	13,084	12,106	11,467	10,777
Knox.....		274	7,060	13,730	28,662	39,522	38,360	35,752	43,612	46,159
Lake.....			7,654	14,226	18,257	21,914	21,299	24,235	34,504	55,053
LaSalle.....			9,348	17,815	48,332	69,792	70,420	80,798	87,776	90,132
Lawrence.....		3,668	7,092	6,232	9,214	12,533	13,633	14,693	16,523	22,661
Lee.....			2,035		759	5,552	11,637	21,471	29,894	27,750
Livingston.....			5,233	5,128	14,272	23,052	25,041	35,455	42,035	40,465
Logan.....				3,983	13,738	26,481	30,671	30,083	44,008	50,216
Macon.....		1,122	3,039	5,128	24,602	32,726	37,705	40,380	42,256	50,685
Macoupin.....		1,990	7,826	12,355	24,602	32,726	37,705	40,380	42,256	50,685
Madison.....	13,550	6,221	14,433	20,441	31,351	44,131	50,141	51,585	64,694	89,847
Marion.....		2,125	4,752	6,720	12,739	20,622	23,691	24,341	30,446	35,094

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Marshall			1,849	5,180	13,437	16,596	15,036	13,653	16,370	15,679
Mason				5,021	10,931	16,184	16,244	16,067	17,491	17,377
Massac				4,092	6,213	9,581	10,443	11,314	13,110	14,200
McDonough			5,308	7,616	20,069	26,509	27,984	27,467	29,312	26,887
McHenry			2,578	14,918	22,089	23,762	24,914	26,114	29,759	32,509
McLean			6,565	10,163	28,772	53,988	60,115	63,036	67,843	68,008
Menard			4,431	6,349	9,584	11,735	13,028	13,120	14,386	12,796
Mercer		26	2,352	5,246	15,042	18,769	19,501	18,545	20,944	19,723
Monroe	1,516	2,000	4,481	7,679	12,832	12,982	13,682	12,948	13,847	13,508
Montgomery		2,953	4,490	6,277	13,979	25,314	28,086	30,003	30,836	35,311
Morgan		12,714	19,547	16,064	22,112	28,463	31,519	32,636	35,006	34,420
Moultrie				2,224	6,385	13,705	14,481	15,224	14,630	
Ogle			3,479	10,020	22,888	27,492	29,946	28,710	29,129	27,864
Peoria			6,153	17,447	36,601	47,540	55,419	70,378	88,608	100,355
Perry		1,215	3,222	5,273	9,552	13,723	16,008	17,529	19,330	22,083
Platt				1,696	6,127	10,953	15,583	17,062	17,706	16,376
Elke			2,396	11,728	18,819	27,249	30,768	33,761	31,000	31,595
Pope	2,610	3,316	4,094	3,975	6,742	11,437	13,256	14,017	13,585	11,215
Pulaski				2,264	3,943	8,752	9,507	11,355	14,554	15,650
Putnam		1,310	2,131	3,924	5,587	6,280	6,555	4,730	4,746	7,561
Randolph	3,492	4,429	7,944	11,079	17,205	20,859	25,691	25,049	28,001	29,120
Richland				3,012	9,711	12,863	15,546	15,019	16,391	15,970
Rock Island			2,610	6,938	21,005	29,753	38,314	41,917	55,249	70,404
Saline				5,588	9,331	12,714	15,940	19,342	21,686	30,204
Sangamon	12,960	14,716	19,228	32,274	46,352	52,902	61,195	71,593	91,029	
Schuyler		2,959	6,972	10,573	14,684	17,419	16,249	16,013	16,129	14,852
Scott			6,215	7,914	9,069	10,530	10,745	10,304	10,455	10,067
Shelby		2,972	6,859	7,807	14,613	25,476	30,282	31,191	32,126	31,693
Stark			1,573	3,710	9,004	10,751	11,209	9,982	10,186	10,093
St. Clair	5,248	7,078	13,631	20,180	37,694	51,068	61,850	66,571	86,685	119,870
Stephenson			2,800	11,667	25,112	30,608	31,970	31,338	34,993	36,821
Tazewell		4,716	7,221	12,052	21,470	27,903	29,679	29,556	33,221	34,027
Union	2,362	3,239	5,524	7,615	11,181	17,513	18,100	21,549	22,610	21,856
Vermilion		5,836	9,303	11,402	19,800	30,388	41,600	49,905	65,635	77,996
Wabash		2,710	4,240	4,690	7,313	8,841	9,945	11,866	12,583	14,913
Warren		308	6,739	8,176	18,336	23,174	22,940	21,281	23,163	23,313
Washington	1,547	1,675	4,810	6,963	13,731	17,599	21,117	19,262	19,526	18,759
Wayne	1,114	2,553	5,123	6,825	12,223	10,758	21,297	23,806	27,626	25,697
White	4,828	6,091	7,919	8,925	12,403	16,846	23,089	25,005	25,386	23,052
Whiteside			2,514	5,361	18,737	27,503	30,888	30,854	34,710	34,507
Will			10,167	16,703	29,338	45,013	53,424	62,007	74,764	84,371
Williamson			2,467	7,216	12,241	19,326	29,326	27,796	45,098	55,998
Winnebago			4,609	11,773	24,491	29,301	30,518	39,933	47,845	63,153
Woodford				4,415	12,282	18,956	21,650	21,429	29,820	20,506
Aggregate	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550	5,638,591

NOTE.—In 1800 and 1810 the territory of Illinois contained but two organized counties, Randolph and St. Clair. In 1800 the population of Randolph county was 1,103 and of St. Clair 1,255, total 2,358; in 1810 Randolph 7,275 and St. Clair 15,007, total 12,282.

COLOR, NATIVITY, PARENT-AGE (1910).

Color.	
White	5,526,962
Negro	109,049
Indian	188
Chinese	2,103
Japanese	285
Philippino	3
Hindu	1
Nativity.	
Total native	4,433,277
Total foreign born	1,205,314
Native white	4,324,402
Foreign born white	1,202,560
Parentage.	
Native	2,600,555
Foreign	1,232,155
Mixed	491,692

SEX (1910).

Class.	Male.	Female.
White	2,852,386	2,674,576
Negro	56,909	52,140
Other	2,379	201
Native white	2,178,791	2,145,611
Native par'ge. 1,324,922	1,275,633	
For. par'ge. 611,275	620,880	
Mixed par'ge. 242,594	249,098	
For. born white 673,595	528,965	
Urban	1,779,839	1,697,000
Rural	1,131,835	1,029,827

STATE OR DIVISION OF BIRTH (1910).

Illinois	3,406,638
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Other states.	
Indiana	1,026,639
Ohio	143,188
New York	123,391
Missouri	92,300
Pennsylvania	85,161
Kentucky	78,116
Wisconsin	74,543
Iowa	67,296
Michigan	57,948
Tennessee	46,419
Kansas	36,939
Virginia	19,008
Massachusetts	17,360
Minnesota	16,280
Nebraska	12,753
New Jersey	11,968
All other*	10,434
	134,535

Division.

New England	37,533
Middle Atlantic	180,950
East north central	3,785,932
West north central	190,546
South Atlantic	51,057
East south central	125,716
West south central	18,108
Mountain	7,728
Pacific	6,357
Other*	29,450

*Includes persons born in the United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions or at sea under United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY NATIONALITY (1910).

Includes all white persons in Illinois of foreign birth or having one or both parents foreign born.

Country.	Number.
Austria	280,844
Belgium	14,858
Canada—French	23,577
Canada—Other	86,092
Denmark	33,519
England	168,396
Finland	3,182
France	21,757
Germany	1,014,408
Greece	11,178
Holland	32,404
Hungary	52,764
Ireland	330,434
Italy	116,685
Norway	68,438
Romania	5,382
Russia	227,960
Scotland	53,609
Sweden	230,131
Switzerland	21,658
Turkey (Asia)	3,382
Turkey (Europe)	2,572
Wales	11,637
All other	111,640

Total

2,926,407

FACTS ABOUT ILLINOIS COUNTIES.

Date of organization, area in square miles and origin of names.

- Adams-Jan. 13, 1825-830-John Quincy Adams.
 Alexander-March 4, 1819-220-William M. Alexander.
 Bond-Jan. 4, 1817-380-Gov. Shadrach Bond.
 Boone-March 4, 1837-238-Daniel Boone.
 Brown-Feb. 1, 1839-306-Gen. Jacob Brown.
 Bureau-Feb. 28, 1837-846-Pierre de Buero (Indian trader).
 Calhoun-Jan. 10, 1825-251-John C. Calhoun.
 Carroll-Feb. 22, 1839-450-Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
 Cass-March 3, 1837-460-Gen. Lewis Cass.
 Champaign-Feb. 20, 1833-1,908-County in Ohio.
 Christian-Feb. 15, 1839-702-County in Kentucky.
 Clark-March 22, 1819-513-George Rogers Clark.
 Clay-Dec. 23, 1824-466-Henry Clay.
 Clinton-Dec. 27, 1824-487-DeWitt Clinton.
 Coles-Dec. 25, 1830-520-Gov. Edward Coles.
 Cook-Jan. 15, 1831-993-Daniel P. Cook.*
 Crawford-Dec. 31, 1816-470-William H. Crawford of Georgia.
 Cumberland-March 2, 1843-350-Cumberland road.
 DeKalb-March 4, 1837-650-Baron DeKalb.
 DeWitt-March 1, 1839-440-DeWitt Clinton.
 Douglas-Feb. 8, 1839-410-Stephen A. Douglas.
 DuPage-Feb. 9, 1839-317-DuPage river.
 Edgar-Jan. 3, 1823-640-John Edgar (merchant).
 Edwards-Nov. 28, 1814-220-Gov. Ninian Edwards.
 Effingham-Feb. 15, 1831-486-Gov. Edw. Effingham.
 Fayette-Feb. 14, 1821-720-Marquis de LaFayette.
 Ford-Feb. 17, 1859-580-Gov. Thomas Ford.
 Franklin-Jan. 2, 1819-430-Benjamin Franklin.
 Fulton-Jan. 28, 1823-864-Robert Fulton.
 Gallatin-Sept. 14, 1812-340-Albert Gallatin.
 Greene-Jan. 20, 1821-540-Gen. Nathaniel Greene.
 Grundy-Feb. 17, 1841-432-Felix Grundy of Tennessee.
 Hamilton-Feb. 8, 1821-440-Alexander Hamilton.
 Hancock-Jan. 13, 1825-780-John Hancock.
 Hardin-March 2, 1839-180-County in Kentucky.
 Henderson-Jan. 30, 1841-380-Henderson river.
 Henry-Jan. 13, 1825-325-Patrick Henry.
 Iroquois-Feb. 26, 1833-1,100-Indian name.
 Jackson-Jan. 10, 1816-580-Andrew Jackson.
 Jasper-Feb. 15, 1851-484-Sergt. William Jasper.
 Jefferson-March 26, 1819-466-Thomas Jefferson.
 Jersey-Feb. 28, 1839-360-New Jersey.
 Jo Daviess-Feb. 17, 1827-650-Col. Jo Daviess of Kentucky.
 Johnson-Sept. 14, 1812-340-Col. Richard M. Johnson.
 Kane-Jan. 16, 1836-540-Senator Elias K. Kane.
 Kankakee-Feb. 11, 1853-692-Indian name.
 Kendall-Feb. 19, 1841-321-Amos Kendall (postmaster-general).
 Knox-Jan. 13, 1825-720-Gov. Henry Knox.
 Lake-March 1, 1839-463-Lake Michigan.
 LaSalle-Jan. 15, 1831-1,152-Explorer LaSalle.
 Lawrence-Jan. 16, 1821-362-Com. James Lawrence.
 Lee-Feb. 27, 1839-728-Richard Henry Lee.
 Livingston-Feb. 27, 1837-1,026-Edward Livingston.
 Logan-Feb. 15, 1839-620-Dr. John Logan.†
 Macon-Jan. 19, 1829-580-Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina.
 Macoupin-Jan. 17, 1829-864-Indian name.
 Madison-Sept. 14, 1812-740-James Madison.
 Marion-Jan. 24, 1823-576-Gen. Francis Marion.
 Marshall-Jan. 19, 1839-350-John Marshall.
 Mason-Jan. 20, 1841-518-County in Kentucky.
 Massac-Feb. 8, 1843-240-Fort Massac.
 McDonough-Jan. 25, 1826-576-Gen. Thomas McDonough.
 McHenry-Jan. 16, 1836-609-Gen. William McHenry.
 McLean-Dec. 25, 1830-1,161-John McLean (congressman).
 Menard-Feb. 15, 1839-311-Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Menard.
 Mercer-Jan. 13, 1825-550-Gen. Hugh Mercer.
 Monroe-Jan. 6, 1816-380-James Monroe.
 Montgomery-Feb. 12, 1821-740-Gen. R. Montgomery.
 Morgan-Jan. 31, 1823-563-Gen. Daniel Morgan.
 Moultrie-Feb. 16, 1843-340-Gen. William Moultrie.
 Ogle-Jan. 16, 1826-773-Lieut. Joseph Ogle.
 Peoria-Jan. 13, 1825-630-Indian name.
 Perry-Jan. 29, 1827-432-Com. Oliver H. Perry.
 Platt-Jan. 27, 1841-440-Benjamin Platt (attorney-general).
 Pike-Jan. 31, 1821-756-Zebulon M. Pike.
 Pope-Jan. 10, 1816-380-Nathaniel Pope.
 Pulaski-March 3, 1843-190-Count Casimir Pulaski.
 Putnam-Jan. 13, 1825-170-Gen. Israel Putnam.
 Randolph-Oct. 5, 1795-560-Edmund Randolph.
 Richland-Feb. 24, 1841-380-County in Ohio.
 Rock Island-Feb. 9, 1839-420-Island same name.
 Saline-Feb. 25, 1847-396-Saline creek.
 Sangamon-Jan. 30, 1821-875-Indian name.
 Schuyler-Jan. 13, 1825-414-Gen. Philip Schuyler.
 Scott-Feb. 16, 1839-252-County in Kentucky.
 Shelby-Jan. 23, 1827-760-Gov. Isaac Shelby.
 Stark-May 2, 1839-290-Gen. John Stark.
 St. Clair-April 27, 1790-Gen. Arthur St. Clair.
 Stephenson-March 4, 1837-573-Col. Benjamin Stephenson.
 Tazewell-Jan. 31, 1827-650-Gov. L. W. Tazewell.
 Union-Jan. 2, 1818-400-Union of states.
 Vermilion-Jan. 18, 1826-882-Vermilion river.
 Wabash-Dec. 27, 1824-220-Indian name.
 Warren-Jan. 13, 1825-540-Gen. Joseph Warren.
 Washington-Jan. 2, 1818-567-George Washington.
 Wayne-March 26, 1819-720-Gen. Anthony Wayne.
 White-Dec. 9, 1815-500-Capt. Leonard White.
 Whiteside-Jan. 16, 1836-676-Col. Sam Whiteside.
 Will-Jan. 12, 1836-850-Conrad Will.†
 Williamson-Feb. 28, 1839-440-County in Tennessee.
 Winnebago-Jan. 16, 1836-540-Indian name.
 Woodford-Feb. 27, 1841-556-County in Kentucky.
 *Lawyer and first attorney-general of Illinois.
 †Father of Gen. John A. Logan. ‡Member of constitutional convention of 1818.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM ILLINOIS.

Name.	Term.	Name.	Term.	Name.	Term.
Ninian Edwards, Dem....	1818-1819	Stephen A. Douglas, Dem....	1847-1853	Chas. B. Farwell, Rep....	1887-1891
Jesse B. Thomas, Dem....	1818-1823	James Shields, Dem....	1849-1855	Shelby M. Cullom, Rep....	1889-1895
Ninian Edwards, Dem....	1819-1824	Stephen A. Douglas, Dem....	1853-1859	John M. Palmer, Dem....	1891-1897
Jesse B. Thomas, Dem....	1823-1829	Lyman Trumbull,† Dem....	1855-1861	Shelby M. Cullom, Rep....	1895-1897
John McLean, Dem....	1824-1825	Stephen A. Douglas, Dem....	1859-1861	William E. Mason, Rep....	1897-1903
Elias K. Kane, Dem....	1825-1831	Lyman Trumbull, Rep....	1861-1867	Shelby M. Cullom, Rep....	1901-1907
John McLean, Dem....	1829-1830	O. H. Browning, Rep....	1861-1863	Albert J. Hopkins, Rep....	1903-1909
David J. Baker,* Dem....	1830-1830	Wm. A. Richardson, Dem....	1863-1865	Shelby M. Cullom, Rep....	1907-1913
John M. Robinson, Dem....	1830-1835	Richard Yates, Rep....	1865-1871	William Lorimer,† Rep....	1909-1912
Elias K. Kane, Dem....	1831-1835	Lyman Trumbull, Rep....	1867-1873	L. Y. Sherman, Rep....	1913-1921
John M. Robinson, Dem....	1835-1841	John A. Logan, Rep....	1871-1877	J. Hamilton Lewis, Dem....	1913-1919
Wm. L. D. Ewing, Dem....	1835-1837	R. J. Oglesby, Rep....	1873-1879	*Appointed to serve unexpired term of McLean—one month.	
Richard M. Young, Dem....	1837-1843	David Davis, Ind. Dem....	1877-1883	†Anti-Nebraska democrat. ‡Election declared void.	
Samuel McRoberts, Dem....	1841-1843	John A. Logan, Rep....	1879-1885		
Sidney Breese, Dem....	1843-1849	Shelby M. Cullom, Rep....	1883-1889		
James Semple, Dem....	1843-1847	John A. Logan, Rep....	1885-1886		

ILLINOIS SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Established May 10, 1901.

The establishment of new ward lines by the ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911, having made the terms of the state senatorial apportionment act of 1901 inapplicable or misleading so far as concerns Chicago, the districts lying within or partly within the city are herewith described in accordance with their street boundaries.

1. From Lake Michigan west and south along the Chicago river to 22d street, east to Clark, south to 26th, west to Princeton avenue, south to 32d, east to South Park avenue, south to 33d, east to the lake, northward along lake shore to river. (South side.)
2. From South Racine avenue west on Madison to North Ashland boulevard, north to Washington boulevard, west to Western avenue, south to 12th, west to California avenue, south to 16th, east to Ladin, north to Taylor, east to Loomis, north to Van Buren, east to South Racine avenue, north to Madison. (West side.)
3. From Clark street west on 22d to river, southwest along river to Halsted, south to 34th, east to Union avenue, south to 35th, east to Parnell avenue, south to 39th, east to State, south to 43d, east to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 33d, west to South Park avenue, north to 32d, west to Princeton avenue, north to 26th, east to Clark, north to 22d. (South side.)
4. From State street west on 39th to South Cicero avenue, south to 55th, east to Rock Island tracks, south to 57th place, east to State, north to 39th. (Southwest side.)
5. From Lake Michigan west on 43d to State, south to 71st, east to Cottage Grove avenue, north to 63d, east to the lake, northwest along lake shore to 43d. (South side.)
6. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark, south to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, along river northwest to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue, west to Kedzie, north to Howard; also all that part of the town of Evanston lying outside the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier lying within the city of Evanston. (North side.)
7. Towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield; that part of Niles outside the city of Chicago and outside the city of Evanston; that part of New Trier outside the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago, all in Cook county.
8. Lake, McHenry and Boone counties.
9. From Halsted street southwest along river to Hoyne avenue, north to 16th, west to California avenue, south and southwest along C., B. & Q. tracks to Clifton Park avenue, west to Central Park avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, southwest to 39th, east to Parnell avenue, north to 35th, west to Union avenue, north to 34th, west to Halsted, north to river. (Southwest side.)
10. Ogie and Winnebago counties.
11. From State street west on 57th place to Rock Island tracks, north to Garfield boulevard (55th street), west to South Cicero avenue, south to 87th, east to Western avenue, south to 107th, east to Halsted, north to 103d, east to Stewart avenue, north to 99th, east to State, north to 57th place. (Southwest side.)
12. Stephenson, Jo Daviess and Carroll counties.
13. From Indiana avenue east on 138th to Illinois and Indiana state line, north to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 63d, west to Cottage Grove avenue, south to 71st, west to State, south to 99th, west to Stewart avenue, south to 103d, west to Halsted, south to 107th; and all that part of the town of Calumet lying outside the city of Chicago. (South side.)
14. Kane and Kendall counties.
15. From the river west on Maxwell to Johnson, south to 14th, west to Throop, south to 16th, west to Hoyne avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal and river to Maxwell. (West side.)
16. Marshall, Putnam, Livingston and Woodford counties.
17. From the river west on Van Buren to Loomis, south to Taylor, west to Ladin, south to 16th, east to Throop, north to 14th, east to Johnson, north to Maxwell, east to river, along river northwest to Van Buren. (West side.)
18. Peoria county.
19. From South Cicero avenue east on 39th to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal to Central Park avenue, north to 24th, east to Clifton Park avenue, north to C., B. & Q. tracks, northeast along tracks to California avenue, north to 12th, east to Western avenue, north to Washington boulevard, west to Homan avenue, north to Kinzie, west to South Cicero avenue, south to 12th, west to Austin avenue; also the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside. (West side.)
20. Kankakee, Grundy and Iroquois counties.
21. From Ashland avenue west on Chicago avenue to Park avenue, south to Lake, west to Austin avenue, south to 12th, east to South Kenton avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Homan, south to Washington boulevard, east to Ashland avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Green, north to Milwaukee avenue, northwest to Cornell, west to Holt, north to Augusta, west to Ashland avenue, south to Chicago avenue. (West side.)
22. Vermillion and Edgar counties.
23. From Austin avenue east on Lake to Park avenue, north to Chicago avenue, east to Ashland avenue, north to North avenue, west to Harlem avenue; and village of Oak Park. (West side.)
24. Champaign, Piatt and Moultrie counties.
25. From Western avenue west on Devon avenue, Fulton and Hamilton to city limits, south on Winter to Everill avenue, east to 73d avenue, south to Bryn Mawr avenue, east to North Maynard avenue, south to Irving Park boulevard, west to Harlem avenue, south to North avenue, east to Robey, north to Fullerton avenue, east to river, northwest along river to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue. (Northwest side.)
26. Ford and McLean counties.
27. From the river west on Fullerton avenue to Robey, south to North avenue, east to Ashland avenue, south to Augusta, east to Holt, south to Cornell, east to Milwaukee avenue, southeast to Green, south to Kinzie, west to Ashland avenue, south to Madison, east to South Racine avenue, south to Van Buren, east to river and northwest along river to Fullerton avenue. (West side.)
28. Logan, DeWitt and Macon counties.
29. From Lake Michigan west on Schiller to State, south to Goethe, west to Sedgwick, north to Sigel, west to Cleveland avenue, south to Clybourn avenue, northwest to Larrabee, south to Division, west to Halsted, south to river, thence along river southeast and east to Lake Michigan, north along lake shore to Schiller. (North side.)
30. Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown and Schuyler counties.
31. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark street, south and southeast to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, southeast along river to Halsted, north to Division, east to Larrabee, north to Clybourn avenue, southeast to Cleveland avenue, north to Sigel, east to

Sedgwick, south to Goethe, east to State, north to Schiller, east to Lake Michigan, north and northwest along lake shore to Devon avenue. (North side.)

32. McDonough, Hancock and Warren counties.

33. Rock Island, Mercer and Henderson counties.

34. Douglas, Coles and Clark counties.

35. Whiteside, Lee and DeKalb counties.

36. Scott, Calhoun, Pike and Adams counties.

37. Henry, Bureau and Stark counties.

38. Greene, Montgomery, Jersey and Macoupin counties.

39. LaSalle county.

40. Christian, Shelby, Fayette and Cumberland counties.

41. DuPage and Will counties.

42. Clinton, Marion, Clay and Effingham counties.

43. Knox and Fulton counties.

44. Washington, Randolph, Perry, Monroe and Jackson counties.

45. Morgan and Sangamon counties.

46. Jefferson, Wayne, Richland and Jasper counties.

47. Madison and Bond counties.

48. Hardin, Gallatin, White, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence and Crawford counties.

49. St. Clair county.

50. Franklin, Williamson, Union, Alexander and Pulaski counties.

51. Hamilton, Saline, Pope, Johnson and Massac counties.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ILLINOIS CITIES.

Land area in acres July 1, 1913; population estimated by U. S. census bureau for July 1, 1914; only places having a population of 8,000 or more in 1910 included.

	Acres.	Pop.
Alton city	3,929.6	22,092
Aurora city	4,245.0	33,022
Belleville city	5,975.0	21,139
Bloomington city	2,974.6	26,350
Blue Island village	1,341.0	8,364
Cairo city	1,440.0	15,392
Canton city	2,600.7	12,438
Centralia city	1,970.0	10,935
Champaign city	2,320.0	13,835
Chicago city	118,233.1	2,393,325
Chicago Heights city	1,480.0	19,560
Cicero town	3,677.0	18,230
Danville city	6,000.0	30,847
Decatur city	3,179.9	37,525
DeKalb city	800.0	9,036
East St. Louis city	7,828.0	69,502
Elgin city	4,331.1	27,485
Evanston city	3,887.0	27,724
Freeport city	2,543.0	19,018
Galesburg city	5,760.0	23,570
Granite city	2,540.0	13,647

	Acres.	Pop.
Jacksonville city	2,600.0	15,431
Joliet city	2,430.0	36,934
Kankakee city	2,157.0	14,150
Kewanee city	1,970.0	13,473
LaSalle city	1,250.0	12,000
Lincoln city	2,689.1	11,532
Mattoon city	2,750.0	12,218
Maywood village	1,952.8	9,783
Moline city	3,546.0	26,403
Monmouth city	1,440.0	9,839
Mount Vernon city	1,140.0	9,194
Oak Park village	2,880.0	24,330
Ottawa city	2,353.0	*9,535
Pekin city	4,314.2	10,524
Peoria city	6,020.0	70,006
Quincy city	3,799.6	36,730
Rock Island city	3,671.0	26,945
Rockford city	5,967.0	52,337
Springfield city	5,504.7	57,972
Streator city	2,076.0	14,287
Urbana city	1,280.0	9,375
Waukegan city	3,360.0	18,838

*Population April 15, 1910; decrease since 1900; no estimate made.

POPULATION IN 1910.

Color, nativity, sex and other details as to inhabitants of places having a population of 25,000 or more, excepting Chicago, which is treated separately.

AURORA.	
Population	29,807
White	29,511
Negro	293
Chinese	2
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.	12,232
Foreign or mixed par.	10,577
Foreign-born white	6,702
Male population	15,118
Female population	14,689
Males of voting age	9,711
Naturalized	1,795
First papers	171
Alien	1,150
Illiterate	494
Attending school	4,517
Dwellings	6,235
Families	6,864
BLOOMINGTON.	
Population	25,768
White	24,953
Negro	809
Indian	1
Chinese	5
Native white—Native par.	14,642
Foreign or mixed par.	6,904
Foreign-born white	3,407
Male population	12,321
Female population	13,447
Males of voting age	8,009
Naturalized	1,152
First papers	53
Alien	137
Illiterate	260
Attending school	4,269
Dwellings	6,082
Families	6,455

DANVILLE.	
Population	27,871
White	26,393
Negro	1,465
Indian	1
Chinese	12
Native white—Native par.	19,951
Foreign or mixed par.	4,874
Foreign-born white	1,998
Male population	13,721
Female population	14,150
Males of voting age	8,514
Naturalized	727
First papers	46
Alien	60
Illiterate	544
Attending school	4,983
Dwellings	6,793
Families	7,167

DECATUR.	
Population	31,140
White	30,354
Negro	776
Chinese	7
Japanese	3
Native white—native par.	22,566
Foreign or mixed par.	5,366
Foreign-born white	2,422
Male population	15,443
Female population	15,697
Males of voting age	9,702
Naturalized	694
First papers	53
Alien	270
Illiterate	330
Attending school	5,199
Dwellings	7,131
Families	7,583

EAST ST. LOUIS.	
Population	58,547
White	52,646
Negro	5,882

Chinese	19
Native white—Native par.	30,447
Foreign or mixed par.	12,799
Foreign-born white	9,400
Male population	32,363
Female population	26,184
Males of voting age	21,005
Naturalized	1,613
First papers	374
Alien	2,701
Illiterate	2,614
Attending school	8,519
Dwellings	11,628
Families	12,838

ELGIN.	
Population	25,976
White	25,794
Negro	171
Chinese	10
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.	10,346
Foreign or mixed par.	9,787
Foreign-born white	5,661
Male population	12,290
Female population	13,686
Males of voting age	7,910
Naturalized	1,608
First papers	127
Alien	280
Illiterate	615
Attending school	4,274
Dwellings	5,383
Families	6,024

JOLIET.	
Population	34,670
White	34,161
Negro	497
Chinese	12
Native white—Native par.	9,753
Foreign or mixed par.	13,967
Foreign-born white	10,441
Male population	18,417
Female population	16,253

Males of voting age.....	11,477
Naturalized.....	2,483
First papers.....	284
Alien.....	2,671
Illiterate.....	1,619
Attending school.....	5,363
Dwellings.....	905
Families.....	7,199

PEORIA.

Population.....	66,950
White.....	65,361
Negro.....	1,569
Indian.....	1
Chinese.....	17
Japanese.....	1
Native white—Native par.....	36,615
Foreign or mixed par.....	19,936
Foreign-born white.....	8,810
Male population.....	34,362
Female population.....	32,588
Males of voting age.....	23,054
Naturalized.....	2,598
First papers.....	191
Alien.....	1,020
Illiterate.....	724
Attending school.....	10,124
Dwellings.....	14,111
Families.....	15,225

NOTE—In the above tables those classed as illiterate are persons 10 years of age or over.

QUINCY.	
Population.....	36,587
White.....	34,978
Negro.....	1,596
Chinese.....	12
Japanese.....	1
Native white—Native par.....	19,103
Foreign or mixed par.....	12,284
Foreign-born white.....	3,641
Male population.....	17,379
Female population.....	18,708
Males of voting age.....	11,388
Naturalized.....	1,342
First papers.....	21
Alien.....	51
Illiterate.....	552
Attending school.....	5,729
Dwellings.....	7,685
Families.....	8,792

ROCKFORD.

Population.....	45,401
White.....	45,196
Negro.....	197
Chinese.....	7
Japanese.....	1
Native white—Native par.....	15,395
Foreign or mixed par.....	15,973
Foreign-born white.....	13,328
Male population.....	23,302

Female population.....	22,099
Males of voting age.....	15,014
Naturalized.....	4,094
First papers.....	625
Alien.....	1,822
Illiterate.....	761
Attending school.....	7,020
Dwellings.....	8,802
Families.....	10,437

SPRINGFIELD.

Population.....	51,673
White.....	48,689
Negro.....	2,961
Indian.....	7
Chinese.....	11
Native white—Native par.....	27,944
Foreign or mixed par.....	13,855
Foreign-born white.....	6,900
Male population.....	25,483
Female population.....	26,190
Males of voting age.....	16,090
Naturalized.....	1,940
First papers.....	242
Alien.....	454
Illiterate.....	1,381
Attending school.....	8,064
Dwellings.....	11,214
Families.....	11,905

The figures for school attendance include persons 6 to 20 years inclusive.

CENTENNIAL OF ADMISSION OF ILLINOIS.

The following resolution was adopted by the Illinois state senate Feb. 20 and concurred in by the house April 8, 1913:

"Whereas, Illinois was admitted to the union of states Dec. 3, 1818, the centennial anniversary thereof being rapidly approaching, and it being meet and fit that the state which has given of its sons so liberally to the progress of the nation and the world during the period of its statehood should fittingly observe its hundredth anniversary by a celebration which shall do honor to itself and to the nation;

"Resolved, by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, That a commission, consisting of five members of the senate and five members of the house of representatives of the forty-eighth general assembly, shall be appointed to have charge of the preliminary arrangements of such celebration to be held in Springfield, the state capital, on such centennial date, and to determine, as may be, the character and necessities of such celebration, and to report the result of its findings to the forty-ninth general assembly; such joint commission to hold its meetings in the city of Springfield at such time or times as may be necessary to successfully inaugurate such movement."

Subsequently by another joint resolution E. J. James, E. B. Greene and J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Webber and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of the Illinois Historical society were appointed as additional members of the committee. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission.

At a meeting held in Springfield July 22 Senator Campbell S. Hearn was elected chairman and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Webber secretary. The following proposals were adopted:

1. Promotion of local celebrations throughout the state.
2. Holding of a state celebration at the capital,

consisting of an exposition and a pageant illustrative of the social, economic and educational development of the state.

3. Preparation of a series of publications putting into permanent form the record of the state's progress in all lines of development.

4. Erection of a permanent memorial building for the use of the historical and educational departments of the state, where shall be preserved the historical relics of the state; containing a memorial hall where shall be placed statues of Illinois' illustrious men.

5. Erecting and unveiling of bronze statues of Lincoln and Douglas on the capitol grounds as provided for in bills enacted at the session of the legislature in 1913.

A comprehensive and elaborate plan was presented to the state commission by President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois. His suggestion, similar to that of the commission's, was to have chief celebrations in Springfield, at the University of Illinois, which completed its fiftieth year of organization in 1918, and in Chicago. Lesser celebrations are suggested for the county seats.

The centennial commission as organized in 1915 was as follows:

President—E. S. Smith, Springfield.
Secretary—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Webber, Springfield.

Senators—John Dailey, Peoria; M. B. Bailey, Danville; Edward J. Hughes, Chicago; E. S. Smith, Springfield; Kent E. Keller, Ava.

Representatives—John S. Burns and Thomas Boyer, Chicago; Homer J. Tice, Greenville; John Huston, Blandinsville; William J. Butler, Springfield.

"Historical" Members—President E. J. James, E. B. Greene and J. W. Garner of the state university; Mrs. Jessie Palmer Webber, Springfield, and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chicago.

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond, Dem.....	1818-1822
Edward Coles, Dem.....	1822-1826
Ninian Edwards, Dem.....	1826-1830
John Reynolds, Dem.....	1830-1834
Wm. L. D. Ewing, Dem.....	1834-1834
Joseph Duncan, Whig.....	1834-1838
Thomas Carlin, Dem.....	1838-1842
Thomas Ford, Dem.....	1842-1846
Augustus C. French, Dem.....	1846-1853
Joel A. Matteson, Dem.....	1853-1857
Wm. H. Bissell, Rep.....	1857-1860

John Wood, Rep.....	1860-1861
Richard Yates, Rep.....	1861-1865
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.....	1865-1869
John M. Palmer, Rep.....	1869-1873
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.....	1873-1873
John L. Beveridge, Rep.....	1873-1877
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.....	1877-1883
John M. Hamilton, Rep.....	1883-1885
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.....	1885-1889
Joseph W. Efler, Rep.....	1889-1893
John P. Altgeld, Dem.....	1893-1897

John R. Tanner, Rep.....	1897-1901
Richard Yates, Jr., Rep.....	1901-1905
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.....	1905-1909
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.....	1909-1913
Edward F. Dunne, Dem.....	1913-1917
*Served only fifteen days, completing Reynolds' term. †Died in office. ‡Succeeded by John Wood. §Elected United States senator; succeeded by John M. Hamilton.	

POPULAR VOTE OF ILLINOIS (1880-1914).

For state and local vote in 1914 see index.

Year.	Office.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc.	Total.
1880	President		318,037	277,321	440	26,338		622,806
1882	Treasurer		250,722	244,535	11,130	16,511		621,948
1884	President		337,469	312,351	12,074	19,776		672,670
1886	Treasurer		276,680	240,664	19,766	34,321		672,989
1888	President		370,475	348,371	21,703	7,134		747,683
1890	Treasurer		321,991	331,929	22,236			677,133
1892	President		399,288	426,281	25,871	22,207		873,647
1894	Treasurer		455,788	321,551	19,460	60,067		858,551
1896	President		607,130	464,523	9,796	1,090	1,147	1,090,766
1898	Treasurer		448,940	405,490	11,753	7,886	4,517	878,577
1900	President		597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	11,060	1,131,897
1902	Treasurer		450,695	360,925	18,434	1,521	28,399	859,975
1904	President		632,645	327,606	34,770	6,725	73,923	1,076,499
1906	Treasurer		417,544	271,984	89,293		45,862	824,583
1908	President		629,932	450,810	29,864	633	34,711	1,155,254
1910	Treasurer		436,484	376,046	20,013		49,687	882,230
1912	President		386,478	253,693	405,048	15,710	85,344	1,146,173
1914	Treasurer		95,427	418,336	274,554	7,469	45,549	841,335

NOTE.—In the above table the total vote includes the scattering vote for minor party candidates. The vote in the people's party column prior to 1890 is that cast for the green-

back party and in 1898 for the labor party. The socialist vote as given includes that of the social labor and social democratic parties.

VOTE FOR ILLINOIS GOV-
ERNORS, 1880-1912.

1880.	
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.	314,565
Lyman Trumbull, Dem.	277,532
A. J. Streeter, Greenback	28,898
1884.	
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	334,234
Carter H. Harrison, Sr., D.	319,635
Jesse Harper, Peo.	8,605
James B. Hobbs, Pro.	10,905

1888.	
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.	367,860
John M. Palmer, Dem.	355,313
David H. Harts, Pro.	18,874
Willis W. Jones, U. L.	6,394

1892.	
John P. Altgeld, Dem.	425,558
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.	402,686
Robert R. Link, Pro.	24,808
Nathan Barnett, Peo.	20,108

1896.	
John R. Tanner, Rep.	587,637
John P. Altgeld, Dem.	474,256
George W. Gere, Pro.	14,659
Wm. S. Forman, Gold D.	8,102
C. A. Baustlin, Soc. Lab.	985
J. W. Higgs, Nat.	723

1900.	
Richard Yates, Rep.	580,199
Sammuel Alschuler, Dem.	518,966
Y. V. Barnes, Pro.	15,643
Herman C. Perry, Soc. D.	8,611
L. P. Hoffman, Soc. Lab.	1,319
A. C. Van Tine, Peo.	1,106
L. G. Spencer, U. R.	650
John Cordingly, U. C.	334

1904.	
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	634,029
Lawrence B. Stringer, D.	334,880
John Collins, Soc.	59,062
Robert H. Patton, Pro.	35,440
Philip Neal, Soc. Lab.	4,379
James Hogan, Peo.	4,364
A. G. Specht, Continental	730

1908.	
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	550,076
Adlai E. Stevenson, D.	526,912
Daniel R. Sheen, Pro.	33,922
James H. Brower, Soc.	31,293
Gustav A. Jennings, Soc. L.	1,526
George W. McCaskrin, Ind.	10,883

1912.	
Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	443,120
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	318,469
Edward R. Worrell, Pro.	15,231
John C. Kennedy, Soc.	78,679
John M. Francis, Soc. Lab.	3,980
Frank H. Funk, Prog.	303,401

VOTE FOR STATE TREASUR-
ERS, 1880-1912.

Minor candidates omitted.	
1880.	
Edward Rutz, Rep.	317,872
Thos. Butterworth, Dem.	276,670
J. W. Evans, Greenback	26,658

1882.	
John C. Smith, Rep.	250,722
Alfred Orendorff, Dem.	244,535
Daniel McLaughlin, Gbk.	15,511
John G. Irwin, Pro.	11,130

1884.	
Jacob Gross, Rep.	338,171
Alfred Orendorff, Dem.	313,400
U. W. Goodhue, Peo.	10,451
Birah Copp, Pro.	11,119

1886.	
John R. Tanner, Rep.	276,680
Henry F. J. Ricker, Dem.	240,864
H. W. Austin, Pro.	19,766
John Budlong, Un. Lab.	34,701

1888.	
Charles Becker, Rep.	369,881
Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., D.	348,834
John W. Hart, Pro.	21,174
Nathan Barnett, Un. Lab.	7,491

1890.	
Edwin S. Wilson, Dem.	331,837
Franz Amberg, Rep.	321,990
R. R. Link, Pro.	22,306

1892.	
Rufus N. Ramsay, Dem.	425,855
Henry L. Hertz, Rep.	396,313
Thos. S. Marshall, Pro.	26,426
John W. McElroy, Peo.	21,579

1894.	
Henry Wulff, Rep.	455,886
B. J. Claggett, Dem.	322,459
John Randolph, Peo.	59,793
H. J. Puterbaugh, Pro.	19,487

1896.	
Henry L. Hertz, Rep.	589,816
Edw. C. Pace, Dem.	473,043

E. K. Hayes, Pro.	11,849
Edward Ridgeley, Gold D.	8,411

1898.	
Floyd K. Whittemore, Rep.	448,940
Millard F. Dunlap, Dem.	406,490
John W. Hess, Pop.	7,893
Wm. H. Boies, Pro.	11,792

1900.	
Moses O. Williamson, Rep.	582,002
Millard F. Dunlap, Dem.	508,720
Henry C. Tunison, Pro.	16,618
Jacob Winnen, Soc. Dem.	8,881

1902.	
Fred A. Busse, Rep.	450,685
George Duddleston, Dem.	360,925
Chas. H. Tiesburg, Pro.	18,434
A. W. Nelson, Soc.	20,167
Gottlieb Renner, Soc. Lab.	8,235

1904.	
Len Small, Rep.	610,300
Chas. B. Thomas, Dem.	353,232
J. Ross Hanna, Pro.	35,564
E. S. Tebbetts, Soc.	62,848

1906.	
John F. Smuck, Rep.	417,544
Nicholas L. Piotrowski, D.	271,934
William F. Allen, Pro.	89,292
Wilson E. McDermott, Soc.	42,005

1908.	
Andrew Russell, Rep.	619,698
John B. Mount, Dem.	449,873
Albert S. Spalding, Pro.	31,037
William Bross Lloyd, Soc.	33,707

1910.	
Edward E. Mitchell, Rep.	436,484
Alpheus K. Hartley, Dem.	376,046
Lorenzo J. Kendall, Pro.	20,013
O. T. Fraenkel, Soc.	49,687

1912.	
William Ryan, Jr., Dem.	402,292
Andrew Russell, Rep.	321,577
Philip Decker, Prog.	310,265
L. F. Haemer, Soc.	84,031
Frank B. Vennum, Pro.	15,385

1914.	
W. C. Clifford, Dem.	274,554
Andrew Russell, Rep.	418,336
Louis G. Pavey, Prog.	95,427
William Acker, Soc.	43,154
Gustaf Larson, Soc. Lab.	2,395
L. A. Chamberlain, Pro.	7,469

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FROM 1884 TO 1912 IN CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

	1884.	Chicago.	Cook Co.	1888.	Chicago.	Cook Co.
James G. Blaine, Rep.		51,420	69,251	Benjamin Harrison, Rep.		60,102
Grover Cleveland, Dem.		48,530	60,609	Grover Cleveland, Dem.		63,706
B. F. Butler, Greenback.		540	810	Clinton B. Fisk, Pro.		1,308
John P. St. John, Pro.		484	997	Alson J. Streeter, Union Labor.		255
				R. H. Cowdry, United Labor.		126
						140

1892. Chicago, Cook Co.		
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	136,474	144,604
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.	100,849	111,254
James B. Weaver, Peo.	1,506	1,614
John Bidwell, Pro.	3,029	3,858

1896.		
William McKinley, Rep.	200,747	221,823
William J. Bryan, Dem.	144,736	151,910
Joshua Levering, Pro.	1,849	2,149
Charles E. Bentley, Nat.	141	163
Charles H. Matchett, Soc. Lab.	712	727
John M. Palmer, Gold Dem.	2,300	2,600

1900.		
William McKinley, Rep.	184,786	203,760
William J. Bryan, Dem.	177,165	186,193
John G. Woolley, Pro.	2,977	3,490
Wharton Barker, Peo.	185	211
Eugene V. Debs, Soc. Dem.	6,553	6,752
Joseph P. Malloney, Soc. Lab.	410	434
Seth W. Ellis, Union Reform.	145	160
J. F. R. Leonard, United Chr.	130	134

1904. Chicago, Cook Co.		
Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.	208,689	229,878
Alton B. Parker, Dem.	98,765	103,762
Silas C. Swallow, Pro.	4,652	5,290
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	45,929	47,743
C. H. Corrigan, Soc. Lab.	2,556	2,660
Thomas E. Watson, Peo.	3,155	3,323
Anstin Holcomb, Cont.	283	319

1908.		
William H. Taft, Rep.	205,830	230,400
William J. Bryan, Dem.	143,544	152,990
Eugene Chaffin, Pro.	4,982	5,965
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	17,712	18,842
Thomas L. Hisgen, Ind.	5,633	5,994
Daniel B. Turney, U. Chr.	169	178
August Gillhaus, Soc. Lab.	616	649
Thomas E. Watson, Peo.	49	73

1912.		
Theodore Roosevelt, Prog.	144,392	166,061
Woodrow Wilson, Dem.	120,209	130,702
William H. Taft, Rep.	67,859	74,851
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	49,959	52,659
Eugene Chaffin, Pro.	2,403	2,737
Arthur E. Reimer, Soc. Lab.	2,171	2,300

COOK COUNTY VOTE FOR SHERIFF AND STATE'S ATTORNEY (1900-1910).

1900—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.	
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	205,709
Julius Goldzier, Dem.	179,696
Walter Hawk, Pro.	5,236
C. H. Becker, Peo.	153
Thos. J. Morgan, Soc. Dem.	6,227
1902—FOR SHERIFF.	
Thomas E. Barrett, Dem.	141,822
Daniel D. Healy, Rep.	135,036
Joseph P. Tracy, Pro.	4,840
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.	5,973
James P. Larson, Soc.	13,134
Thos. Donegan, Single Tax.	908
1904—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.	
John J. Healy, Rep.	206,437
George A. Trude, Dem.	132,811

M. C. Harper, Pro.	5,630
Seymour Stedman, Soc.	39,736
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.	2,547
L. A. Shaw, Peo.	1,468
1906—FOR SHERIFF.	
Christopher Strassheim, R.	131,608
Harry R. Gibbons, Dem.	93,836
S. A. Wilson, Pro.	3,745
James P. Larsen, Soc.	26,055
Jas. J. Gray, Ind. League	49,296
John Fitzpatrick, Prog. A.	1,400
1908—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.	
John E. W. Wayman, Rep.	197,805
Jacob J. Kern, Dem.	146,133
William Street, Pro.	45,523
Seymour Stedman, Soc.	17,471
Charles H. Mitchell, Ind.	9,279

1910—FOR SHERIFF.	
Michael Zimmer, Dem.	165,445
Frank A. Vogler, Rep.	145,598
O. F. Sorber, Pro.	5,038
Wm. Van Bodegraven, Soc.	27,588
1912—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.	
Maclay Hoyne, Dem.	122,419
Wm. R. Linaker, Rep.	113,181
Lewis A. Cunnea, Soc.	107,647
Geo. I. Haight, Prog.	93,495
John H. Hill, Pro.	2,896
1914—FOR SHERIFF.	
Frederick S. Oliver, Prog.	50,117
John E. Traeger, Dem.	166,335
Geo. K. Schmidt, Rep.	112,502
B. McMahon, Soc.	23,319
G. W. Hoover, Pro.	1,229

MAYORALTY ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO SINCE 1871.

Nov. 7, 1871.	
Joseph Medill, Rep.	16,125
Chas. C. P. Holden, Dem.	5,988
Nov. 4, 1873.	
H. D. Colvin, Peo. Party.	28,791
L. L. Bond, Law and Order	18,540
July 12, 1876.	
Monroe Heath, Rep.	19,248
Mark Kimball, Dem.	7,509
J. J. McGrath, Ind.	5,363
April 3, 1877.	
Monroe Heath, Rep.	30,881
Perry H. Smith, Dem.	19,449
April 1, 1879.	
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	25,685
Abner M. Wright, Rep.	20,496
Ernst Schmidt, Soc.	11,829
April 5, 1881.	
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	35,668
John M. Clark, Rep.	27,925
Timothy O'Mara, Ind.	764
George Schilling, Soc.	240
April 3, 1883.	
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	41,225
Eugene Carr, Rep.	30,963
April 7, 1885.	
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	43,352
Sidney Smith, Rep.	42,977
William H. Bush, Pro.	221
April 5, 1887.	
John A. Roche, Rep.	51,249
Robert L. Nelson, Lab.	23,490
Joseph L. Whitlock, Pro.	372
April 2, 1889.	
DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.	57,340

John A. Roche, Rep.	45,328
Ira J. Mason, Pro.	410
Charles Orchardson, Soc.	303
April 7, 1891.	
Hempst'd Washburne, Rep.	46,957
DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.	46,588
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Ind. D.	42,931
Elmer Washburn, Citizens'	24,027
Thomas Morgan, Soc.	2,376
April 4, 1893.	
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	114,237
S. W. Allerton, Rep.	93,148
DeW. C. Cregier, Un. Cit.	3,033
J. Ehrenpreis, Soc. Lab.	1,000
Dec. 19, 1893.	
Special election to fill vacancy caused by assassination of Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	
John P. Hopkins, Dem.	112,959
George B. Swift, Rep.	111,669
Michael Britzits, Soc.	2,064
Ebenezer Wakeley, Pop.	535
April 2, 1895.	
George B. Swift, Rep.	143,884
Barck Wenter, Dem.	109,125
Bayard Holmes, Peo.	12,882
Arthur J. Bassett, Pro.	994
Ebenezer Wakeley, Peo. Sil.	302
April 6, 1897.	
C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	148,880
John M. Harlan, Ind. Rep.	69,730
Nathaniel C. Sears, Rep.	59,542
Wash. Hesing, Ind. Dem.	15,427
John Glambock, Soc. Lab.	1,230
H. L. Parmelee, Pro.	910
J. Irving Pearce, Jr., Ind.	561
Frank H. Collier, Ind. Dem.	110

April 4, 1899.	
C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	148,496
Zina R. Carter, Rep.	107,437
John P. Altgeld, M. O.	47,169
John A. Wadhams, Pro.	1,023
August Klenke, Soc. Lab.	1,175
T. G. Kerwin, Soc. Dem.	367
April 2, 1901.	
C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	156,756
Elbridge Haney, Rep.	128,413
Avery E. Hoyt, Pro.	3,328
Gus Hoyt, Soc. Dem.	2,043
John R. Pepin, Soc. Lab.	679
Thomas Rhodes, Sin. Tax	1,028
John Collins, Soc.	5,384
April 7, 1903.	
C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	146,208
Graeme Stewart, Rep.	138,548
Thomas L. Haines, Pro.	2,674
Charles L. Breckon, Soc.	11,124
Daniel L. Cruice, Ind. Lab.	9,947
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.	1,014
April 4, 1905.	
Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	163,189
John M. Harlan, Rep.	138,548
Oliver W. Stewart, Pro.	3,294
John Collins, Soc.	23,034
April 2, 1907.	
Fred A. Busse, Rep.	164,702
Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	151,779
W. A. Brubaker, Pro.	6,020
George Koop, Soc.	13,429
April 4, 1911.	
Carter H. Harrison, Dem.	177,997
Charles E. Merriam, Rep.	160,672
W. A. Brubaker, Pro.	2,239
W. E. Rodriguez, Soc.	24,825
Anthony Prince, Soc. Lab.	1,058
(See Chicago election returns in this volume for 1915 vote.)	

MANUFACTURES IN ILLINOIS.

[From reports of the bureau of the census.]

SUMMARY FOR 1909 AND 1899.

	1909.	1899.		1909.	1899.
Establishments	18,026	14,374	Capital	\$1,548,171,000	\$732,830,000
Persons in industry	561,044		Salaries	91,449,000	40,549,000
Firm members	17,357		Wages	273,319,000	159,104,000
Salaried employes	77,923	40,964	Cost of materials	1,160,927,000	681,450,000
Wage earners (average) ..	465,764	332,871	Value of products	1,919,277,000	1,120,868,000
Primary horse power	1,013,071	559,347	Value added	758,350,000	439,418,000

LEADING INDUSTRIES OF ILLINOIS (1909).

Abbreviations "n. e. s." mean "not elsewhere specified."

Industry.	Establish- ments.	Persons.*	Wage earn- ers†	Capital.	Wages.	Total expenses.	Value products.
Agricultural implements...	79	21,511	19,241	\$110,695,187	\$11,718,384	\$44,148,098	\$57,268,325
Artificial flowers, etc.....	25	338	284	174,548	35,975	332,502	406,030
Artificial stone	366	1,312	785	1,236,408	439,214	1,123,179	1,438,299
Automobiles and parts	65	2,804	2,382	4,083,973	1,653,186	6,774,357	7,153,818
Babbitt metal, solder	19	291	183	1,409,799	108,517	3,817,757	4,145,789
Bags, other than paper	6	213	189	575,574	175,042	895,618	965,442
Bag, paper	4	231	194	1,690,925	98,899	1,028,829	1,123,610
Baking powders, yeast	24	1,133	657	6,115,498	346,259	6,017,782	7,632,063
Belting, leather	11	403	233	1,279,476	164,536	2,051,612	2,187,555
Bicycles, motorcycles	14	1,005	910	1,276,356	600,233	1,755,516	1,177,464
Billiard tables, materials ..	8	204	167	381,023	87,690	359,957	403,163
Blacking, etc	58	407	236	516,683	122,922	997,542	1,229,961
Bluing	10	28	18	15,277	7,862	52,649	66,949
Boots and shoes	53	6,392	792	7,569,620	3,142,912	15,485,947	16,754,704
Boxes, cigar	18	463	404	358,050	158,099	581,630	664,469
Boxes, fancy and paper	61	4,509	4,085	3,813,498	1,501,273	5,650,611	6,349,621
Brass and bronze products ..	79	2,052	1,688	4,055,823	1,136,179	6,180,929	6,841,735
Bread and bakery products ..	2,099	12,566	8,611	24,224,216	5,494,607	30,899,184	36,117,986
Brick and tile	340	7,347	6,574	18,495,247	4,386,001	28,985,610	9,765,051
Brooms	87	632	494	722,783	235,069	1,248,515	1,464,896
Brushes	32	392	326	497,181	180,370	874,123	964,850
Butter, cheese, cond'sed milk	295	3,000	1,732	7,819,996	942,206	16,485,658	17,798,278
Buttons	23	623	548	262,094	246,892	557,542	675,981
Calcium lights	3	12	7	29,265	5,292	32,385	26,729
Canning and preserving	113	2,800	2,383	5,629,637	903,652	6,704,951	7,619,586
Carpets, rag	67	366	265	173,701	115,229	249,365	340,799
Carriages and wagons	325	6,746	5,852	17,858,786	3,598,016	14,810,098	16,831,283
Cars, by steam roads	73	24,406	23,131	18,722,338	15,287,571	32,236,194	32,229,243
Cars, street railroads	30	2,364	2,240	3,885,611	1,395,029	3,439,334	3,450,643
Cars, for steam roads	28	11,782	10,945	37,934,778	7,823,919	25,685,563	27,001,092
Cement	6	1,536	1,395	6,686,567	854,797	3,197,433	4,087,507
Chemicals	19	972	838	4,639,170	531,315	3,927,458	4,656,274
Clocks and watches	19	5,883	5,665	12,411,573	3,217,149	5,819,648	7,045,275
Cloth, sponging, etc	6	106	91	30,806	51,824	93,072	119,296
Clothing, men's	715	41,122	36,152	38,762,929	16,580,002	80,393,885	89,427,755
Clothing, women's	221	7,279	6,151	5,567,194	3,151,998	14,992,614	16,635,236
Coffee and spice roast'g, etc.	35	1,792	1,018	8,751,861	524,869	18,352,146	19,761,188
Coffins, etc	21	924	732	2,088,863	405,910	2,042,393	2,259,783
Confectionery	140	4,622	3,799	6,094,450	1,428,645	11,214,390	12,798,077
Cooperage, wooden goods	80	2,617	2,388	4,452,842	1,126,580	6,137,357	6,610,969
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod'ts	483	8,897	7,473	31,018,411	4,314,684	20,300,274	22,822,810
Cordage	7	1,884	1,799	13,014,494	659,584	6,888,306	8,237,165
Cork, cutting	4	112	102	180,918	44,071	207,433	238,468
Corsets	16	1,663	1,502	1,306,114	524,530	2,280,612	2,711,213
Cotton goods	5	1,397	1,319	1,979,075	522,073	1,896,952	2,111,208
Cutlery and tools, n. e. s. ..	80	1,661	1,322	2,455,288	760,335	2,363,064	2,757,762
Dairymen's supplies, etc	29	427	323	859,129	178,333	978,164	1,180,898
Dentists' materials	10	85	48	71,764	36,043	201,740	231,884
Electrical machinery	143	11,854	9,641	24,201,532	6,412,671	24,937,852	26,826,177
Electroplating	43	457	375	289,762	245,432	562,107	696,572
Emery wheels, etc	4	35	29	84,866	19,784	119,180	155,318
Enameling and japanning ..	5	35	29	14,066	14,745	40,230	45,058
Explosives	8	323	290	1,561,612	159,558	1,250,949	1,469,469
Fancy articles, n. e. s.	44	615	444	659,251	221,757	1,119,735	1,319,361
Files	4	85	76	84,200	40,081	86,973	98,522
Fire extinguishers, chemical	5	54	28	109,771	24,596	142,093	164,437
Fireworks	6	114	98	180,844	38,548	142,939	142,973
Flags, regalia, etc	24	376	293	383,331	111,923	576,365	675,845
Flour mill products	461	3,634	2,464	18,453,727	1,271,182	48,852,744	51,110,651
Foundry products	1,178	61,303	52,266	143,276,987	33,156,824	123,396,892	138,578,993
Fur goods	63	423	319	971,515	229,532	1,584,835	1,929,470
Furnishing goods, men's	61	3,116	2,688	2,881,103	1,014,719	6,726,981	7,213,437
Furniture	267	15,240	13,575	22,383,174	8,099,683	25,169,458	27,900,262
Gas and electric fixtures	78	2,619	2,090	3,657,369	1,184,283	5,102,485	5,787,373
Gas, illuminating, heating ..	78	8,020	6,301	131,789,940	2,967,342	13,938,452	21,052,100
Glass	11	3,686	3,507	7,738,236	2,181,683	4,664,447	5,047,333
Gloves, leather	29	1,463	1,309	1,093,490	518,862	2,331,900	2,522,963
Gold and silver, leaf and foil	7	159	143	65,747	61,183	209,833	225,806
Grease and tallow	36	959	778	2,852,246	531,365	5,076,472	5,589,617
Hand stamps, stencils	33	284	175	295,106	102,930	396,973	478,911
Hats, caps, other than felt ..	38	574	463	279,637	266,879	902,607	1,046,485
Hats, fur-felt	10	123	99	70,007	70,990	250,898	286,721

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.*	Wage earners.†	Capital.	Wages.	Total expenses.	Value products.
Hosiery, knit goods.....	43	3,141	2,913	\$5,115,992	\$1,116,476	\$4,928,859	\$5,946,737
Ice, manufactured.....	83	1,013	804	5,574,739	534,166	1,424,435	1,928,323
Ink, printing.....	7	86	38	254,387	25,508	316,498	416,025
Iron and steel, blast furnaces.....	6	2,927	2,493	52,389,822	1,792,965	34,196,011	38,299,897
Iron and steel, rolling mills.....	24	19,437	17,584	69,682,495	12,962,087	75,221,710	86,608,137
Jewelry.....	67	1,280	990	1,822,666	650,233	2,358,271	2,779,962
Kaolin, ground earths.....	7	123	76	687,177	37,198	368,440	431,352
Lapidary work.....	3	18	14	34,067	12,974	70,525	87,883
Leather goods.....	168	3,569	2,949	5,359,975	1,633,407	7,985,071	8,948,324
Leather, tanned, etc.....	29	3,194	3,001	15,974,532	1,582,030	14,736,180	14,911,782
Lime.....	16	572	511	1,258,141	282,967	591,605	687,376
Liquors, distilled.....	9	851	750	7,500,330	478,685	53,219,662	55,199,874
Liquors, malt.....	106	5,361	4,398	56,141,165	3,473,300	23,613,940	28,449,148
Liquors, vinous.....	12	17	3	34,150	1,989	15,846	28,711
Lumber products.....	814	19,025	16,567	29,777,623	9,109,584	41,125,558	44,951,804
Marble and stone work.....	278	2,821	2,226	4,689,083	1,766,107	5,667,371	6,770,996
Mattresses, spring beds.....	86	1,086	831	1,150,945	447,691	2,503,332	2,860,042
Millinery and lace goods.....	103	3,937	3,328	2,183,576	1,383,832	6,644,814	7,281,914
Mirrors.....	10	586	453	447,280	231,681	982,144	1,106,480
Molds, patterns, not paper.....	81	555	426	520,739	308,255	701,416	839,427
Musical instruments, n. e. s.....	30	425	336	511,662	200,606	502,478	629,163
Pianos, organs.....	63	9,628	8,777	27,718,851	5,009,042	16,656,065	19,176,323
Paint and varnish.....	74	2,906	1,792	15,725,376	1,114,298	17,926,283	20,434,291
Paper and wood pulp.....	19	1,542	1,397	8,400,333	727,420	4,567,670	4,893,075
Paper goods, n. e. s.....	46	1,659	1,317	2,260,405	546,165	3,435,708	3,779,297
Patent medicines, etc.....	359	3,902	1,869	7,988,944	804,761	10,742,989	13,114,307
Pens, fountain, gold.....	7	65	35	117,164	23,224	141,815	170,467
Photographic apparatus.....	13	356	284	708,269	156,562	642,709	739,857
Photo engraving.....	27	1,561	1,114	1,300,856	949,109	2,268,578	2,678,304
Pottery, terra cotta, etc.....	39	3,474	3,157	14,900,981	1,884,879	3,946,183	4,614,728
Printing and publishing.....	2,608	43,074	28,644	60,084,133	18,436,924	73,964,422	87,247,090
Pumps, not steam.....	14	348	282	664,286	179,136	641,106	658,554
Rubber goods, n. e. s.....	13	145	104	251,977	52,875	323,529	381,363
Scales and balances.....	13	309	243	515,477	151,166	528,831	574,420
Sewing machines, etc.....	7	2,073	1,713	4,430,468	1,113,885	3,306,683	3,621,554
Ship and boat building.....	23	470	413	2,060,884	251,594	532,277	583,783
Showcases.....	16	442	386	539,256	247,869	691,413	829,472
Signs.....	51	1,835	1,290	2,693,629	750,349	2,915,025	3,271,331
Slaughtering, packing.....	109	32,642	26,705	131,026,247	14,601,961	378,189,429	389,594,906
Smelting, zinc.....	5	2,034	1,922	7,596,278	1,275,162	8,409,661	9,003,624
Smelting, not from ore.....	11	423	369	1,603,000	262,679	3,638,984	3,929,755
Soap.....	34	3,408	2,183	11,693,653	1,066,608	18,835,298	20,180,799
Steam packing.....	15	160	108	156,862	61,942	355,569	407,890
Stereotyping, electrotyping.....	21	747	592	777,366	472,376	1,156,678	1,282,292
Stoves and furnaces.....	71	5,223	4,469	9,862,626	2,967,046	9,025,626	10,287,335
Surgical appliances.....	29	820	536	1,673,702	294,512	1,855,796	2,095,942
Tobacco manufactures.....	1,944	10,707	8,034	12,794,393	4,215,848	18,230,593	21,870,252
Typefoundry, etc.....	19	589	493	1,852,184	302,566	1,188,289	1,247,937
Wall paper.....	5	389	290	1,139,847	173,127	1,168,877	1,287,763
Wall plaster.....	6	92	80	261,035	33,361	177,930	203,312
Woolen goods.....	9	543	499	1,063,075	236,760	1,190,230	1,314,100
All other industries.....	1,397	44,544	35,794	169,900,392	20,944,403	181,930,730	205,467,461

Total 18,026 561,044 465,764 1,548,170,701 273,319,005 1,733,327,352 1,919,276,594

*Persons engaged in industry; includes proprietors, firm members, salaried employees and wage earners. †Average number employees.

MANUFACTURES IN CHICAGO.

[From reports of bureau of the census.]

SUMMARY FOR 1909 AND 1899.

	1909.	1899.		1909.	1899.
Establishments.....	9,656	7,668	Capital.....	\$971,841,000	\$511,249,000
Persons engaged.....	356,954	.....	Salaries.....	65,925,000	32,068,000
Firm members.....	8,156	.....	Wages.....	174,112,000	108,727,000
Salaried employees.....	54,821	32,406	Cost of materials.....	793,470,000	502,222,000
Wage earners (average).....	293,977	221,191	Value of products.....	1,281,171,000	797,879,000
Primary horse power.....	525,236	.....	Value added.....	487,701,000	295,657,000

LEADING INDUSTRIES OF CHICAGO (1909).

Abbreviations "n. e. s." mean "not elsewhere specified."

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Artificial stone.....	19	192	150	\$240,000	\$104,000	\$146,000	\$356,000
Automobiles.....	41	1,725	1,460	2,094,000	1,131,000	1,707,000	3,940,000
Bags, other than paper.....	6	213	189	576,000	175,000	685,000	965,000
Baking powders, yeast.....	16	940	522	5,873,000	304,000	2,888,000	7,009,000
Baskets, willow ware.....	10	52	41	29,000	26,000	34,000	81,000
Belting, leather.....	11	403	233	1,279,000	165,000	1,385,000	2,188,000
Boots and shoes.....	31	3,326	3,027	3,881,000	1,920,000	6,045,000	9,855,000
Boxes, cigar.....	9	348	304	292,000	125,000	258,000	541,000
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	48	3,984	3,609	3,118,000	1,311,000	2,232,000	5,044,000
Brass and bronze products.....	56	1,430	1,167	2,492,000	810,000	3,266,000	5,131,000
Bread and bakery products.....	1,177	8,842	6,437	20,600,000	4,146,000	16,280,000	26,908,000
Brick and tile.....	7	657	612	2,210,000	559,000	210,000	1,172,000
Brooms and brushes.....	56	616	497	690,000	281,000	818,000	1,560,000

Industry.	Establish- ments.	Persons.	Wage earn- ers.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Buttons.....	13	231	190	\$151,000	\$72,000	\$139,000	\$325,000
Calcium lights.....	3	12	7	29,000	5,000	19,000	27,000
Canning and preserving....	47	1,107	904	2,058,000	395,000	2,533,000	3,827,000
Carpets, rag.....	25	205	163	87,000	68,000	43,000	206,000
Carriages and wagons.....	126	2,263	1,965	7,616,000	1,253,000	2,602,000	5,203,000
Cars, by steam roads.....	22	11,662	11,059	9,558,000	7,305,000	7,310,000	15,359,000
Cars, by street railways....	7	1,721	1,164	3,061,000	1,069,000	1,620,000	2,758,000
Cars for steam roads.....	18	9,226	8,553	29,730,000	6,387,000	11,620,000	20,892,000
Chemicals.....	10	218	143	887,000	92,000	598,000	1,149,000
Clocks and watches.....	5	145	109	421,000	60,000	282,000	445,000
Cloth, sponging, etc.....	6	106	91	31,000	52,000	1,000	119,000
Clothing, men's, shirts.....	678	38,370	33,615	36,521,000	15,777,000	42,768,000	85,296,000
Clothing, women's.....	204	6,666	5,615	5,193,000	2,997,000	8,658,000	15,677,000
Coffee and spice, roast'g, etc.	32	1,775	1,006	8,696,000	521,000	14,969,000	19,593,000
Coffins, etc.....	13	733	576	1,721,000	339,000	764,000	1,838,000
Confectionery.....	87	3,865	3,241	5,275,000	1,250,000	6,703,000	11,222,000
Cooperage goods, n. e. s.....	37	1,269	1,186	1,860,000	2,185,000	2,185,000	3,368,000
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod'ts	268	4,610	3,859	12,216,000	2,472,000	6,463,000	12,242,000
Corsets.....	10	1,124	1,005	925,000	340,000	700,000	1,779,000
Cutlery and tools, n. e. s.....	3	1,167	982	1,796,000	554,000	680,000	1,895,000
Dairymen's supplies.....	7	70	49	179,000	37,000	147,000	340,000
Dentists' materials.....	10	85	48	72,000	36,000	115,000	232,000
Electrical machinery.....	123	7,333	6,096	16,624,000	3,860,000	11,405,000	20,669,000
Electroplating.....	34	374	310	181,000	214,000	107,000	484,000
Fancy articles, n. e. s.....	40	603	438	641,000	218,000	568,000	1,289,000
Fire extinguishers, chemical	5	54	28	110,000	15,000	62,000	164,000
Foundry products.....	669	36,868	31,055	90,050,000	20,490,000	40,755,000	89,669,000
Fur goods.....	59	455	308	959,000	225,000	1,060,000	1,903,000
Furnishing goods, men's.....	38	2,273	1,905	2,340,000	820,000	3,877,000	6,122,000
Furniture.....	202	11,097	9,876	16,373,000	6,026,000	9,096,000	20,512,000
Gas and electric fixtures....	63	2,068	1,602	2,706,000	914,000	2,124,000	4,683,000
Gloves, leather.....	25	1,223	1,109	900,000	441,000	1,308,000	2,181,000
Gold and silver, leaf and foil	7	159	143	66,000	61,000	128,000	226,000
Grease and tallow.....	10	773	649	2,181,000	452,000	3,781,000	4,948,000
Hand stamps, stencils.....	27	273	172	287,000	101,000	167,000	467,000
Hats and caps, not felt.....	38	574	463	280,000	267,000	479,000	1,046,000
Hosiery, knit goods.....	29	837	743	908,000	289,000	783,000	1,477,000
Ice, manufactured.....	6	229	206	1,136,000	153,000	126,000	569,000
Ink, printing.....	7	86	38	254,000	26,000	164,000	415,000
Iron and steel, mills.....	6	7,689	6,983	32,577,000	5,603,000	29,023,000	45,984,000
Jewelry.....	55	1,169	910	1,574,000	606,000	1,218,000	2,835,000
Lapidary work.....	3	18	14	84,000	13,000	53,000	88,000
Leather goods.....	99	2,581	2,178	2,877,000	1,174,000	3,280,000	5,861,000
Leather, tanned, etc.....	24	2,841	2,674	14,486,000	1,418,000	10,788,000	13,244,000
Liquors, malt.....	45	3,450	2,867	29,385,000	2,378,000	4,850,000	19,512,000
Lumber products.....	195	11,680	10,462	17,695,000	6,149,000	20,768,000	32,709,000
Marble and stone work.....	107	1,640	1,338	2,557,000	1,137,000	1,714,000	3,930,000
Mattresses, spring beds.....	58	835	683	837,000	371,000	1,349,000	2,377,000
Models and patt'ns, not paper	56	435	322	362,000	227,000	161,000	687,000
Musical instruments n. e. s.....	27	418	232	502,000	199,000	172,000	614,000
Pianos and organs.....	37	5,792	5,209	17,335,000	3,034,000	4,848,000	11,487,000
Paint and varnish.....	61	2,667	1,606	13,830,000	996,000	11,845,000	18,942,000
Paper goods, n. e. s.....	41	1,255	957	1,367,000	410,000	1,393,000	2,831,000
Patent medicines, etc.....	273	3,011	1,361	5,377,000	632,000	3,216,000	10,360,000
Photographic goods.....	13	356	284	708,000	157,000	318,000	740,000
Photo engraving.....	21	1,186	878	902,000	848,000	422,000	2,156,000
Printing and publishing.....	1,395	33,439	22,326	47,982,000	15,077,000	21,256,000	74,211,000
Pumps, not steam.....	6	74	52	94,000	38,000	72,000	179,000
Rubber goods, n. e. s.....	13	145	104	252,000	53,000	200,000	381,000
Ship and boat building.....	8	306	282	1,858,000	174,000	108,000	359,000
Slaughtering.....	67	27,147	22,064	115,312,000	11,985,000	285,250,000	735,062,000
Smelting, not ore.....	7	127	91	816,000	63,000	2,237,000	2,574,000
Soap.....	27	3,329	2,139	11,474,000	1,085,000	13,787,000	19,939,000
Steam packing.....	15	160	108	157,000	62,000	194,000	408,000
Stereotyping, electrotyping.	21	747	592	777,000	472,000	316,000	1,282,000
Stoves and furnaces.....	28	1,263	1,043	2,546,000	726,000	1,157,000	3,183,000
Surgical appliances.....	24	807	529	1,658,000	279,000	917,000	2,075,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	1,050	6,758	5,220	10,331,000	2,785,000	6,722,000	16,633,000
Typefoundry, etc.....	13	583	438	1,852,000	303,000	375,000	1,248,000
All other industries.....	1,305	60,504	50,477	326,874,000	28,397,000	142,590,000	284,104,000
Total.....	9,656	356,954	293,977	971,841,000	174,112,000	793,470,000	1,281,171,000

EAST ST. LOUIS INDUSTRIES (1909).

Industry.	Establish- ments.	Persons.	Wage earn- ers.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Bread, bakery products.....	20	121	71	\$125,000	\$53,000	\$177,000	\$336,000
Carriages, wagons.....	5	35	28	55,000	15,000	24,000	56,000
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod'ts	14	92	73	53,000	66,000	82,000	183,000
Foundry products.....	11	925	857	2,031,000	513,000	1,053,000	1,872,000
Lumber products.....	7	147	102	405,000	62,000	250,000	328,000
Printing and publishing....	8	77	50	148,000	38,000	27,000	105,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	12	23	11	19,000	9,000	12,000	40,000
All other industries.....	62	4,585	4,060	28,459,000	2,494,000	9,854,000	15,308,000
Total.....	139	6,005	5,252	31,298,000	3,250,000	11,479,000	18,228,000

PEORIA INDUSTRIES (1909).

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earnings.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Bread, bakery products.....	39	274	194	\$239,000	\$104,000	\$482,000	\$764,000
Carriages, wagons.....	8	73	63	106,000	41,000	69,000	141,000
Cooperage goods.....	5	543	514	935,000	172,000	840,000	1,153,000
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod'ts	9	283	239	415,000	130,000	453,000	684,000
Flour mill products.....	4	54	34	199,000	22,000	640,000	759,000
Foundry products.....	20	488	420	915,000	315,000	515,000	1,082,000
Leather goods.....	4	55	37	30,000	24,000	21,000	72,000
Liquors, distilled.....	4	652	582	5,959,000	380,000	7,478,000	44,570,000
Liquors, malt.....	3	228	197	2,211,000	143,000	199,000	1,101,000
Lumber products.....	6	190	166	366,000	120,000	184,000	398,000
Models and patterns.....	4	16	11	15,000	9,000	2,000	21,000
Printing and publishing.....	32	513	325	606,000	209,000	221,000	881,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	36	369	308	273,000	204,000	240,000	647,000
All other industries.....	109	3,580	2,891	12,626,000	1,679,000	6,429,000	10,788,000
Total	283	7,323	5,981	24,945,000	3,552,000	17,773,000	63,061,000

SPRINGFIELD INDUSTRIES (1909).

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earnings.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Bread, bakery products.....	16	88	55	\$124,000	\$43,000	\$182,000	\$310,000
Carriages and wagons.....	7	70	54	100,000	35,000	41,000	98,000
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod'ts	10	77	60	79,000	39,000	90,000	178,000
Foundry products.....	10	270	221	647,000	135,000	255,000	482,000
Lumber products.....	7	176	147	220,000	89,000	110,000	242,000
Marble and stone work.....	5	36	26	96,000	20,000	52,000	119,000
Printing and publishing.....	27	549	208	584,000	203,000	163,000	739,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	30	157	122	54,000	61,000	73,000	206,000
All other industries.....	59	2,932	2,646	5,270,000	1,471,000	3,238,000	6,123,000
Total	171	4,355	3,652	7,174,000	2,096,000	4,204,000	8,497,000

INDUSTRIES OF OTHER ILLINOIS CITIES (1909).

City.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earnings.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Alton	69	2,729	2,429	\$5,585,000	\$1,528,000	\$7,262,000	\$10,096,000
Aurora	165	5,834	5,095	11,427,000	2,936,000	5,580,000	10,954,000
Belleville	119	2,248	1,872	5,541,000	1,062,000	2,324,000	4,615,000
Bloomington	107	2,495	2,077	4,762,000	1,186,000	2,527,000	4,868,000
Calumet	56	1,444	1,237	4,854,000	628,000	2,957,000	4,440,000
Canton City.....	33	1,421	1,262	8,185,000	692,000	1,183,000	2,942,000
Champaign	42	351	273	895,000	174,000	419,000	846,000
Chicago Heights.....	79	4,444	3,952	10,421,000	2,471,000	5,611,000	10,839,000
Cicero	7	735	658	2,496,000	406,000	733,000	1,461,000
Danville	76	2,044	1,744	2,656,000	1,077,000	1,430,000	3,351,000
Decatur	157	3,447	2,695	6,579,000	1,420,000	5,918,000	9,768,000
Elgin	115	6,583	6,094	16,079,000	3,379,000	4,538,000	11,120,000
Evanston	60	1,040	837	4,241,000	590,000	2,350,000	3,778,000
Freeport	69	3,225	2,853	6,403,000	1,570,000	4,417,000	7,811,000
Galesburg	62	1,738	1,465	2,454,000	887,000	1,416,000	2,919,000
Jacksonville	57	1,096	947	1,503,000	487,000	1,307,000	2,299,000
Joliet	137	7,266	6,383	25,586,000	4,435,000	27,758,000	38,817,000
Kankakee	55	1,552	1,349	2,599,000	622,000	1,493,000	2,723,000
LaSalle	29	1,439	1,293	4,393,000	856,000	2,928,000	5,308,000
Lincoln	40	808	220	611,000	115,000	290,000	570,000
Mattoon	35	1,102	943	832,000	561,000	668,000	1,434,000
Moline	66	6,106	5,449	26,334,000	3,523,000	11,189,000	20,892,000
Oak Park	23	362	282	6,061,000	197,000	391,000	1,118,000
Quincy	235	5,056	4,032	11,906,000	2,083,000	5,792,000	11,436,000
Rock Island.....	74	2,179	1,754	9,287,000	1,026,000	2,818,000	5,387,000
Rockford	205	10,523	9,309	22,412,000	5,213,000	10,532,000	22,266,000
Streator	45	1,409	1,275	4,588,000	644,000	817,000	2,137,000
Waukegan	59	3,773	3,090	17,092,000	2,103,000	14,164,000	19,984,000

"CLOSED" HOURS ON BRIDGES OF CHICAGO.

Following are the hours when the bridges of Chicago are closed to river traffic: Bridges on the main river, on the south branch as far south as 12th street, inclusive, and on the north branch from Kinzie street, inclusive, 6:30 to 9 a. m. and 4:30 to 6:30 p. m.; on the north branch from Kinzie, exclusive, to Halsted street, inclusive,

and on the south branch from 12th street, exclusive, to Halsted street, inclusive, 6 to 7 a. m. and 5:30 to 6:30 p. m.; all other bridges from 6 to 7 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. Rush street bridge may be opened half an hour earlier in evening to admit passage of passenger boats.

GARNISHMENT LAW OF ILLINOIS.

Section 14 of the act of 1872 as amended in 1897 and 1901 declares: "The wages for services of a wage earner who is the head of a family and residing with the same, to the amount of fifteen (\$15) dollars per week, shall be exempt from garnishment. All above the sum of fifteen (\$15)

dollars per week shall be liable to garnishment."

Employers are obliged to pay wages amounting to \$15 or less, notwithstanding the service of a writ of garnishment, providing the person to whom wages are due makes affidavit that he is the head of a family and is living with the same.

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY IN ILLINOIS.

[From census bureau report.]

SUMMARY FOR STATE.

	1910.	1900.
Population	5,638,591	4,821,550
Number farms.....	261,872	264,151
Average acres per farm.	129.1	124.2
Average value per acre.....	\$95.02	\$46.17
Value land.....	3,090,411,148	1,514,113,970
Value buildings.....	432,381,422	251,467,580
Value machinery.....	73,724,074	44,377,310
Value stock.....	308,804,431	193,758,037

Total value property. 3,905,321,075 2,004,316,897

The average value of an Illinois farm, including its equipment, rose from \$7,588 in 1900 to \$15,505 in 1910. The counties showing the highest average value of farm land per acre—\$125 and over—were Cook, Iroquois, Vermilion, Edgar, LaSalle, Livingston, Ford, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Woodford, McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Macon, Moultrie, Tazewell, Logan and Sangam. The next highest—\$100 to \$125 per acre—were De Kalb, Lee, Kendall, Will, Kankakee, Grundy, Bureau, Henry, Rock Island, Mercer, Warren, Knox, Stark, Peoria, McDonough, Marshall, Putnam, Morgan and Christian.

Of the farms in Illinois in 1910, 58.6 per cent were operated by owners and managers and 41.4 by tenants. Of the farms 60.8 per cent were free from mortgages and 39.2 were mortgaged.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS ON ILLINOIS FARMS.

	Number.	Value.
Cattle	2,440,577	\$73,454,745
Horses	1,452,887	163,363,400
Mules	147,833	18,140,335
Asses and burros	2,863	568,194
Swine	4,686,362	36,210,179
Sheep	1,059,846	4,843,736
Goats	12,485	38,564

POULTRY.

Chickens	21,409,835	\$11,696,650
Turkeys	20,568,850	10,941,991
Ducks	189,411	374,544
Geese	201,356	109,124
Guinea fowls.....	84,057	25,547
Pigeons	144,263	27,445

DAIRY PRODUCTS (1909).

	Amounts.	Value.
Milk, gallons.....	320,240,399	
Butter, made, pounds.....	46,609,992	\$10,493,217
Cheese, made, pounds.....	81,918	8,396
Milk sold, gallons.....	158,031,333	18,314,172
Cream sold, gallons.....	2,104,352	1,515,676
Butter fat sold, pounds.....	4,637,745	1,210,748
Butter sold, pounds.....	24,442,251	5,674,830
Cheese sold, pounds.....	54,502	5,423

SMALL FRUITS (1909).

	Quarts.	Value.
Strawberries	8,031,824	\$613,917
Blackberries	2,915,473	237,058
Raspberries	1,834,337	191,401
Currants	265,858	21,863
Gooseberries	541,498	44,238
Cranberries	13,418	1,248
Other berries.....	268	22
Total	13,602,676	1,109,747

ORCHARD FRUITS (1909).

	Amount.	Value.
Apples, bushels.....	3,093,321	\$2,111,866
Peaches, nectarines, bushels.	1,222,570	999,516
Pears, bushels.....	249,365	202,965
Plums, prunes, bushels.....	78,566	80,384
Cherries, bushels.....	287,376	453,474
Apricots, bushels.....	1,259	1,457
Quinces, bushels.....	6,723	8,037
Mulberries, bushels.....	44	40
Grapes, pounds.....	16,582,785	426,468
Total	4,939,211	3,857,743

NUTS (1909).

	Pounds.	Value.
Walnuts, English, Persian...	3,497	\$331
Pecans	107,069	10,301
Black walnuts.....	530,730	7,411
Butternuts	3,535	321
Chestnuts	4,933	376
Hickory nuts.....	60,124	1,954
Total	714,478	20,550

Note.—Total includes almonds, hazelnuts, Japanese walnuts and other nuts.

SUGAR CROPS (1909).

	Amount.	Value.
Maple sugar made, pounds...	5,366	\$1,113
Maple sirup made, gallons....	18,492	22,389
Sugar beets produced, tons....	14,981	77,782
Sorghum cane grown, tons....	90,287	.....
Sorghum cane sold, tons.....	240	390
Sorghum sirup made, gallons ..	97,238	490,569

VALUE OF CROPS BY COUNTIES (1909).

[From report of bureau of the census.]

County.	All crops.*	Cereals.	Vege- tables.	Fruits & nuts.
Adams	\$5,102,564	\$3,788,357	\$279,733	\$154,333
Alexander	619,027	425,471	30,479	14,546
Bond	1,567,339	1,141,581	76,819	17,872
Boone	1,759,344	1,232,271	84,874	11,335
Brown	1,578,005	1,228,566	53,550	23,252
Bureau	7,165,497	6,008,965	175,702	43,218
Calhoun	1,016,754	724,427	49,424	130,564
Carroll	2,796,898	1,990,327	111,305	18,057
Cass	2,574,313	2,330,705	73,340	29,503
Champaign	9,991,658	9,194,789	178,107	114,753
Christian	5,463,041	4,722,435	122,928	55,529
Clark	1,863,009	1,203,773	102,112	39,476
Clay	1,652,385	1,093,024	97,123	45,362
Clinton	2,488,129	2,117,627	83,965	28,712
Coles	4,463,738	3,279,962	112,437	62,643
Cook	8,941,336	2,166,113	2,843,926	44,485
Crawford	1,624,673	1,168,718	98,744	32,720
Cumberland	1,371,699	714,715	60,937	47,669
DeKalb	5,457,231	4,436,283	113,801	22,230
DeWitt	3,693,830	3,378,497	70,375	44,163
Douglas	4,200,444	3,745,992	68,680	24,594
DuPage	2,170,616	1,273,117	99,173	17,434
Edgar	5,315,601	4,839,637	104,547	36,587
Edwards	1,107,364	814,623	43,082	17,666
Efingham	1,724,101	1,211,587	86,720	31,855
Fayette	2,724,967	2,013,765	143,616	51,251
Ford	5,272,957	4,901,850	86,821	21,181
Franklin	1,915,461	1,529,332	147,219	25,843
Fulton	5,650,830	4,529,392	155,737	140,832
Gallatin	1,550,741	1,315,805	67,191	21,817
Greene	3,206,145	2,567,907	100,625	117,908
Grundy	3,774,569	3,488,722	53,351	5,328
Hamilton	1,359,863	864,692	97,230	27,120
Hancock	4,926,365	3,823,112	139,810	129,835
Hardin	1,471,629	1,316,658	31,274	24,166
Henderson	2,124,501	1,815,909	43,473	30,646
Henry	6,236,444	5,096,109	140,053	58,202
Iroquois	10,607,811	9,795,841	211,061	68,135
Jackson	2,185,086	1,488,649	240,313	79,747
Jasper	1,801,961	1,076,740	112,717	36,740
Jefferson	1,807,737	1,175,155	132,047	40,245
Jersey	2,009,284	1,656,781	76,391	28,752
Jo Daviess.....	2,764,066	1,680,056	137,798	23,075
Johnson	1,129,554	663,627	95,187	84,922
Kane	3,928,086	2,682,250	165,871	33,485
Kankakee	5,032,515	4,298,265	156,379	27,667
Kendall	2,728,457	2,407,369	42,626	8,210
Knox	5,146,135	4,190,537	128,341	86,448
LaSalle	10,222,235	9,044,498	247,674	44,460
Lake	2,392,597	1,122,242	170,335	35,256
Lawrence	1,701,015	1,360,872	89,416	13,393
Lee	5,378,794	4,397,607	158,355	30,531
Livingston	11,377,297	10,678,861	165,435	48,032
Logan	6,411,272	5,842,373	125,140	66,521
McDonough	4,358,419	3,780,900	94,321	75,673
McHenry	3,432,771	2,280,112	182,459	22,458
McLean	12,811,506	11,480,655	270,661	121,062
Macon	5,986,350	5,241,739	155,624	86,963
Macoupin	4,866,483	3,939,451	144,805	55,569
Madison	4,857,437	3,614,917	514,136	61,912
Marion	1,946,301	1,296,929	132,955	68,797
Marshall	3,087,730	2,748,028	52,578	22,172
Mason	3,586,196	3,267,410	55,527	39,428
Massac	903,054	579,453	67,750	50,052
Menard	2,558,316	2,271,130	51,827	43,842
Mercer	3,525,524	2,844,867	76,393	36,944
Monroe	2,072,504	1,692,413	155,923	18,432
Montgomery	4,144,905	3,286,261	128,309	71,585
Morgan	4,695,526	4,161,828	130,393	58,209
Moultrie	2,788,818	2,319,852	65,084	27,645
Ogle	5,327,453	4,269,777	208,969	24,825
Peoria	4,480,392	3,422,386	192,361	106,637
Perry	1,200,385	826,577	102,332	25,843
Piatt	4,366,082	3,976,758	68,442	26,588

County.	All crops.*	Cereals.	Vegetables.	Fruits & nuts.
Pike	4,569,131	3,576,055	135,527	125,374
Pope	912,613	577,756	74,677	44,766
Pulaski	1,076,587	562,224	145,682	186,116
Putnam	1,083,398	917,319	32,319	10,370
Randolph	2,433,694	1,899,959	118,380	34,770
Richland	1,406,436	804,303	82,976	60,862
Rock Island	2,447,691	1,623,115	186,690	80,548
St. Clair	4,751,122	3,483,491	689,389	67,776
Saline	1,363,656	899,071	97,821	56,134
Sangamon	7,458,942	6,419,931	232,361	104,932
Schuyler	2,579,011	2,092,579	82,464	40,602
Scott	1,782,674	1,560,993	61,891	29,090
Shelby	4,380,769	3,325,398	126,042	64,454
Stark	2,417,177	2,092,760	43,401	22,472
Stephenson	3,643,588	2,547,340	186,061	28,014
Tazewell	5,573,005	4,827,583	128,610	110,540
Union	2,017,813	865,030	480,294	279,967

County.	All crops.*	Cereals.	Vegetables.	Fruits & nuts.
Vermilion ..	7,416,946	6,551,752	254,085	90,875
Wabash	1,399,965	1,181,333	43,209	8,884
Warren	4,239,718	3,636,464	73,653	44,899
Washington ..	2,326,226	1,981,154	89,601	28,652
Wayne	2,414,287	1,415,708	160,943	48,825
White	2,627,360	2,182,817	135,996	24,900
Whiteside ..	4,616,745	3,550,012	243,761	38,465
Will	6,426,239	5,273,693	207,014	39,147
Williamson ..	1,317,585	776,964	143,232	71,139
Winnemago ..	3,107,191	2,026,774	182,449	35,497
Woodford ...	4,556,319	4,030,029	128,338	54,470
Total	372,270,470	297,523,098	16,300,654	5,414,594

*The total of all crops includes grains and seeds other than cereals, hay and forage and miscellaneous crops.

ILLINOIS PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Under act of March 9, 1910, as amended by act of June 30, 1913.

DATES OF PRIMARIES.

A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in April in every year in which a president of the United States is to be elected, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions and for the purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination for the office of president of the United States. A primary shall be held on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in September in every year in which officers are to be voted for on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of such year for the nomination of candidates for such offices as are to be voted for at such November election. Whenever the term "April primaries" is used it shall be construed as referring to both the foregoing primaries.

A primary shall be held on the last Tuesday in February in each year for the nomination of such officers as are to be voted for on the first Tuesday in April of such year.

A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in March in each year for the nomination of such officers as are to be voted for on the third Tuesday in April of such year.

A primary shall be held on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in September, 1914, and every two years thereafter, for the nomination of candidates for senatorial offices and for the election of senatorial committeemen.

A primary for the nomination of all other officers, nominations for which are required to be made under the provisions of the act, shall be held three weeks preceding the date of the general election for such offices, respectively.

The polls shall be open from 6 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

Any person entitled to vote at such primary shall be entitled to absent himself from his work for two hours between the opening and closing of the polls without incurring loss of wages or salary, providing application shall have been made on the preceding day. The employer may specify the hours.

PETITIONS.

Petitions for nomination shall be signed:

For a state office, by not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,000 primary electors of his party.

For state senator or assemblyman, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his district.

For a congressional office, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his congressional district.

For a judicial office, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified electors in the district.

For a county office, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party cast at the last preceding general election in his county; if for the nomination for county commissioner of Cook county, then by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his county in the division in which such person is a candidate for nomination.

For a city or village office, to be filled by the electors of the entire village, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his city or village; if for alderman, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the voters of his party in his ward.

For a senatorial committeeman, by at least ten of the primary electors of his party of the county where the senatorial district is co-extensive with one county or is composed of more than one county; but in case the senatorial district is wholly within the territorial limits of one county, or partly within the territorial limit of one county and partly within the territorial limits of another county, then such petition shall be signed by at least ten of the primary electors of his party of his senatorial district.

For state central committeeman, by at least 100 of the primary electors of his party of his congressional district.

For a candidate for trustee of a sanitary district, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the primary electors of his party from such sanitary district.

For a candidate for clerk of the Appellate court, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the primary electors of his party of the district.

For any other office, by at least ten primary electors of his party of the district or division for which nomination is made.

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OR SENATOR.

Any candidate for president of the United States or for United States senator may have his name printed upon the primary ballot of his political party by filing in the office of the secretary of state not more than sixty days and not less than thirty days prior to the date of the April primary, in any year, a petition signed by not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,000 primary electors of the party of which he is a candidate. Provided, That the vote for president of the United States shall be for the sole purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination, and the vote of the state at large shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates at large to the national conventions of the respective political parties; and the vote of the respective congressional districts shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates of the congressional districts to the national conventions of the respective political parties.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Each person seeking to be elected as delegate or alternate delegate to the national nominating convention of his party shall file, along with his nominating petition, a statement in writing signed by him in which he shall state the name of the candidate of his choice for nomination for president of the United States, or, in lieu thereof, may file a statement to the effect that he has no preference. Any candidate for president for whom a preference is stated by any candidate for delegate or alter-

nate delegate to a nominating convention may, at any time after the filing of such petition and before the name of such candidate is certified to the various county clerks for printing, file in the office of the secretary of state an instrument in writing disavowing the candidacy of the person who has so filed a nominating petition, and in case such candidate for president shall disavow the candidacy of the candidate for delegate or alternate delegate, the name of such candidate shall not be certified to the various county clerks for printing upon the official primary ballot.

CONVENTIONS.

On the first Monday after the April primary the county central committee of each political party shall meet at the county seat and organize, such meeting to be called the county convention. The county convention of each political party shall choose delegates to the congressional and state conventions of its party. Only precinct committeemen residing within a congressional district shall take part in the selection of delegates to a congressional conven-

tion. Each delegate to the county convention shall have one vote and one additional vote for each fifty or major fraction thereof of his party as cast in his precinct at the last general election.

All congressional conventions shall be held on the first Wednesday after the first Monday next succeeding the April primary. The congressional convention of each political party shall have power to select delegates to national nominating convention and to recommend to the state convention of its party the nomination of candidate or candidates from such congressional district for elector or electors of president and vice-president of the United States.

All state conventions shall be held on the first Friday after the first Monday next succeeding the April primary. The state convention of each political party shall have power to make nominations of candidates for the electors of president and vice-president of the United States, and for trustees of the University of Illinois, to adopt any party platform and to select delegates and alternates to the national nominating conventions.

GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, both elected by the people. The state is divided into fifty-one senatorial districts, each of which elects a senator and three representatives. The general assembly makes laws and appropriates money for the government of the state and in general stands in the same relation to the state as congress does to each of the states as a whole. The powers and duties of the chief executive officers are as follows:

Governor—The governor is vested with the chief executive power of the state. He is the commander in chief of the military and naval forces and may call out the militia to maintain the peace. He is required to inform the general assembly, by message, of the condition of affairs of the state and to recommend needed legislation. He may, by proclamation, call a special session of the assembly or adjourn it in case of disagreement between the two houses. He has the power to appoint certain officers and during a recess of the senate may fill vacancies or remove certain officers and may call special elections to fill vacancies in certain offices. He may make requisitions upon the governors of other states for the return of fugitives from justice or offer rewards for the arrest of offenders against the laws of the state. He exercises a general supervision over the penitentiaries and may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons and may restore the rights of citizenship to ex-convicts. He may approve acts of the legislature and exercise the veto power.

Lieutenant-Governor—This officer is ex officio president of the senate and has the power to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state or other disability on the part of the governor, the lieutenant-governor succeeds to the office to the close of the term.

Secretary of State—The secretary of state is charged with the safekeeping of the original laws and resolutions of the general assembly, with all books, bills and documents deposited with him by either house, and with all bonds, records and papers filed in his office. He keeps a record of the official acts of the governor; furnishes certified copies of the same to the assembly on request and certified copies of any of the records of his office on the payment of the statutory fees. He countersigns and affixes the seal of the state to all proclamations and

commissions issued by the governor; issues licenses for incorporations and certificates of organization to cities and villages and incorporated towns. He has charge of most of the buildings and grounds belonging to the state in Springfield, furnishes supplies for the general assembly and supervises the printing and distribution of all the public documents of the state. He calls the house of representatives to order at the beginning of each general assembly and presides over the same until the election of a speaker. He is the keeper of the great seal of the state and is the custodian and sealer of weights and measures.

Auditor—The auditor is required to keep all the accounts of the state; to audit the accounts of all officers or other persons authorized to receive moneys from the state treasury; to personally sign all warrants drawn on the treasury; to institute suits wherein the state is a plaintiff, and to make a biennial report of the business of his office to the governor. With the governor and treasurer he determines the state tax rate. He exercises a general supervision over state banks, building, loan and homestead associations.

State Treasurer—The state treasurer is custodian of the revenues and public moneys of the state. He must make monthly settlements with the auditor and a biennial report to the governor.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—The superintendent exercises a general supervision over all the public schools of the state. He is the general and legal adviser of the county superintendents and must report biennially to the governor the general condition of all the schools of the state, the amount raised by taxation for school purposes and the manner of its expenditure and the general condition of all the school funds. He may grant state certificates to teachers or cause them to be withheld and must visit charitable institutions which are educational in character.

Attorney-General—It is the duty of the attorney-general to represent the state in the Supreme court in all cases in which the state is interested; to act as counsel for all state officials; to be the legal adviser of the governor and other state officers in matters relating to their official duties, and, on request, to furnish them, as well as either branch of the general assembly, with written opinions upon constitutional or legal questions.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS OF COOK COUNTY (1864-1916).

1864-1876—Charles H. Reed, Rep.

1876-1884—Luther Ladin Mills, Rep.

1884-1888—Julius S. Grinnup, Dem.

1888-1892—Joel M. Lonsenecker, Rep.

1892-1896—Jacob J. Kern, Dem.

1896-1904—Charles S. Deneen, Rep.

1904-1908—John J. Healy, Rep.

1908-1912—John E. W. Wayman, Rep.

1912-1916—Macley Hoyne, Dem.

ILLINOIS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

Elected Sept. 9, 1914.

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Peoria and Springfield.
 Chairman—G. DeF. Kinney, Peoria.
 Secretary—C. J. Doyle, Springfield.
 Treasurer—B. A. Eckhart, Chicago.

Dist.

1. Adolph Marks, 115 S. State street, Chicago.
2. I. N. Powell, 6828 Bennett avenue, Chicago.
3. Charles E. Sherman, 6442 Normal-bd., Chicago.
4. T. J. Healy, 4621 Emerald avenue, Chicago.
5. Paul W. Rothenberg, 1632 S. Sawyer-av., Chicago.
6. George E. Nye, 3443 W. Jackson-bd., Chicago.
7. K. P. Hammer, 1101 N. Spaulding-av., Chicago.
8. L. A. Dunne, 1523 Wicker Park-av., Chicago.
9. F. A. Becker, 718 N. Dearborn-st., Chicago.
10. Henry D. Capitani, 1544 Kenilworth-av., Chicago.
11. E. J. Murphy, Joliet.
12. Fred E. Sterling, Rockford.
13. D. W. Baxter, Rochelle.
14. Walter A. Rosenfield, Rock Island.
15. Charles H. Williamson, Quincy.
16. G. DeF. Kinney, Peoria.
17. Frank L. Smith, Dwight.
18. Len Small, Kankakee.
19. Charles G. Eckhart, Tuscola.
20. Homer J. Tice, Greenville.
21. Louis H. Miner, Springfield.
22. Thomas Williamson, Edwardsville.
23. L. L. Emerson, Mount Vernon.
24. P. T. Chapman, Vienna.
25. H. H. Kohn, Anna.

DEMOCRATIC.

Headquarters—Sherman house, Chicago.
 Chairman—Arthur W. Charles, Carmi.
 Secretary—Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.
 Treasurer—Ernest Hoover, Taylorville.

1. John J. Coughlin, 17 N. LaSalle-st., Chicago.
2. James J. Sullivan, 417 E. 64th-st., Chicago.
3. Eugene McCarthy, Jr., 5703 S. Union-av., Chicago.
4. William J. Lynch, 3622 Wallace-st., Chicago.
5. Hugo L. Pitte, 901 W. 20th-st., Chicago.
6. Thomas M. Sullivan, 4743 W. Washington-bd., Chicago.
7. James Furlong, 3126 Washington-bd., Chicago.
8. Thomas J. O'Brien, 1818 Grand-av., Chicago.
9. Thomas Rohan, 1875 Burling-st., Chicago.
10. Thomas J. Dawson, 1518 Wilson-av., Chicago.
11. Thomas F. Donovan, Elgin.
12. W. F. McNamara, LaSalle.
13. Douglas Pattison, Freeport.
14. John W. Williams, Carthage.
15. H. N. Wheeler, Quincy.
16. James M. Daugherty, Chillicothe.
17. Martin A. Brennan, Bloomington.
18. Clint C. Tilton, Danville.
19. Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.
20. James McNabb, Carrollton.
21. William Clark, Palmer.
22. Jerry K. Kane, East St. Louis.
23. George W. Flithian, Newton.
24. Arthur W. Charles, Carmi.
25. Ed M. Spiller, Benton.

PROGRESSIVE.

Chairman—Harold L. Ickes, Evanston.
 Vice-Chairman—Fred S. Willbur, East St. Louis.
 Secretary—W. P. Landon, Rochelle.
 Treasurer—James L. Houghteling, Jr., Chicago.

1. Daniel J. May, 3709 Indiana-av., Chicago.
2. Chas. H. Sergel, 4578 Oakwald-av., Chicago.
3. Jas. H. Gilmore, 6954 Princeton-av., Chicago.
4. Donald G. MacDonald, 4024 S. Artesian-av., Chicago.
5. Frank J. Bilek, 1638 Blue Island-av., Chicago.
6. George H. Norton, 29 S. LaSalle-st., Chicago.
7. Dr. J. L. Smith, 2403 N. Albany-av., Chicago.
8. Harriet E. Vittum, 1400 Augusta-st., Chicago.
9. Fletcher Dobyns, 67 E. Division-st., Chicago.
10. Harold L. Ickes, 111 W. Monroe-st., Chicago.
11. A. M. Hirsh, Aurora.
12. J. Frank Deuel, Rockford.

Dist.

13. J. T. Williams, Sterling.
14. Aaron G. Abraham, Moline.
15. Dr. W. E. Shallenberger, Canton.
16. G. G. Luthy, Peoria.
17. Frank H. Funk, Bloomington.
18. Dr. William H. Stephens, Danville.
19. Sumner S. Anderson, Charleston.
20. J. J. Neiger, Virginia.
21. Dr. B. L. Renfrow, Springfield.
22. Fred S. Willbur, East St. Louis.
23. Verne E. Joy, Centuria.
24. James R. Campbell, McLeansboro.
25. Philip Decker, Murphysboro.

PROHIBITION.

Headquarters—814 Ferguson building, Springfield.
 Chairman—Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
 Vice-Chairman—Alonzo E. Wilson, Wheaton.
 Secretary—George W. Woolsey, Danville.
 Executive Committee—The above officers and John H. Shup, Newton; Mary A. Whittemore, Peoria; Edwin E. Blake, Chicago; L. J. Kendall, Lamolille.

1. Leo F. Jeanmene, 3000 Indiana-av., Chicago.
2. Alfred B. Taguton, 7641 Bond-av., Chicago.
3. O. A. Harding, 7120 Normal-av., Chicago.
4. Ole C. Jensen, 6909 S. Robey-st., Chicago.
5. Curtis J. Thompson, 2326 St. Louis-av., Chicago.
6. John Harper, 42 N. Lockwood-av., Chicago.
7. Edward E. Blake, 2141 Park-av., Chicago.
8. Mrs. O. L. Stangland, 1208 W. Erie-st., Chicago.
9. J. M. Hostenes, Olivet institute, Chicago.
10. Amos E. Coleman, 7016 Greenview-av., Chicago.
11. Alonzo E. Wilson, Wheaton.
12. Frank Hook, Grand Ridge.
13. Fremont D. Lahman, Franklin Grove.
14. R. J. Burnby, West Point.
15. H. O. Munson, Rushville.
16. Lorenzo J. Kendall, Lamolille.
17. Marion Gallup, Pontiac.
18. George W. Woolsey, Danville.
19. Alexander M. Caldwell, Champaign.
20. John E. Vertrees, Pittsfield.
21. Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
22. Eldon G. Burritt, Greenville.
23. John H. Shup, Newton.
24. Wilber A. Morgan, Bone Gap.
25. H. A. Dubois, Cobden.

AT LARGE.

Mary A. Whittemore, Peoria.
 Ellen M. Orr, Pittsfield.
 Mrs. Alice O'Neill, 6431 Normal-bd., Chicago.

SOCIALIST.

Headquarters—Halsted and Madison streets, Chicago.

Chairman—Joseph Naylor, Chicago.

Secretary—John C. Kennedy, Halsted and Madison streets, Chicago.

Executive Committee—Samuel Block, John M. Feigh, John C. Crow, Jacob Levenberg, A. L. Liesemer, Joseph L. Naylor, A. J. Dubin, Charles Kissling, Charles O. Grant.

1. Samuel Block, 2918 Prairie-av., Chicago.
2. John M. Feigh, 4349 Greenwood-av., Chicago.
3. John C. Crow, 6708 S. Green-st., Chicago.
4. Jacob Levenberg, 4713 S. Halsted-st., Chicago.
5. J. Sonnenschein.
6. A. L. Liesemer, 1529 Edgemont-av., Chicago.
7. Joseph L. Naylor, 3225 Eastwood-av., Chicago.
8. A. J. Dubin, 1135 S. Halsted-st., Chicago.
9. Charles Kissling, 2012 Howe-st., Chicago.
10. Charles O. Grant, 1926 Wolfram-st., Chicago.
11. O. K. Jorgenson, Downers Grove.
12. W. G. Hammond, 851 Chicago-st., Belvidere.
13. W. H. McCall, Freeport.
14. Charles Maass, 1189 26th-st., Moline.
15. W. L. Jacobsen, Canton.
16. Ben Smith, Lodi.
17. John A. Bruell, 323 Elm-st., Lincoln.
18. John F. Demlow, 43 Bismarck-st., Danville.
19. Stephen L. Wood, Decatur.

Dist.

20. Jesse Morgan, Whitehall.
21. Gustav Hiller, Staunton.
22. H. E. Roberts, Granite City.

COOK COUNTY COMMITTEES.**COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

Headquarters—Otis building.

Chairman—David F. Matchett.

Vice-Chairman—John C. Cannon.

Secretary—William H. Weber.

Assistant Secretary—Emil J. Wentzlaff.

Treasurer—Edward R. Litzinger.

Ward.

1. Francis P. Brady, 119 E. 20th-st.
2. Martin B. Madden, 709 Tacoma bldg.
3. Robert R. Levy, 4639 Prairie-av.
4. George J. Peser, 2732 Shields-av.
5. Edward R. Litzinger, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
6. Roy O. West, 1340 1st National Bank bldg.
7. David F. Matchett, 105 W. Monroe-st.
8. Walter E. Schmidt, 208 S. LaSalle-st.
9. Edward E. Ertzman, 11300 Forrestville-av.
10. Thomas Curran, 2023 S. Racine-av.
11. Charles V. Barrett, city hall.
12. A. W. Miller, Chamber of Commerce bldg.
13. David W. Clark, 3125 Warren-av.
14. Joseph A. Painter, 139 N. Homan-av.
15. James J. McComb, 3327 Potomac-av.
16. Joseph P. Kinsella, Humboldt Park refectory.
17. Lewis D. Sitts, 1471 Grand-av.
18. Leland S. Rapp, 1218 Madison-st.
19. Christopher Mamer, 720 Reaper block.
20. Morris Eiler, 1391 S. Peoria-st.
21. Oscar Hebel, 1105 Schiller bldg.
22. Arthur Josselt, 655 W. North-av.
23. E. J. Brundage, 110 S. Dearborn-st.
24. L. A. Brundage, 2210 Clifton-av.
25. George K. Schmidt, 4228 Sheridan-rd., Chicago.
26. John C. Cannon, 4047 N. Hermitage-av.
27. Victor P. Arnold, City Hall Square bldg.
28. Joseph F. Haas, 2712 Fullerton-av.
29. Ernest Withall, 6047 S. Ashland-av.
30. Thomas J. Healy, 35th-st. and Archer-av.
31. Chas. S. Deneen, 1228, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
32. Chas. A. Williams, 123 S. Michigan-av.
33. George Hitzman, 500 County bldg.
34. Charles Vavrik, 1528 S. Karlov-av.
35. Charles K. Todd, 4852 W. Madison-st.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

1. Peter Anker, South Holland.
2. William H. Weber, 315 County bldg.
3. Peter M. Hoffman, 500 County bldg.
4. Joseph Carolan, 520 County building.
5. Wm. Busse, Mount Prospect.
6. Dr. Frank H. Anderson, 1413 Sherman-av., Evanston.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—Morrison hotel.

Chairman—A. J. Sabath.

Secretary—John Downey.

Treasurer—Philip J. McKenna.

Financial Secretary—Joseph O. Kostner.

Ward.

1. Michael Kenna, 307 S. Clark-st.
2. Wm. J. Graham, 3112 South Park-av.
3. Wm. L. O'Connell, 4418 Drexel-bd.
4. Jas. M. Dailey, 549 W. 31st-st.
5. O. T. McCormick, 3533 Union-av.
6. John P. Gibbons, 175 W. Jackson-bd.
7. Edw. F. Brennan, 6430 Greenwood-av.
8. Michael P. Byrne, 7333 Bond-av.
9. Morris Wilson, 7514 South Park-av.
10. Frank Sima, 1321 W. 18th-st.
11. A. J. Sabath, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
12. A. J. Cermak, Municipal court bailiff.
13. Martin J. O'Brien, county clerk's office.
14. M. F. Maher, 2333 W. Superior-st.
15. T. P. Keane, 2705 Iowa-st.
16. R. P. Truschke, 1432 N. Paulina-st.
17. S. Kielczynski, sheriff's office.
18. J. J. Murray, fire attorney's office.
19. John Powers, 162 W. Washington-st.
20. M. J. Priebe, 618 W. 18th-st.
21. James A. Quinn, 674 N. LaSalle-st.
22. Victor J. Schaeffer, 1841 N. Halsted-st.
23. Joseph L. Gill, 850 Wolfram-st.

Ward.

24. F. P. Roeser, 3045 Southport-av.
25. P. J. McKenna, 7462 Sheridan-rd.
26. Henry A. Zender, 5444 N. Robey-st.
27. Neil Murley, 3553 Elston-av.
28. Frank Paschen, Conway bldg.
29. John Downey, 5043 Hermitage-av.
30. L. O. J. Milford, 845 W. 50th-pl.
31. M. K. Sheridan, 5614 Morgan-st.
32. C. S. Kelly, 6851 Wentworth-av.
33. T. J. Crowe, 2448 N. Spaulding-av.
34. Joseph O. Kostner, 1404 Independence-bd.
35. W. P. Feeney, 17 N. LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Daniel P. Bergin, 1607 Aberdeen-st., Chicago Heights.

Francis M. Keough, Lemont.

I. M. Keubler, Palatine.

Anthony E. Barrett, River Forest.

James Turnock, 814 Monroe-st., Evanston.

G. F. McNamee, 1329 S. 59th-av., Cicero.

Peter Wolf, 118 20th-av., Melrose Park.

PROGRESSIVE COOK COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman—M. J. Dempsey.

Secretary—Simon P. Gary.

Treasurer—Frederick W. Burlingham.

Ward.

1. Marion H. Drake, Tacoma building.
2. Simon P. Gary, 1209 Ashland block.
3. Charles H. Sergel, 642 S. Dearborn-st.
4. Henry Dobler, 3005 Archer-av.
5. Hector A. Brouillet, 117 N. Dearborn-st./
6. Thomas D. Knight, 1411 Hyde Park-bd.
7. Wm. D. Cousins, 140 S. Dearborn-st.
8. Edward Christianson, 6233-35 S. Halsted-st.
9. Fred C. Bendle, 11108 Michigan-bd.
10. John Siman, 710 Washington-bd.
11. William W. Haupt, 106 N. LaSalle-st.
12. Sidney S. Schmidt, 3210 W. 22d-st.
13. L. G. Ross, 3338 Adams-st.
14. Wm. F. Gailling, 434 N. St. Louis-av.
15. Charles F. Thoms, 212-220 N. Sangamon-st.
16. Wm. Gieldzinski, 1238 Noble-st.
17. Chas. J. Ryberg, 539 Bickerdike-st.
18. John R. Swift, 25 Honore-st.
19. Guy O. Crapple, 849 Taylor-st.
20. Samuel Heller, 1817 Harris Trust bldg.
21. Thomas J. Graydon, 159 N. State-st.
22. Wm. A. Burmeister, 2950 Lincoln-st.
23. Jacob A. Hey, 2050 N. Halsted-st.
24. J. M. Mueller, 2119 Roscoe-st.
25. E. A. Zimmerman, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
26. A. W. Stammeyer, Otis bldg.
27. C. R. Bechtel, Harris Trust bldg.
28. M. J. Dempsey, 2500 N. Mozart-st.
29. B. J. Wach, 1957 E. 51st-st.
30. J. T. Simpson, 307 Clinton-st.
31. Henry Knaus, 735 W. Garfield-bd.
32. Willis E. Thorne, 1317 1st National Bank bldg.
33. S. J. Beckwith, 3001 Logan-bd.
34. Robert F. Kolb, 903 Schiller bldg.
35. John R. Brown, 4921 West End-av.

PROHIBITION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COOK COUNTY.

Headquarters—375 Transportation building, 608 S. Dearborn-st.

Chairman—Leo F. Jeannene.

Vice-Chairman—O. F. Sorber.

Secretary—John Harper.

Treasurer—Maude M. Mahler.

Executive Committee—Leo F. Jeannene, O. F. Sorber, Carl T. E. Schultze, John Harper, Edward E. Blake, David B. Decker, J. A. Murray, Samuel J. A. Conner, George W. Doolittle.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Headquarters—803 W. Madison-st.

Chairman—Thomas F. Slater.

Secretary—Robert H. Howe, room 311, 803 W. Madison-st.

TOWN OFFICERS IN COOK COUNTY.

Supervisors, town clerks, assessors and collectors.

- Barrington**—Supervisor, C. P. Hawley. Barrington, 1915-1916; clerk, J. F. Gleske, Barrington, 1914-1916; assessor, J. C. Plagge, Barrington, 1914-1916; collector, Mrs. Carrie Martin, Barrington, 1914-1916.
- Berwyn**—Supervisor, Harry J. Faithorn, Berwyn, 1915-1916; clerk, John Jacobs, Berwyn, 1914-1916; assessor, Joseph H. Macauley, Berwyn, 1914-1916; collector, A. A. Adams, 1914-1916.
- Bloom**—Supervisor, Dr. Anna Medaris, Chicago Heights, 1915-1916; clerk, H. K. Lindhorst, Chicago Heights, 1916; assessor, Harry Green, Chicago Heights, 1914-1916; collector, Charles H. Kappmeyer, Chicago Heights, 1914-1916.
- Bremen**—Supervisor, Samuel L. Fulton, Tinley Park, 1915-1916; clerk, William Funk, Tinley Park, 1914-1916; assessor, A. W. Fulton, Tinley Park, 1914-1916; collector, Herman Siemsen, Tinley Park, 1914-1916.
- Calumet**—Supervisor, Thomas Becker, Blue Island, 1915-1916; clerk, Emil J. Wanek, 10183 Elizabeth street, Chicago, 1914-1916; assessor, Jacob H. Hoekstra, 310 West 111th place, Chicago, 1914-1916; collector, Walter J. Davis, 11959 Harvard avenue, Chicago, 1914-1916.
- Cicero**—President, George Comerford, 5012 West 24th street, Morton Grove; supervisor, Andrew J. Wyrzykowski, 5100 West 30th place, Hawthorne, 1915-1916; clerk, Charles Stoffel, 5102 West 29th place, Hawthorne, 1914-1916; assessor, Edwin E. Lovejoy, 2720 South 60th avenue, Clyde, 1914-1916; collector, David T. Brennan, 1230 South 50th avenue, Grant Works, 1914-1916.
- Elk Grove**—Supervisor, J. F. Everding, Arlington Heights, 1915-1916; clerk, A. B. Scharringhausen, Arlington Heights, 1914-1916; assessor, George Meier, Mount Prospect, 1914-1916; collector, Julius Precht, Arlington Heights, 1914-1916.
- Hanover**—Supervisor, Charles A. Gifford, Elgin, 1915-1916; clerk, Ben Schultz, Bartlett, 1914-1916; assessor, H. L. Oltendorf, Bartlett, 1914-1916; collector, Albert Piegorsch, Bartlett, 1914-1916.
- Lemont**—Supervisor, Patrick Hennebray, Lemont, 1915-1916; clerk, John Szafranski, Lemont, 1914-1916; assessor, John Doolin, Lemont, 1914-1916; collector, Julius Ott, Lemont, 1914-1916.
- Leyden**—Supervisor, Frederick Joss, Bensonville, R. F. D. No. 1, 1915-1916; clerk, Henry Buckman, River Grove, 1914-1916; assessor, A. B. Kirchoff, Franklin Park, 1914-1916; collector, Albert H. Dumtman, Bensonville, R. F. D. No. 1, 1914-1916.
- Lyons**—Supervisor, George O. Pratt, 222 South Spring avenue, LaGrange, 1915-1916; clerk, Henry R. Gauger, 27 Harris avenue, LaGrange, 1914-1916; assessor, James G. Wolcott, 117 South 6th avenue, LaGrange, 1914-1916; collector, Charles W. Northrup, 231 South Waiola avenue, LaGrange, 1914-1916.
- Maine**—Supervisor, Henry C. Behrens, Des Plaines, 1915-1916; clerk, M. H. Brown, Des Plaines, 1914-1916; assessor, John H. Curtis, Des Plaines, 1914-1916; collector, Michael Schiessle, Park Ridge, 1914-1916.
- New Trier**—Supervisor, Gertrude M. Thurston, 882 Oak street, Winnetka, 1915-1916; clerk; Frank W. Kopeland, 742 Vernon avenue, Glencoe, 1914-1916; assessor, Harry J. Orwig, 548 Willow street, Winnetka, 1914-1916; collector, Hoyt King, 711 Forest avenue, Wilmette, 1914-1916.
- Niles**—Supervisor, David Fielveber, Morton Grove, 1915-1916; clerk, Robert F. Hoffman, Niles Center, 1914-1916; assessor, John H. Ruesch, Norwood Park, R. F. D. No. 1, 1914-1916; collector, Ferdinand C. Baumann, Morton Grove, R. F. D. No. 1, 1914-1916.
- Northfield**—Supervisor, William A. Barnhardt, Glen View, 1915-1916; clerk, E. J. Lien, Shermerville, 1914-1916; assessor, William R. Landwehr, Shermerville, 1914-1916; collector, Fred Rugen, Glen View, 1914-1916.
- Norwood Park**—Supervisor, Robert Horton, Norwood Park, 1915-1916; clerk, Raymond A. Harris, Norwood Park, 1914-1916; assessor, Edwin D. Smith, 5931 West Circle avenue, Norwood Park, 1914-1916; collector, Frank J. Phillips, Norwood Park, 1914-1916.
- Oak Park**—Supervisor, George Walker, 350 Forest avenue, Oak Park, 1915-1916; clerk, James E. Tristram, 319 Maple avenue, Oak Park, 1914-1916; assessor, James P. Willing, 317 South Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, 1914-1916; collector, G. Whittier Gale, 124 North Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, 1914-1916.
- Orland**—Supervisor, J. E. Kuch, Tinley Park, 1915-1916; clerk, B. F. Sippel, Tinley Park, 1914-1916; assessor, Martin Smith, Orland, 1914-1916; collector, William C. Keuch, Tinley Park, 1914-1916.
- Palatine**—Supervisor, J. G. Horstman, Palatine, 1915-1916; clerk, Harry H. Schoppe, Palatine, 1914-1916; assessor, J. H. Schierding, Palatine, 1914-1916; collector, William Linnemeyer, Palatine, 1914-1916.
- Palos**—Supervisor, Peter Lucas, Worth, 1915-1916; clerk, P. J. O'Connell, Worth, 1914-1916; assessor, John McCord, Palos Park, 1914-1916; collector, Henry Elliott, Oak Lawn, 1914-1916.
- Proviso**—Supervisor, L. W. Richter, Melrose Park, 1915-1916; clerk, Fred Samuel, Jr., Forest Park, 1914-1916; assessor, John Wolf, Hillside, 1914-1916; collector, Charles W. Strook, Maywood, 1914-1916.
- Rich**—Supervisor, John Schiedt, Matteson, 1915-1916; clerk, Albert Reese, Matteson, 1914-1916; assessor, H. F. Vollmer, Matteson, 1914-1916; collector, H. J. Bartling, Matteson, 1914-1916.
- Ridgeville** (or city of Evanston)—City and town clerk, John F. Hahn, Evanston, 1915-1917; city treasurer and town collector, Charles H. Bartlett, Evanston, 1915-1917.
- Riverside**—Supervisor, Frank / Frederick, Riverside, 1915-1917; clerk, Charles H. Glanz, Riverside, 1914-1916; assessor, Charles D. Sherman, Riverside, 1914-1916; collector, Fred D. Crowe, Riverside, 1914-1916.
- Schaumburg**—Supervisor, Albert Sporleder, Palatine, R. F. D. No. 2, 1915-1917; clerk, Edward Dammerman, Palatine, 1914-1916; assessor, Henry E. Quindel, Palatine, R. F. D. No. 1, 1914-1916; collector, Fred W. Nergl, Palatine, 1914-1916.
- Stickney**—Supervisor, Charles Kluck, Clearing, 1915-1916; clerk, William Wangerow, Clearing, 1914-1916; assessor, John Brower, Summit, 1914-1916; collector, Charles Jacobs, Oak Lawn, 1914-1916.
- Thornton**—Supervisor, William F. Propper, Dolton, 1915-1916; clerk, A. J. MacDonald, Harvey, 1914-1916; assessor, Henry J. Dillner, Dolton, 1914-1916; collector, John Shilling, South Holland, 1914-1916.
- Wheeling**—Supervisor, F. H. Lorenzen, Arlington Heights, 1915-1916; clerk, J. D. Flentje, Arlington Heights, 1914-1916; assessor, J. Schwingle, Wheeling, 1914-1916; collector, J. P. Hausam, Arlington Heights, 1914-1916.
- Worth**—Supervisor, Ernst Kott, Sr., Blue Island, 1915-1916; clerk, A. S. Helquist, Blue Island, 1914-1916; assessor, John H. Kruse, Blue Island, 1914-1916; collector, William H. Harnew, Oak Lawn, 1914-1916.

The towns of Evanston, Hyde Park, Jefferson, Lake, Lake View, North Chicago, South Chicago and West Chicago lie wholly within the city of Chicago. The ex officio supervisor and collector for all is the county treasurer, and the ex officio collector and town clerk is the county clerk.

Terms of supervisors, town clerks and collectors expire in April, 1916, terms of assessors expire Dec. 31, 1916.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—John J. Fitzpatrick.
Vice-President—Oscar F. Nelson.
Secretary—E. N. Nockels.

Financial Secretary—Fred G. Hopp.
Treasurer—Thomas F. Kennedy.
Headquarters—166 West Washington street.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CHICAGO.

REVISED FIGURES (SPRING).

FEB. 2 AND MARCH 16, 1915.			
Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1.....	12,821	4,181	17,002
2.....	18,282	10,099	28,381
3.....	16,425	11,706	28,131
4.....	9,465	5,223	14,688
5.....	11,118	5,849	16,967
6.....	18,146	13,035	31,181
7.....	18,972	13,766	32,738
8.....	11,485	7,032	18,517
9.....	12,008	7,192	19,200
10.....	6,850	3,355	10,205
11.....	8,246	4,436	12,682
12.....	10,598	6,139	16,737
13.....	17,656	12,014	29,670
14.....	13,535	7,688	21,223
15.....	14,070	6,939	21,009
16.....	7,758	3,855	11,613
17.....	5,927	2,432	8,359
18.....	16,505	7,086	23,591
19.....	7,256	3,204	10,460
20.....	5,429	2,643	8,072
21.....	14,843	7,023	21,866
22.....	8,511	3,540	12,051
23.....	15,653	9,788	25,441
24.....	11,921	5,883	17,804
25.....	21,965	16,139	38,104
26.....	18,298	10,826	29,124
27.....	20,801	11,061	31,862
28.....	13,148	7,432	20,580
29.....	13,538	7,074	20,612
30.....	11,441	6,435	17,876
31.....	15,672	10,653	26,325
32.....	22,087	15,391	37,478
33.....	19,832	11,487	31,319
34.....	17,024	9,272	26,296
35.....	19,529	12,433	31,962
Total	486,815	282,291	769,106

IN PREVIOUS YEARS.			
Ward.	1914.	1913.	*1912.
1.....	15,445	12,789	15,789
2.....	23,617	15,051	17,113
3.....	24,983	15,577	16,026
4.....	11,573	9,116	10,136
5.....	15,136	9,683	10,665
6.....	28,408	17,095	15,675
7.....	29,560	17,105	15,341
8.....	15,844	10,088	10,211
9.....	16,364	10,545	10,446
10.....	10,691	6,702	7,253
11.....	11,604	8,128	8,701
12.....	15,195	9,910	9,772
13.....	24,483	16,301	14,568
14.....	18,309	12,583	13,127
15.....	18,376	12,853	12,773
16.....	10,826	7,533	8,150
17.....	8,057	5,993	6,956
18.....	18,554	15,113	17,685
19.....	9,367	7,238	8,534
20.....	7,947	5,452	6,317
21.....	18,898	14,076	15,059
22.....	12,241	8,607	9,691
23.....	23,209	14,956	14,938
24.....	15,826	11,414	11,831
25.....	33,388	18,709	16,165
26.....	25,738	15,820	15,043
27.....	27,664	15,832	14,300
28.....	19,063	12,338	12,292
29.....	17,284	10,964	10,936
30.....	15,974	10,974	12,033
31.....	22,767	14,337	14,327
32.....	29,952	17,397	16,592
33.....	27,373	16,744	15,383
34.....	22,136	14,383	13,539
35.....	26,042	15,798	15,194
Total	671,897	437,346	444,910

*First registration after passage of redistricting ordinance Dec. 4, 1911.

REVISED FIGURES (FALL).

OCT. 3 AND 13, 1914.			
Wards.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1.....	9,120	2,408	11,528
2.....	13,766	5,012	18,778
3.....	12,352	6,694	19,046
4.....	8,154	3,339	11,493
5.....	9,562	3,981	13,543
6.....	14,144	8,623	22,767
7.....	15,511	9,420	24,931
8.....	9,289	3,875	13,174
9.....	9,800	4,069	13,869
10.....	6,044	2,135	8,179
11.....	7,262	3,055	10,317
12.....	9,320	4,246	13,566
13.....	13,380	5,864	19,244
14.....	11,005	4,034	15,139
15.....	11,717	4,063	15,780
16.....	6,555	2,352	8,907
17.....	5,039	1,631	6,670
18.....	11,940	3,236	15,176
19.....	5,843	1,493	7,336
20.....	4,699	1,947	6,646
21.....	11,605	4,389	15,994
22.....	7,075	1,943	9,018
23.....	12,872	6,252	19,124
24.....	9,619	2,897	12,516
25.....	17,314	10,121	27,435
26.....	14,351	6,188	20,539
27.....	16,056	6,182	22,238
28.....	10,818	4,670	15,488
29.....	10,464	3,624	14,088
30.....	9,547	3,684	13,231
31.....	12,988	6,611	19,599
32.....	17,463	9,150	26,615
33.....	15,744	6,607	22,351
34.....	14,011	5,237	19,248
35.....	15,764	6,086	21,850
Cicero.....	3,602	1,392	4,994

Total

REVISED FIGURES (FALL) IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Ward.	1904.	1906.	1908.	1910.	*1912.	Ward.	1904.	1906.	1908.	1910.	*1912.
1.....	10,952	9,574	9,525	7,335	12,366	14.....	14,190	11,319	13,232	11,117	5,158
2.....	12,640	10,659	11,984	10,176	15,420	21.....	13,615	10,615	12,666	10,038	15,239
3.....	11,863	9,692	11,858	9,917	16,113	22.....	10,333	8,018	8,284	6,760	8,652
4.....	9,818	7,752	8,396	7,236	8,847	23.....	10,233	8,382	9,509	8,294	15,520
5.....	9,751	7,953	9,359	8,423	9,601	24.....	9,829	8,323	9,850	8,983	11,426
6.....	16,800	14,597	18,122	15,342	17,606	25.....	17,097	16,642	21,316	22,012	18,995
7.....	17,804	15,885	20,923	19,259	17,479	26.....	11,545	10,871	14,836	15,360	15,946
8.....	9,648	8,390	9,914	9,201	10,238	27.....	12,752	12,815	18,358	19,115	15,541
9.....	7,945	5,899	5,298	4,320	10,638	28.....	12,191	10,516	12,667	11,973	12,178
10.....	8,168	6,226	5,995	4,873	6,770	29.....	9,819	8,057	10,121	9,645	10,610
11.....	10,019	7,914	8,555	6,695	8,227	30.....	11,881	9,668	10,794	9,555	10,908
12.....	12,577	10,802	13,296	12,474	9,838	31.....	13,014	11,462	15,016	14,503	14,374
13.....	12,701	11,537	13,472	12,872	16,016	32.....	12,660	11,384	14,953	14,244	18,069
14.....	12,290	10,173	11,273	9,893	12,727	33.....	11,171	9,562	11,498	11,081	16,775
15.....	10,844	9,090	10,951	9,889	12,949	34.....	8,330	8,887	12,439	13,504	14,140
16.....	10,117	8,710	8,784	7,028	7,530	35.....	8,771	8,554	11,590	11,777	15,705
17.....	11,644	7,818	8,262	6,248	6,150	Cicero.....	1,159	1,090	1,789	1,835	3,147
18.....	9,658	8,393	8,340	7,952	15,733	Total	404,130	345,544	411,120	375,146	448,062
19.....	10,391	8,144	7,842	5,894	7,235						

*Ward boundaries changed Dec. 4, 1911.

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

VOTE AT CHICAGO PRIMARIES FEB. 23, 1915.

FOR MAYOR—DEMOCRATIC.

Candidates—Robert M. Sweitzer, Frank J. Wilson, Carter H. Harrison, Thomas O'Dwyer, John J. Geraghty, Russell P. Butler, Peter T. O'Reilly and James Traynor.

Ward.	Party Vote.	Sweitzer.	Wilson.	Harrison	O'Dwyer	Geraghty	Butler	O'Reilly	Traynor
1.....	10,543	6,285	18	1,007	7	5	5	1	1
2.....	17,572	4,350	18	2,072	5	1	2	4	3
3.....	16,483	5,126	32	3,176	7	4	1	4	7
4.....	11,407	6,272	36	3,176	8	8	6	5	5
5.....	12,195	6,687	30	2,839	8	6	3	16	5
6.....	18,890	4,121	29	3,406	1	3	4	...	...
7.....	19,130	4,924	25	3,641	3	1	2	13	4
8.....	11,016	3,176	12	3,352	5	...	6	...	...
9.....	11,016	3,347	31	3,430	29	...	3	4	2
10.....	7,246	3,265	35	2,581	13	2	7	...	...
11.....	9,257	3,625	46	3,319	16	3	3	5	4
12.....	10,609	3,422	65	4,483	5	8	12	6	7
13.....	19,208	9,927	82	4,500	11	21	3	7	2

Ward.	Party Vote.	Sweitzer.	Wilson.	Harrison	O'Dwyer	Geraghty	Butler	O'Reilly	Traynor
14.....	12,967	6,566	40	2,250	9	22	4	3	4
15.....	12,484	5,052	50	3,088	4	16	8	5	9
16.....	9,053	4,226	35	3,290	10	3	2	1	5
17.....	5,892	2,516	19	1,912	7	1	1	2	9
18.....	14,827	7,707	45	2,793	14	25	7	3	5
19.....	7,707	3,563	50	2,778	14	17	6	3	5
20.....	5,933	3,062	27	1,908	14	1	2	1	8
21.....	13,062	5,659	23	2,675	2	6	7	2	5
22.....	7,859	4,463	27	1,505	9	2	1	1	3
23.....	14,951	4,478	18	1,969	1	8	4	1	4
24.....	10,964	5,600	44	2,263	10	4	8	4	7
25.....	22,105	5,153	20	3,691	2	3	10	3	3
26.....	15,924	4,912	36	2,756	9	1	9	...	5
27.....	16,599	5,545	232	3,496	7	14	13	4	6
28.....	12,281	4,378	36	3,637	4	7	6	1	6
29.....	12,237	6,107	46	3,198	12	15	8	57	13
30.....	12,682	6,597	32	2,784	13	9	4	13	5
31.....	17,314	6,727	40	2,786	3	5	4	19	4
32.....	22,155	5,991	30	3,031	8	4	5	11	9

Ward.	Party	Vote.	Switzer.	Wilson.	Harrison	O'Dy	Gerly	Burr	O'R.	Tu'n'r
33.....		17,502	4,499	48	2,366	3	1	2	3	3
34.....		17,043	6,307	90	6,003	27	13	14	8	11
35.....		19,994	9,603	56	4,178	15	9	11	13	10

TL...477,911 183,249 1,453 104,063 315 248 182 235 198

FOR MAYOR-REPUBLICAN.

Candidates—Harry Olson, Jacob A. Hey, William Hale Thompson.

Wards.	Olson.	Hey.	Thompson.
1.....	2,951	536	22 2,329
2.....	10,854	1,870	47 8,633
3.....	3,198	3,248	38 3,741
4.....	1,640	590	29 1,168
5.....	2,319	841	42 1,361
6.....	11,007	6,031	52 4,843
7.....	10,146	6,034	44 4,379
8.....	5,035	2,932	63 2,014
9.....	5,050	3,094	49 1,708
10.....	1,126	147	36 924
11.....	2,024	312	59 1,612
12.....	2,349	694	24 1,560
13.....	5,376	2,170	49 3,159
14.....	3,978	1,834	50 2,009
15.....	3,929	2,158	109 1,601
16.....	1,144	598	37 497
17.....	1,243	553	22 630
18.....	3,895	1,250	32 2,619
19.....	973	284	15 659
20.....	745	140	19 563
21.....	4,446	2,214	17 2,098
22.....	1,650	561	252 747
23.....	8,159	3,952	977 3,226
24.....	2,825	914	260 1,626
25.....	12,684	7,665	351 4,494
26.....	7,867	4,810	562 2,477
27.....	6,932	4,075	186 2,603
28.....	3,943	2,122	95 1,903
29.....	3,613	1,476	58 2,022
30.....	3,073	1,299	45 1,658
31.....	7,512	4,181	64 3,182
32.....	12,802	6,385	104 6,200
33.....	10,452	6,171	154 3,912
34.....	4,226	1,243	43 2,788
35.....	5,882	2,641	65 3,169

Total179,048 84,825 4,283 87,333

FOR CITY TREASURER-DEMOCRATIC.

Candidates—George E. Gorman, Peter Bartzten, James B. Bowler, John J. Harrington, James Connell.

Ward.	Gorman.	Bartzten.	Bowler.	Harrington.	Connell.
1.....	4,175	1,149	732	111	242
2.....	2,834	1,064	1,431	147	267
3.....	3,360	1,402	2,657	284	482
4.....	4,525	1,131	2,628	104	198
5.....	5,228	1,193	1,961	141	287
6.....	3,125	1,193	1,985	218	374
7.....	4,081	1,256	1,962	269	450
8.....	2,148	885	2,008	126	311
9.....	2,869	916	1,555	137	225
10.....	1,829	517	2,565	83	135
11.....	1,922	1,166	2,834	124	203
12.....	1,926	820	4,296	127	232
13.....	5,854	1,566	4,676	218	419
14.....	4,599	1,190	1,842	137	316
15.....	3,140	1,370	2,262	159	188
16.....	2,816	826	2,141	87	120
17.....	1,240	549	1,288	82	124
18.....	4,412	1,340	3,250	171	295
19.....	954	261	4,820	50	70
20.....	1,976	382	1,670	46	76
21.....	3,373	1,748	1,946	205	381
22.....	2,112	1,453	1,355	76	124
23.....	2,630	1,419	1,368	386	241
24.....	2,862	2,062	1,846	152	205
25.....	3,629	1,601	2,266	304	484
26.....	2,064	858	1,797	173	268
27.....	3,151	2,132	2,226	247	414
28.....	2,817	1,302	2,718	145	211
29.....	4,537	1,481	2,156	139	271
30.....	4,649	1,525	1,564	333	377
31.....	5,788	1,371	1,324	211	305
32.....	5,483	1,231	1,361	174	263
33.....	3,045	1,336	1,714	158	255
34.....	3,548	1,496	5,823	218	318
35.....	5,967	2,145	3,935	280	541

Total118,279 45,337 81,862 6,023 9,672

CITY TREASURER-REPUBLICAN.

Candidates—Charles H. Sergel, Carl Mueller, Louis F. Wilk.

Wards.	Sergel.	Mueller.	Wilk.	Wards.	Sergel.	Mueller.	Wilk.
1.....	1,105	477	468	19.....	316	132	237
2.....	3,495	3,002	1,684	20.....	140	130	279
3.....	4,256	1,007	1,013	21.....	2,278	1,236	417
4.....	444	647	211	22.....	549	580	153
5.....	879	705	284	23.....	3,840	2,756	786
6.....	6,482	1,541	1,361	24.....	839	1,550	183
7.....	6,337	1,526	1,231	25.....	7,643	2,315	1,660
8.....	2,637	856	696	26.....	4,601	1,838	660
9.....	2,863	768	655	27.....	3,890	1,865	934
10.....	218	361	237	28.....	2,059	806	498
11.....	347	937	336	29.....	1,554	932	482
12.....	819	502	571	30.....	1,540	482	284
13.....	2,566	1,242	993	31.....	4,509	1,404	756
14.....	1,996	752	566	32.....	7,143	3,034	1,323
15.....	1,996	709	796	33.....	5,958	1,792	1,464
16.....	575	180	171	34.....	1,477	985	922
17.....	532	178	167	35.....	2,917	1,270	1,114
18.....	1,523	988	776				

TL 90,485 38,985 24,368

FOR CITY CLERK-DEMOCRATIC.

Candidates—James J. Sullivan, William H. Stuart, Arthur M. Chamberlain, John J. Goldbohm, Ernst Hummel, Henry Niemeyer.

Ward.	Sullivan.	Stuart.	Cham.	Goldb.	Humm.	Niem.
1.....	4,554	498	129	127	809	115
2.....	3,077	632	244	148	1,409	126
3.....	3,349	1,885	242	305	2,016	279
4.....	4,469	548	138	155	2,790	225
5.....	5,311	752	117	112	1,969	195
6.....	3,048	860	280	202	2,232	221
7.....	4,909	796	243	83	1,891	135
8.....	2,931	292	193	107	2,815	64
9.....	2,505	371	138	78	1,942	152
10.....	2,074	302	119	326	2,099	106
11.....	2,314	461	155	283	2,694	213
12.....	2,158	532	169	198	3,958	192
13.....	7,273	877	279	1,140	2,768	258
14.....	4,989	636	188	252	1,680	169
15.....	2,926	647	213	450	2,503	319
16.....	2,979	369	162	127	2,087	134
17.....	1,552	228	115	99	1,187	77
18.....	5,349	837	230	565	1,987	190
19.....	1,944	253	140	388	2,273	97
20.....	2,159	188	94	222	1,220	96
21.....	3,812	672	214	144	2,464	233
22.....	2,219	322	100	108	2,015	213
23.....	2,755	606	203	120	1,974	329
24.....	2,895	575	146	121	2,883	459
25.....	2,366	910	323	281	2,937	262
26.....	2,153	885	187	151	3,347	326
27.....	3,218	1,006	302	200	2,882	418
28.....	2,727	629	211	150	3,014	260
29.....	4,137	935	182	119	2,725	260
30.....	5,338	762	130	199	1,533	198
31.....	5,549	801	160	181	1,880	298
32.....	4,903	903	199	98	2,106	179
33.....	3,045	650	234	205	2,029	248
34.....	3,812	942	254	744	5,181	267
35.....	6,907	1,114	316	640	3,180	251

Total ... 126,706 23,676 6,749 8,728 82,389 7,553

FOR CITY CLERK-REPUBLICAN.

Candidates—John Siman, G. W. Kuntzman, Richard E. Sherman, A. Lincoln Weber, John L. Hoffsted.

Wards.	Siman.	Kuntzman.	Sherman.	Weber.	Hoffsted.
1.....	973	116	481	312	145
2.....	2,426	378	1,890	1,802	476
3.....	3,176	244	1,311	1,284	243
4.....	349	304	421	179	133
5.....	699	357	421	255	129
6.....	5,081	484	2,044	1,584	412
7.....	5,448	396	2,023	803	405
8.....	2,260	233	885	445	321
9.....	2,385	230	881	536	251
10.....	396	172	112	90	49
11.....	332	740	327	197	133
12.....	1,013	121	287	324	126
13.....	1,928	594	1,439	520	243
14.....	1,635	163	844	451	209
15.....	1,826	268	558	457	307
16.....	565	69	138	78	64
17.....	443	37	162	83	89
18.....	1,189	234	901	686	163
19.....	172	158	145	83	36
20.....	160	43	59	249	50

Wards.	Siman.	Kuntzman.	Sherman.	Weber.	Hoffstedt.
21.....	1,928	322	866	470	213
22.....	466	176	323	235	137
23.....	3,517	846	1,390	963	612
24.....	702	214	345	244	951
25.....	6,894	708	2,210	1,047	601
26.....	3,981	600	1,189	714	532
27.....	3,121	406	1,195	553	821
28.....	1,850	232	492	348	360
29.....	1,362	273	637	449	232
30.....	1,352	141	390	263	195
31.....	3,797	467	1,317	422	371
32.....	5,745	1,433	2,573	1,052	532
33.....	5,089	832	1,556	867	929
34.....	1,761	392	558	577	206
35.....	2,347	432	1,295	588	599
Total	76,368	12,911	31,369	19,510	11,280

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE—DEMOCRATIC.

Candidates—Cyril R. Jandus, John Cushing Murphy, John A. Ulrich, Charles J. Michal, A. W. Worsley, James J. O'Toole.

Ward.	Jandus.	Murphy.	Ulrich.	Michal.	Worsley.	O'Toole.
1.....	3,899	356	461	169	191	863
2.....	2,395	493	558	126	246	1,584
3.....	2,208	739	940	312	367	2,955
4.....	3,446	551	866	866	253	1,942
5.....	3,387	557	674	208	244	3,163
6.....	1,890	747	881	321	303	2,187
7.....	2,554	848	840	189	333	2,740
8.....	1,789	432	643	635	330	978
9.....	1,968	376	628	168	180	1,504
10.....	2,507	182	299	1,556	129	248
11.....	2,352	329	772	1,594	237	604
12.....	2,784	196	463	3,378	107	380
13.....	4,911	1,730	1,054	459	864	2,851
14.....	3,446	672	709	270	1,319	1,206
15.....	2,895	331	1,168	1,280	461	1,639
16.....	2,677	175	689	1,282	261	510
17.....	1,263	153	382	753	222	229
18.....	4,133	895	743	345	678	1,927
19.....	1,133	552	349	1,442	267	733

Ward.	Jandus.	Murphy.	Ulrich.	Michal.	Worsley.	O'Toole.
20.....	2,282	108	245	890	125	193
21.....	2,649	804	900	1,068	562	1,286
22.....	1,882	299	1,273	247	268	556
23.....	2,038	582	1,119	404	394	1,157
24.....	2,475	493	1,371	504	422	773
25.....	2,360	1,034	1,264	237	403	2,465
26.....	1,858	587	1,822	211	460	1,461
27.....	2,818	625	1,795	477	636	1,114
28.....	2,633	338	1,327	517	478	831
29.....	3,266	382	990	692	201	2,771
30.....	2,423	685	839	185	285	2,683
31.....	2,511	582	783	140	199	4,134
32.....	2,738	698	933	177	322	3,265
33.....	2,557	587	1,019	273	420	1,285
34.....	3,830	577	954	3,509	260	983
35.....	4,879	1,828	1,525	432	727	2,619
Total	95,616	20,525	31,624	25,306	13,054	53,849

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE—REPUBLICAN.

Candidates—Hosea W. Wells, Charles L. Swan-son.

Ward.	Wells.	Swanson.	Ward.	Wells.	Swanson.
1.....	1,558	481	19.....	527	137
2.....	4,957	1,913	20.....	312	133
3.....	5,063	1,023	21.....	3,057	786
4.....	765	460	22.....	737	526
5.....	1,187	599	23.....	5,312	1,942
6.....	1,477	24.....	24.....	1,890	488
7.....	7,194	1,924	25.....	9,176	2,348
8.....	2,554	1,622	26.....	4,142	2,967
9.....	2,602	1,650	27.....	4,130	2,000
10.....	480	187	28.....	2,247	975
11.....	1,103	411	29.....	1,977	890
12.....	1,301	504	30.....	1,602	660
13.....	3,961	794	31.....	4,441	2,111
14.....	2,408	800	32.....	8,969	2,369
15.....	2,332	1,000	33.....	6,464	2,823
16.....	701	186	34.....	2,369	894
17.....	577	259	35.....	3,637	1,590
18.....	2,636	660	Total	110,605	39,604

VOTE FOR MAYOR BY PRECINCTS.

City election, April 6, 1915.

Nominees: Robert M. Sweitzer, democrat; William Hale Thompson, republican; Seymour Stedman, socialist; John H. Hill, prohibition.

I.	Sweitzer	Thompson	Stedman	Hill	II.	Sweitzer	Thompson	Stedman	Hill
1....	194	138	9	1	1....	247	252	16	5
2....	149	122	5	1	2....	156	203	9	5
3....	227	71	7	1					
4....	231	113	8	3					
5....	327	118	7	1					
6....	287	140	11	1					
7....	286	78	4	1					
8....	274	86	14	3					
9....	236	54	1	1					
10....	280	72	3	1					
11....	239	119	12	1					
12....	170	132	9	1					
13....	202	175	12	4					
14....	237	88	2	1					
15....	416	68	2	1					
16....	212	80	2	1					
17....	110	158	12	3					
18....	235	206	13	4					
19....	262	52	1	1					
20....	232	51	1	1					
21....	247	95	8	1					
22....	269	198	9	1					
23....	232	181	19	4					
24....	164	142	9	1					
25....	184	220	10	1					
26....	184	153	6	1					
27....	186	142	2	1					
28....	198	175	6	1					
29....	251	272	8	1					
30....	224	88	6	1					
31....	216	223	8	1					
32....	185	228	9	2					
33....	146	229	11	1					
34....	183	155	24	3					
35....	279	136	7	3					
36....	169	214	10	2					
37....	167	161	11	2					
Tl.	8470	5075	293	40					

III.	Sweitzer	Thompson	Stedman	Hill	IV.	Sweitzer	Thompson	Stedman	Hill
45....	180	244	6	3	37....	123	319	9	3
46....	144	252	13	3	38....	145	322	16	3
47....	180	283	9	3	39....	167	329	16	6
48....	144	242	8	4	40....	126	360	5	1
49....	137	251	12	2	41....	149	325	12	1
50....	125	279	7	2	42....	158	378	12	1
Tl.	6345	15715	422	113	43....	182	375	12	1
III.	117	273	8	3	44....	194	290	18	1
2....	94	285	11	9	45....	80	359	6	1
3....	108	349	10	6	46....	160	293	18	1
4....	83	391	7	4	47....	205	341	9	1
5....	102	294	6	3	48....	123	156	12	1
6....	136	346	10	4	49....	193	204	4	1
7....	99	314	15	2	Tl.	7691	15309	500	147
8....	129	378	15	1	IV.	233	180	19	..
9....	173	319	11	5	1....	190	106	14	..
10....	189	333	18	7	2....	89	110	7	..
11....	212	317	12	10	3....	252	257	13	..
12....	210	299	7	2	4....	170	200	8	5
13....	162	286	10	5	5....	259	182	8	..
14....	166	310	10	1	6....	282	154	11	3
15....	189	373	15	6	7....	218	159	5	..
16....	189	229	11	9	8....	219	121	9	..
17....	206	271	8	3	9....	278	157	10	..
18....	162	218	5	1	10....	212	115	10	..
19....	212	267	4	2	11....	204	175	10	..
20....	111	391	5	1	12....	236	175	7	2
21....	268	161	4	2	13....	288	129	14	..
22....	408	106	5	1	14....	221	149	8	1
23....	251	298	10	1	15....	240	136	9	2
24....	155	269	8	1	16....	240	155	18	4
25....	148	406	8	1	17....	265	171	5	1
26....	121	382	20	1	18....	240	145	8	1
27....	164	423	9	4	19....	228	107	3	1
28....	158	353	9	1	20....	278	193	2	6
29....	151	344	11	4	21....	325	124	..	..
30....	95	320	11	6	22....	332	214	9	..
31....	123	334	15	8	23....	368	173	4	1
32....	94	330	14	7	24....	315	114	4	..
33....	93	299	4	1	25....	248	223	4	2
34....	121	360	3	2	26....	248	211	9	1
35....	130	337	12	10	27....	301	173	6	..
36....	147	298	10	2	28....	275	206	4	..

SveitarThompsonStedmanHill					SveitarThompsonStedmanHill					SveitarThompsonStedmanHill					SveitarThompsonStedmanHill																											
30...	172	245	15	1	42...	125	217	30	17	75...	124	265	5	4	45...	234	385	4	8	30...	172	245	15	1	42...	125	217	30	17	75...	124	265	5	4	45...	234	385	4	8			
1.	7506	4950	253	32	43...	91	218	10	10	76...	118	234	7	1	46...	161	462	17	8	1.	7506	4950	253	32	43...	91	218	10	10	76...	118	234	7	1	46...	161	462	17	8			
V.					44...	161	462	17	8	77...	79	237	3	..	47...	226	379	10	4	X.					48...	200	402	11	5	78...	113	221	13	..	49...	201	405	6	2			
1...	216	127	6	2	45...	119	373	13	5	79...	71	241	9	..	48...	200	402	11	5	1.	124	124	102	16	1	49...	201	405	6	2	80...	70	271	4	3	2.	124	124	102	16	1	
2...	258	40	1	..	46...	177	416	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	49...	201	405	6	2	2.	124	124	102	16	1	50...	111	405	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	3.	124	124	102	16	1	
3...	214	46	..	..	47...	226	379	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	50...	111	405	6	2	4.	175	175	167	17	4	51...	186	427	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	5.	175	175	167	17	4	
4...	298	72	3	1	48...	200	402	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	52...	163	270	13	2	5.	178	178	254	35	3	52...	163	270	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	6.	178	178	254	35	3	
5...	287	23	4	..	49...	201	405	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	53...	181	296	7	3	6.	174	174	233	35	1	53...	181	296	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	7.	174	174	233	35	1	
6...	286	42	4	..	50...	111	405	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	54...	76	178	13	6	7.	107	107	349	29	..	54...	76	178	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	8.	107	107	349	29	..	
7...	294	51	3	..	51...	186	427	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.	108	108	270	66	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.	108	108	270	66	1	
8...	180	94	7	..	52...	163	270	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.	153	153	202	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.	153	153	202	15	4	
9...	222	101	8	4	53...	181	296	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.	196	196	270	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.	196	196	270	33	..	
10...	236	168	18	..	54...	76	178	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.	242	242	223	30	..	
11...	191	119	1	..	Tl. 6949 17863 795 350					12.	191	191	280	31	..	..	..	..	..	13.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.	242	242	223	30	..		
12...	162	162	12	..	VII.					13.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	15.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.	242	242	223	30	..	
13...	82	241	5	..	1.	118	208	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.	242	242	223	30	..
14...	68	253	1	..	2.	66	214	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.	242	242	223	30	..	
15...	123	252	4	1	3.	108	271	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.	242	242	223	30	..	
16...	87	218	7	..	4.	82	289	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.	242	242	223	30	..	
17...	173	197	13	4	5.	106	194	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.	242	242	223	30	..	
18...	302	136	2	2	6.	107	244	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.	242	242	223	30	..	
19...	298	134	5	7	7.	137	232	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.	242	242	223	30	..	
20...	204	170	7	1	8.	74	256	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.	242	242	223	30	..	
21...	165	196	2	..	9.	148	220	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.	242	242	223	30	..	
22...	170	140	9	2	10.	72	270	19	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.	242	242	223	30	..	
23...	181	165	13	1	11.	59	282	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.	242	242	223	30	..	
24...	179	211	3	2	12.	73	317	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.	242	242	223	30	..	
25...	163	169	1	..	13.	67	206	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.	242	242	223	30	..	
26...	131	153	12	1	14.	45	215	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.	242	242	223	30	..	
27...	182	166	8	..	15.	59	257	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.	242	242	223	30	..	
28...	214	145	3	..	16.	56	280	18	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.	242	242	223	30	..	
29...	238	119	4	..	17.	53	298	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.	242	242	223	30	..
30...	236	147	12	..	18.	68	266	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.	242	242	223	30	..
31...	154	193	3	..	19.	60	272	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.	242	242	223	30	..
32...	202	236	5	..	20.	87	278	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.	242	242	223	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.	242	242	223	30	..
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SwitzerThompsonStedmanHill				SwitzerThompsonStedmanHill				SwitzerThompsonStedmanHill				SwitzerThompsonStedmanHill							
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Tl. 6579 8700 720 31				XXV.				Tl. 9184 22835 732 342				XXVI.									
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2...	136	279	26	55...	132	242	9	3	4...	93	276	37	..	37...	118	202	13	2	2		
3...	113	244	13	56...	157	262	4	4	5...	142	361	32	3	38...	164	190	6	2	2		
4...	118	260	22	57...	99	304	6	6	6...	152	293	74	2	39...	84	191	14				

SwitzerThompsonStedmanHill					SwitzerThompsonStedmanHill					SwitzerThompsonStedmanHill					SwitzerThompsonStedmanHill				
48...	131	150	16	..	3...	145	175	10	3	33...	170	376	15	11	46...	51	428	11	19
TL 5726 11873 919 62					4...	232	224	..	1	34...	80	239	10	3	47...	117	411	8	10
XXXIX.					5...	162	150	1	..	35...	121	433	6	5	48...	92	444	11	5
1...	169	233	29	1	6...	193	149	8	2	36...	156	547	9	6	49...	108	487	13	8
2...	222	132	7	..	7...	190	192	6	2	37...	156	401	10	..	50...	173	410	6	8
3...	218	165	8	..	8...	168	199	9	2	38...	251	390	13	4	51...	98	423	18	15
4...	85	286	11	1	10...	160	233	5	2	39...	220	333	21	..	52...	250	339	10	9
5...	136	350	5	..	11...	114	228	6	3	40...	305	497	35	1	53...	223	337	7	8
6...	116	363	25	..	12...	107	249	8	5	41...	161	383	18	1	54...	253	341	6	9
7...	200	306	20	2	13...	64	258	12	5	42...	175	277	6	..	TL 6718 20444 1166 312				
8...	231	224	17	..	14...	81	283	6	13	43...	178	258	8	..	XXXIV.				
9...	163	273	13	2	15...	138	287	11	2	44...	184	191	7	..	1...	198	202	20	..
10...	154	297	25	..	16...	124	283	12	4	45...	122	283	2	7	2...	154	245	21	1
11...	246	203	11	1	17...	93	248	4	3	46...	196	231	6	1	3...	240	222	15	..
12...	327	180	6	..	18...	97	255	5	5	47...	85	270	5	1	4...	162	191	13	1
13...	149	180	11	1	19...	122	208	4	3	48...	143	249	22	1	5...	169	267	16	..
14...	209	150	5	..	20...	213	215	7	1	49...	172	442	20	4	6...	173	343	21	2
15...	296	105	5	..	21...	203	227	15	1	50...	70	280	15	2	7...	179	314	21	1
16...	288	146	8	..	22...	236	265	9	..	51...	134	317	18	2	8...	92	250	81	..
17...	224	140	4	..	23...	252	167	6	..	52...	161	271	7	3	9...	116	296	64	..
18...	211	146	15	1	24...	188	149	7	..	53...	109	339	17	3	10...	94	220	26	..
19...	141	161	9	..	25...	254	158	..	..	54...	65	203	8	14	11...	65	341	40	2
20...	175	202	13	..	26...	240	141	1	..	55...	97	390	11	11	12...	110	269	22	8
21...	80	300	15	..	27...	259	85	..	..	56...	61	421	5	15	13...	84	327	47	1
22...	123	255	32	..	28...	224	127	..	..	57...	40	267	8	9	14...	88	274	56	..
23...	78	217	6	..	29...	308	216	6	2	58...	15	220	4	7	15...	50	250	47	1
24...	134	248	29	..	30...	262	331	15	1	59...	38	195	6	3	16...	105	350	50	1
25...	110	256	16	..	31...	103	285	6	2	60...	22	211	4	2	17...	123	262	31	..
26...	158	178	29	..	32...	209	226	2	1	61...	44	196	2	7	18...	113	451	26	..
27...	74	187	11	5	33...	181	242	4	..	62...	34	105	1	1	19...	112	319	19	..
28...	76	296	12	1	34...	129	262	9	3	63...	19	196	4	6	20...	125	320	15	..
29...	81	291	13	3	35...	111	232	11	3	64...	88	308	4	6	21...	158	309	21	2
30...	83	226	16	..	36...	108	245	15	..	65...	31	49	1	8	22...	87	201	20	..
31...	152	188	14	..	37...	82	225	13	1	66...	60	221	12	4	23...	133	275	11	1
32...	256	191	2	4	38...	92	240	8	3	67...	103	324	7	9	24...	126	144	10	1
33...	214	251	3	2	39...	70	244	13	2	68...	159	136	9	3	25...	210	229	5	..
34...	143	252	16	1	40...	75	212	13	1	69...	219	259	6	1	26...	105	207	1	..
35...	123	247	17	1	41...	61	252	28	..	70...	183	210	3	3	27...	171	215	4	..
36...	112	269	15	2	42...	129	300	19	3	71...	184	201	5	1	28...	171	173	10	..
37...	171	188	7	..	43...	91	326	19	1	72...	250	393	8	1	29...	195	209	6	5
38...	146	272	10	..	44...	98	232	15	4	73...	146	179	6	1	30...	227	185	6	1
39...	128	249	11	2	45...	248	252	15	1	74...	28	171	1	4	31...	223	217	11	4
40...	122	215	15	4	46...	231	248	12	1	TL 9626 22959 724 309					32...	167	182	17	5
41...	126	188	11	1	47...	126	371	15	6	XXXIII.					33...	141	255	11	7
42...	201	216	11	..	48...	165	314	16	1	1...	122	343	10	..	34...	149	153	4	1
43...	187	217	8	..	49...	165	235	5	..	2...	133	403	12	4	35...	123	177	15	..
44...	185	176	10	..	50...	151	326	8	2	3...	97	367	15	1	36...	99	237	8	..
45...	219	183	19	2	51...	177	320	11	2	4...	112	400	13	6	37...	99	185	12	..
46...	254	180	17	1	52...	141	197	6	..	5...	86	399	17	1	38...	112	273	17	1
TL 7696 10178 612 38					53...	206	225	3	..	6...	121	427	20	1	39...	119	374	22	..
XXX.					54...	194	197	9	..	7...	162	326	19	7	40...	129	229	17	..
1...	122	390	11	3	55...	210	300	12	2	8...	65	407	33	3	41...	121	214	17	..
2...	202	215	5	2	56...	306	219	11	..	9...	108	385	20	3	42...	127	228	8	1
3...	52	244	5	2	57...	256	264	10	..	10...	147	284	17	6	43...	97	214	19	3
4...	192	134	9	..	58...	306	273	4	..	11...	119	293	22	..	44...	74	212	20	..
5...	269	286	13	1	TL 9690 13753 505 100					12...	99	468	28	9	45...	99	252	16	1
6...	547	70	1	..	XXXII.					13...	88	455	35	4	46...	114	193	20	4
7...	265	146	1	..	1...	111	322	9	9	14...	85	334	20	5	47...	72	232	13	3
8...	373	116	6	..	2...	59	267	7	4	15...	98	390	36	4	48...	151	226	25	1
9...	432	82	..	..	3...	95	463	7	8	16...	105	436	38	1	49...	101	229	24	3
10...	496	75	13	1	4...	72	289	7	3	17...	106	439	21	3	50...	83	215	21	..
11...	433	95	6	..	5...	76	381	8	20	18...	168	202	21	2	51...	81	245	33	..
12...	270	47	4	..	6...	100	329	10	2	19...	128	309	30	1	52...	96	271	12	..
13...	268	83	7	..	7...	148	298	14	8	20...	158	318	14	2	53...	116	244	18	2
14...	175	134	20	..	8...	130	339	4	4	21...	167	235	38	5	54...	101	309	14	..
15...	249	148	13	..	9...	150	311	15	1	22...	154	360	24	1	55...	126	198	18	1
16...	354	146	11	2	10...	194	358	10	..	23...	96	346	43	3	56...	90	297	36	1
17...	205	165	9	..	11...	150	330	9	..	24...	176	541	51	4	57...	129	387	25	..
18...	296	172	8	..	12...	119	370	10	1	25...	108	332	49	2	58...	91	302	32	1
19...	56	403	8	2	13...	103	313	11	1	26...	117	348	37	4	59...	72	201	48	2
20...	85	357	6	..	14...	176	323	10	1	27...	166	304	34	1	60...	105	233	31	1
21...	33	436	6	..	15...	197	303	7	..	28...	180	308	23	2	TL 7542 15044 1280 64				
22...	34	339	6	1	16...	309	208	9	..	29...	130	283	45	1	XXXV.				
23...	229	305	3	1	17...	337	216	11	..	30...	60	225	16	7	1...	94	388	26	1
24...	238	199	10	2	18...	294	229	14	4	31...	78	422	37	10	2...	154	277	31	2
25...	174	214	12	..	19...	160	290	3	1	32...	84	412	11	15	3...	92	311	25	1
26...	270	180	6	9	20...	174	303	12	1	33...	68	383	27	5	4...	121	337	32	6
27...	322	191	9	..	21...	117	389	3	4	34...	57	406	13	4	5...	103	277	31	3
28...	309	217	4	..	22...	86	345	16	4	35...	105	367	13	8	6...	96	335	27	1
29...	403	167	2	..	23...	118	338	13	3	36...	110	506	13	6	7...	89	312	34	2
30...	300	203	15	..	24...	181	385	10	4	37...	123								

SweitzerThompsonStedmanHill					SweitzerThompsonStedmanHill					SweitzerThompsonStedmanHill					SweitzerThompsonStedmanHill				
17...	341	460	29	2	31...	393	273	7	2	45...	223	135	14	..	53...	218	183	1	..
18...	193	320	25	1	32...	240	232	9	1	46...	189	158	3	2	54...	201	163	2	2
19...	140	357	33	1	33...	254	307	10	5	47...	236	151	2	2	55...	208	151	9	1
20...	195	336	41	3	34...	371	278	6	3	48...	170	233	8	1	56...	233	214	6	3
21...	152	423	39	1	35...	311	307	16	10	49...	154	245	4	..	57...	164	183	6	1
22...	350	423	33	5	36...	281	268	14	..	50...	208	196	9	..	58...	278	200	7	2
23...	221	286	14	2	37...	283	236	10	3	51...	292	213	6	1	TL 12291 15800 995 109				
24...	280	206	18	..	38...	269	232	17	1	52...	125	194	6	..					
25...	195	243	15	..	39...	263	219	7	1	SUMMARY.									
26...	262	330	15	5	40...	327	274	17	..	Sweitzer	161,179	89,882	251,061		Men.	Women.	Total.		
27...	414	308	15	..	41...	172	218	20	4	Thompson	249,713	148,825	398,538						
28...	351	232	12	2	42...	186	238	2	..	Stedman	16,420	8,032	24,452						
29...	287	168	5	1	43...	230	198	12	..	Hill	2,007	1,967	3,974						
30...	183	237	6	5	44...	158	228	9	4										

VOTE BY SEX.

Ward.	Robt. M. Sweitzer.		W. H. Thompson.		Seymour Stedman.		John H. Hill.		*Total Vote.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1.....	6,576	1,894	3,666	1,409	217	76	24	16	10,595	3,453
2.....	4,107	2,238	9,860	5,855	278	144	63	50	14,511	8,422
3.....	4,543	3,148	9,008	6,301	280	220	51	96	14,062	9,874
4.....	4,681	2,825	3,353	1,597	181	72	24	8	8,377	4,671
5.....	5,480	3,053	4,182	2,083	201	62	16	3	9,942	5,313
6.....	4,251	2,698	10,526	7,337	393	402	162	188	15,566	10,730
7.....	4,894	3,300	11,235	8,246	380	379	107	148	16,852	12,110
8.....	3,806	2,137	6,315	4,236	367	173	25	21	10,651	6,486
9.....	3,152	1,740	6,747	4,455	899	365	97	100	10,976	6,714
10.....	2,294	1,306	3,333	1,488	433	170	17	8	6,257	3,000
11.....	3,132	1,760	4,063	2,059	283	107	10	10	7,599	4,028
12.....	3,263	2,001	5,964	3,193	466	279	10	10	9,880	5,454
13.....	7,553	5,614	7,737	5,139	405	199	69	64	16,098	11,061
14.....	4,952	2,783	6,497	3,918	339	144	63	51	12,203	6,730
15.....	3,677	1,807	8,047	3,864	197	506	27	24	12,963	6,240
16.....	3,938	1,936	2,876	1,247	188	80	13	3	7,149	3,293
17.....	2,526	1,171	2,568	925	142	79	16	8	5,389	2,173
18.....	7,077	2,871	6,358	3,008	553	159	65	67	14,386	6,083
19.....	3,317	1,598	2,640	976	191	82	8	10	6,251	2,751
20.....	2,011	997	2,494	1,174	190	71	1	6	4,786	2,315
21.....	5,609	2,549	6,300	2,911	443	197	66	76	12,350	6,005
22.....	3,615	1,643	3,368	1,304	493	142	14	17	7,599	3,113
23.....	4,329	2,387	8,986	5,886	521	279	106	76	14,157	8,606
24.....	4,331	2,198	5,811	2,889	521	199	18	13	10,750	5,283
25.....	5,479	3,705	13,089	9,746	413	319	177	172	19,273	14,076
26.....	5,096	2,584	10,616	6,803	613	334	122	138	16,604	9,313
27.....	5,011	2,270	11,808	6,510	436	697	120	83	18,654	9,800
28.....	3,659	2,067	7,578	4,295	640	279	35	27	12,039	6,698
29.....	5,098	2,598	6,694	3,484	396	216	25	13	12,432	6,405
30.....	5,513	3,196	4,133	2,305	170	81	12	19	10,065	5,682
31.....	5,692	3,998	8,203	5,550	334	171	54	46	14,342	9,704
32.....	5,944	3,682	13,278	9,681	420	304	157	152	20,005	13,828
33.....	4,387	2,331	12,697	7,747	830	338	161	151	18,158	10,600
34.....	4,782	2,760	9,881	5,163	899	381	27	37	15,813	8,409
35.....	7,254	5,037	9,749	6,051	667	328	58	56	17,537	11,476
Total	161,179	89,882	249,713	148,825	16,420	8,032	2,007	1,967	434,277	250,404
		251,061		398,538		24,452		3,974		684,681

*Includes scattering vote.

VOTE FOR ALDERMAN.

April 6, 1915.

Ward.		
1.	Michael Kenna, Dem.....	8,594
	Winfield S. Troupe, Rep.....	3,910
	Lester Phillips, Soc.....	574
2.	W. A. R. Mitchell, Prog.....	73
	Al Russell, Dem.....	6,893
	Oscar De Priest, Rep.....	10,483
	Samuel Block, Soc.....	483
	Simon P. Gary, Prog.....	3,697
3.	Thos. D. Nash, Dem.....	9,457
	Edward J. Werner, Rep.....	12,844
	Robert H. Howe, Soc.....	394
3.	(To fill vacancy).....	
	Joseph Kelm, Dem.....	7,363
	Nathaniel A. Stern, Rep.....	14,193
	Rowland Shelton, Soc.....	458
4.	David R. Hickey, Dem.....	7,596
	Louis Lambine, Rep.....	4,111
	Henry Bour, Soc.....	218
5.	Charles Martin, Dem.....	8,154
	Charles F. Kramp, Rep.....	6,151
	F. G. Wellman, Soc.....	288
	Charles Lantry, Ind.....	25
6.	Charles M. Hanly, Dem.....	6,012
	Alexander A. McCormick, Rep.....	18,503
	Eugene Defaut, Jr., Soc.....	477
7.	Wm. J. Lindsay, Dem.....	9,399
	Charles E. Merriam, Rep.....	18,138
	Albert Hoeldtke, Soc.....	527
8.	John R. Emerson, Dem.....	6,197
	John E. Tyden, Rep.....	9,576
	Thomas Housinger, Soc.....	556
9.	Samuel E. Cook, Dem.....	4,945
	Hiram Vanderbilt, Rep.....	10,832
	Charles F. Johnson, Soc.....	1,267
10.	Samuel Klaus, Dem.....	4,929
	Samuel B. Panama, Rep.....	3,016
	Barbara H. Smidt, Prog.....	597
	Vincent J. Ontl, Soc.....	597
11.	Edward F. Cullerton, Dem.....	6,602
	Gerhard H. Lohmann, Rep.....	3,693
	Fabio Matteoni, Soc.....	248
12.	Otto Kerner, Dem.....	8,549
	Charles Fink, Rep.....	5,193
	Charles H. Beranek, Soc.....	798
13.	Thomas J. Ahern, Dem.....	12,394
	John R. Anderson, Rep.....	12,943
	John Will, Soc.....	560
14.	William M. Kells, Dem.....	6,963
	James H. Lawley, Rep.....	10,574
	H. W. Harris, Soc.....	554
15.	Thomas P. Keane, Dem.....	6,577
	Henry Utpatel, Rep.....	7,751
	Peter Sissman, Soc.....	3,405
	Alfred B. Backer, Prog.....	62
15.	(To fill vacancy).....	
	Edward Kaindl, Dem.....	5,691
	Peter A. Anderson, Rep.....	6,147
	William E. Rodriguez, Soc.....	6,265

Ward.	
16. Vincent Zwiefka, Dem.	6,961
Henry Schulenberg, Rep.	2,635
Joseph Poltz, Soc.	258
Stanley Kieczynski, Dem.	3,339
17. Lewis D. Sitts, Rep.	3,593
Joseph Blasko, Soc.	169
18. Barney J. Grogan, Dem.	9,120
Carl T. Murray, Rep.	9,432
Arthur E. Smith, Soc.	752
Robert W. Brennan, Prog.	71
19. John Powers, Dem.	5,330
Milton M. Levinson, Rep.	2,722
Herman Schneid, Soc.	308
20. Matthew Franz, Dem.	3,215
Herman E. Miller, Rep.	3,282
Leroy Fehr, Prog.	24
21. Ellis Gelger, Dem.	9,797
Charles T. Funke, Rep.	6,814
Paul H. Nitsche, Soc.	551
22. William P. Ellison, Dem.	4,575
Joe J. Doeherman, Rep.	4,412
Andrew Lahn, Soc.	1,184
J. M. Hestenes, Pro.	45
23. Frank J. Harrington, Dem.	6,400
Thomas O. Wallace, Rep.	14,311
William A. Erickson, Soc.	816
Henry Klein, Prog.	121
24. Frank M. Becker, Dem.	6,263
Herman E. Gnadt, Rep.	8,327
Charles O. Grant, Soc.	792
25. F. Tobias Kuhn, Dem.	7,049
Henry D. Captain, Rep.	23,806
James A. Meisinger, Soc.	788
25. (To fill vacancy).	
Harry M. Quinn, Dem.	7,085
Frank J. Link, Rep.	22,538

Ward.	
Paul Pause, Jr., Soc.	700
Henry M. Walker, Prog.	932
26. John Oberg, Dem.	8,151
William F. Lipps, Rep.	16,463
H. S. Racine, Soc.	906
Frederick Hunsche, Pro.	163
27. Chris L. McGrane, Dem.	5,587
Charles H. Rioch, Rep.	8,470
John C. Kennedy, Soc.	12,853
28. Ben M. Sharry, Dem.	5,556
Harry E. Littler, Rep.	11,270
Theo. G. Hachenberger, Soc.	1,025
29. Hubert Kilens, Dem.	7,446
John Hrubcek, Rep.	9,351
Marcus H. Taft, Soc.	1,001
30. William J. Lynch, Dem.	8,303
Alex J. Buse, Rep.	5,955
John Callahan, Soc.	269
31. Frank J. Corr, Dem.	7,792
James A. Kearns, Rep.	14,508
William Kenning, Soc.	803
32. Calvin H. Wasson, Dem.	8,633
Albert J. Fisher, Rep.	23,028
Samuel W. Ball, Soc.	1,063
33. Slim J. Stevenson, Dem.	5,841
Robert M. Buck, Rep.	11,063
Morton L. Johnson, Soc.	1,396
David H. Harnly, Prog.	48
34. Irwin R. Hazen, Ind.	9,573
Winfield J. Held, Dem.	9,869
Joseph C. Blaha, Rep.	12,055
Stephen Skala, Soc.	1,242
J. M. Johnson, Pro.	140
35. John S. Clark, Dem.	13,308
Conrad H. Jahnke, Rep.	13,389
Walter Huggins, Soc.	1,266

CITY TREASURER.

Nominees—George E. Gorman, democrat; Charles Sergel, republican; Adolph Dreifuss, socialist; John H. Leslie, prohibition.

Ward.	Gorman.	Dreifuss.	Leslie.
1.	7,938	4,643	258
2.	5,521	13,992	394
3.	6,967	14,497	425
4.	7,066	4,190	223
5.	8,101	5,485	305
6.	5,886	18,162	499
7.	7,724	18,902	675
8.	5,323	9,664	556
9.	4,383	10,713	1,332
10.	3,552	7,737	602
11.	4,441	5,131	423
12.	5,122	7,342	871
13.	12,060	12,417	565
14.	6,890	9,883	468
15.	4,874	9,815	2,389
16.	5,124	2,847	312
17.	3,020	2,874	219
18.	9,122	8,694	758
19.	4,580	3,020	322
20.	2,820	3,154	251
21.	7,091	8,994	587
22.	4,213	4,329	790
23.	5,598	14,819	810
24.	5,691	8,367	846
25.	7,614	23,337	668
26.	6,289	17,053	1,039
27.	5,905	15,489	3,189
28.	4,913	10,796	1,099
29.	7,222	9,070	685
30.	8,077	5,702	258
31.	9,123	12,915	671
32.	9,468	21,753	679
33.	5,816	19,174	1,409
34.	7,357	12,770	1,510
35.	11,221	14,978	1,257
Ttl.	226,007	368,700	27,425

CITY CLERK.

Nominees—James J. Sullivan, democrat; John Siman, republican; L. W. Hardy, socialist; Victor Behrens, prohibition.

Ward.	Sullivan.	Siman.	Hardy.	Behrens.
1.	7,948	4,593	267	31
2.	5,565	13,987	309	83
3.	6,975	14,324	419	100
4.	6,982	4,286	212	28
5.	7,974	5,505	290	30
6.	5,882	18,050	480	144
7.	7,948	18,590	709	147
8.	5,367	9,610	590	58
9.	4,415	10,646	1,302	162
10.	2,799	4,998	583	29
11.	4,340	5,317	422	26
12.	4,451	8,595	799	25
13.	12,125	12,212	671	124
14.	6,944	9,735	575	94
15.	4,833	9,904	2,359	106
16.	5,073	2,889	298	25
17.	3,064	2,892	209	19
18.	9,095	8,655	750	138
19.	4,543	3,018	320	17
20.	2,704	3,294	247	12
21.	7,153	8,818	619	105
22.	4,361	4,206	806	39
23.	5,653	14,684	852	112
24.	5,726	8,103	862	45
25.	7,586	23,089	677	205
26.	6,272	17,028	1,092	210
27.	5,813	15,330	3,226	218
28.	4,919	10,819	1,123	70
29.	7,920	9,458	686	64
30.	8,047	5,928	249	22
31.	8,883	12,979	587	103
32.	8,724	22,249	759	235
33.	6,788	19,092	1,441	299
34.	6,390	14,244	1,354	73
35.	11,216	14,821	1,276	132
Ttl.	222,378	371,948	27,620	3,330

MUNICIPAL JUDGE.

Nominees—Cyril R. Jandus, democrat; Hosea W. Wells, republican; Edward M. Winston, socialist; T. F. Dow, prohibition.

Ward.	Jandus.	Wells.	Winston.	Dow.
1.	7,790	4,690	274	30
2.	5,340	13,919	398	80
3.	6,577	14,375	420	91
4.	7,042	4,117	236	31
5.	7,900	5,426	238	27
6.	5,332	18,508	502	114
7.	7,204	19,036	708	128
8.	5,274	9,641	577	52
9.	4,360	10,599	1,321	157
10.	4,654	3,082	609	18
11.	5,081	4,596	413	19
12.	7,273	5,848	777	24
13.	11,373	12,764	654	86
14.	6,889	10,003	558	85
15.	4,970	9,501	2,456	52
16.	5,105	2,802	307	17
17.	3,048	2,854	206	25
18.	8,614	9,065	749	112
19.	4,256	3,020	290	14
20.	2,976	2,993	242	6
21.	6,898	8,889	606	96
22.	4,272	4,091	794	31
23.	5,579	14,693	903	108
24.	5,735	8,094	876	39
25.	6,993	23,491	681	185
26.	6,259	16,872	1,074	189
27.	5,930	14,947	3,395	163
28.	5,040	10,555	1,136	65
29.	7,677	8,494	694	43
30.	7,932	5,789	243	23
31.	8,526	13,063	581	93
32.	8,474	22,358	738	231
33.	5,681	18,913	1,420	289
34.	9,575	10,895	1,344	54
35.	10,939	14,851	1,273	124
Ttl.	226,477	362,784	27,793	2,906

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS.

April 6, 1915.

Shall bonds in the sum of \$500,000 be issued for the completion of the municipal contagious disease hospital?
Yes299,348 No157,476

Shall bonds in the sum of \$60,000 be issued for

the construction of a dormitory at the John Worthy school?
Yes259,177 No184,679

Shall bonds in the sum of \$250,000 be issued for the construction of a shelter for women and the

acquisition of a site and construction of buildings for a farm colony for the house of correction?

Yes252,642 No186,796

Shall bonds in the sum of \$700,000 be issued for constructing additional buildings, completing the reconstruction of present buildings and for the permanent equipment of the municipal garbage reduction plant?

Yes262,659 No164,462

Shall bonds in the sum of \$600,000 be issued for acquiring sites and improving bathing beaches, playgrounds and neighborhood centers in and for the city of Chicago?

Yes285,752 No160,444

Shall bonds in the sum of \$663,000 be issued for acquiring sites and constructing, remodeling, repairing and moving buildings for the fire department?

Yes241,869 No183,638

Shall bonds in the sum \$1,199,000 be issued for acquiring sites and constructing and remodeling buildings for the police department?

Yes216,161 No200,688

For the adoption of the provisions of an act of the general assembly entitled "An act to regulate the hours of labor of employees in the fire department in cities and villages" approved June 26, 1913. Which said act provides, in effect, that in all cities and villages adopting said act no employee of the fire department shall, except in case of great emergency or necessity, be com-

pelled to be on duty more than ten consecutive hours during the daytime, nor more than fourteen consecutive hours during the nighttime, and that the working hours of such employees shall be arranged so that each employee shall work, as near as may be, an equal number of hours each month. (Double platoon system.)

Yes184,157 No231,759

ANNEXATION PROPOSITIONS.

Shall the village of Clearing be annexed to the city of Chicago?

Yes246,036 No153,122

Clearing voted (April 20): Yes, 201; No, 98. So the village was annexed to Chicago.

Shall the village of Elmwood Park be annexed to the city of Chicago?

Yes233,336 No154,644

Elmwood Park voted: No, 159; yes, 35. So the proposition was defeated.

Shall the city of Blue Island be annexed to the city of Chicago?

Yes246,143 No153,597

The city of Blue Island voted: No, 2,965; yes, 834. So the proposition failed to carry.

Shall a tract near Norwood Park be annexed to the city of Chicago?

Yes215,169 No164,786

The people of the district having petitioned that the tract be joined to Chicago, no vote was necessary and so the tract was annexed.

COOK COUNTY JUDICIAL ELECTION.

June 7, 1915.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

Nominees (full term): Theodore Brentano, rep.; Louis J. Delson, soc.; John W. Beckwith, dem. To fill vacancy: Robert E. Turney, rep.; Henry E. Murphy, soc.

Wards.	Full term.				Fill vac.	
	Brentano.	Delson.	Beckwith.	Turney.	Murphy	
1.....	2046	125	1834	1183	111	
2.....	3243	220	1452	2136	163	
3.....	3921	270	2487	1975	196	
4.....	1211	190	1168	762	163	
5.....	1516	192	1188	987	214	
6.....	5129	247	3306	2398	158	
7.....	5244	347	2821	3071	252	
8.....	2874	287	1482	2153	181	
9.....	2402	326	1192	1791	278	
10.....	1111	251	1055	768	220	
11.....	1614	200	1361	1051	198	
12.....	1861	399	1908	1230	345	
13.....	3457	461	2423	1807	428	
14.....	2801	370	1365	2055	331	
15.....	2963	752	1736	1908	646	
16.....	1144	145	1143	818	119	
17.....	978	123	781	721	96	
18.....	2371	497	2279	1500	325	

Wards.	Full term.				Fill vac.	
	Brentano.	Delson.	Beckwith.	Turney.	Murphy	
19.....	1076	131	1255	653	126	
20.....	804	128	880	478	117	
21.....	3501	276	2488	1845	235	
22.....	1589	236	1082	934	196	
23.....	4475	353	2026	2860	282	
24.....	2407	351	1426	1459	307	
25.....	6745	327	3411	4106	199	
26.....	4808	380	2187	2953	318	
27.....	4391	738	1968	2831	643	
28.....	2852	480	1418	1989	416	
29.....	2030	355	1449	1367	291	
30.....	1879	179	1388	1207	185	
31.....	3581	362	1812	2368	304	
32.....	5559	472	2876	3248	393	
33.....	4774	636	2061	3264	471	
34.....	3367	652	2383	1985	595	
35.....	4232	728	2496	2573	636	

City total.....10383 12136 63587 64434 10138
Cicero 864 154 449 639 140

Chicago-Cicero.....104699 12290 64036 65073 10278

Country towns.....12372 8142

Grand total.....117071 12290 64036 73215 10278

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE (7TH DIST.).

(Chicago vote only.)

Nominees: Orrin N. Carter, rep.; Frank L. Wood, soc.

Wards.	Carter.		Wards.	Carter.		Wards.	Carter.	
	Wood			Wood			Wood	
1.....	1839	211	14.....	2422	716	26.....	4014	719
2.....	2877	295	15.....	2435	1093	27.....	3809	1186
3.....	3418	404	16.....	974	235	28.....	2359	738
4.....	928	816	17.....	818	188	29.....	1612	595
5.....	1182	352	18.....	1976	643	30.....	1556	304
6.....	4643	274	19.....	893	213	31.....	3101	586
7.....	4318	592	20.....	634	192	32.....	4806	844
8.....	2643	314	21.....	2837	459	33.....	4252	950
9.....	2187	483	22.....	1191	353	34.....	2687	1008
10.....	854	309	23.....	3811	637	35.....	3352	1312
11.....	1221	362	24.....	1847	592			
12.....	1537	520	25.....	5930	499			
13.....	2724	1066				Total.....	88187	19390

FOR CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

(Twenty to be elected.)

Democratic nominees: Charles M. Walker, Lockwood Honore, Edward O. Brown, Thomas Frank Baker, George Kersten, John P. McGorty, G. Windes, John E. Owens, Philip J. McKenna,

Edwin R. Thurman, Joseph Sabath, Frank Johnston, Jr., John Stelk, D. J. Normoyle, James C. Martin, Elijah N. Zoline, Gustavus J. Tatge, Otto Kerner, Edward T. Wade.

Republican nominees: Jesse A. Baldwin, Kickham Scanlan, Merritt W. Pinckney, Frederick A. Smith, Richard S. Tuthill, John Gibbons, Jesse Holdom, Victor P. Arnold, David M. Brothers, Charles M. Thomson, Carl R. Chindblom, Edward H. Taylor, David F. Matchett, Andrew J. Redmond, George F. Barrett, Donald R. Richberg, Thomas J. Peden, Thomas Taylor, Jr., Thomas J. Graydon, Oscar M. Torrison.

Socialist nominees: Walter M. Baird, Walter Lanfersiek, Samuel Block.

Nonpartisan nominees: Timothy D. Hurley, Daniel J. McMahon, Edward Maher, John D. Farrell, McKenzie Cleland.

*Stars indicate those elected.

Democratic.										
Wards.	Walker.	Baker.	Kersten.	McGoorty.	Honora.	Brown.				
1.....	2438	2082	2579	2313	2328	1964				
2.....	2115	2003	2305	2071	2088	1783				
3.....	3372	3117	3543	3298	3179	2824				
4.....	1671	1498	1881	1724	1510	1356				
5.....	1703	1431	1896	1865	1503	1326				
6.....	4390	3932	4458	4250	4303	3624				
7.....	3922	3684	4202	3928	3942	3220				
8.....	1928	1852	2135	1847	1933	1562				
9.....	1554	1514	1767	1415	1584	1308				
10.....	1313	1135	1575	1399	1211	1076				
11.....	1893	1695	2116	1820	1696	1547				
12.....	2369	2123	2563	2245	2280	1988				
13.....	3689	3223	4015	3747	3774	2960				
14.....	2128	1919	2409	2050	2095	1689				
15.....	2462	2062	2847	2150	2329	1897				
16.....	1457	1258	1613	1418	1318	1239				
17.....	1032	905	1106	999	954	864				
18.....	2968	2666	3159	2839	2750	2325				
19.....	1558	1427	1688	1610	1465	1378				
20.....	1149	1059	1380	1181	1109	946				
21.....	3505	2975	3869	3175	3228	2844				
22.....	1569	1357	1968	1423	1394	1244				
23.....	3380	2850	3890	2849	3091	2573				
24.....	2246	1911	2666	1963	1961	1748				
25.....	5505	4783	5922	4812	3297	4417				
26.....	3545	3068	4219	2856	3258	2680				
27.....	3285	2810	3814	2681	3041	2390				
28.....	2157	1784	2550	1763	1964	1597				
29.....	2037	1843	2282	1991	1945	1627				
30.....	1837	1650	2087	2193	1670	1515				
31.....	2609	2399	2934	2647	2501	2083				
32.....	4023	3690	4435	3683	3963	3101				
33.....	3277	2803	3661	2707	3115	2409				
34.....	3429	2935	3886	3166	3138	2651				
35.....	3867	3386	4422	3732	3597	2992				
City total.	91382	80829	101842	85810	86114	72797				
Cicero	606	581	682	597	585	511				
City-Cicero.	91988	81410	102524	86407	86699	73308				
Country tns.	8264	7760	9189	7873	8301	7278				
Gr. total..	100252	89170	111713	94280	95000	80586				

Democratic.										
Wards.	Winder.	Owens.	McKenna.	Thurman.	Sabath.	Johnst'n				
1.....	2063	1255	1881	1467	1885	2299				
2.....	1683	1669	1036	747	1639	1395				
3.....	3156	2280	1668	1184	2483	2143				
4.....	1500	1210	1260	908	1228	983				
5.....	1585	1526	1395	1029	1427	1156				
6.....	4017	2555	1601	1156	2731	2735				
7.....	3828	2424	1796	1525	2148	2284				
8.....	1894	1613	1358	1247	1662	1388				
9.....	1564	1201	977	986	1262	1117				
10.....	1149	1292	1009	862	1860	961				
11.....	1734	1661	1437	1269	2048	1317				
12.....	2183	2165	1844	1656	2461	1767				
13.....	3301	2858	2396	1495	2041	2255				
14.....	1912	1659	1363	1090	1527	1275				
15.....	2261	2274	1811	1317	2763	1742				
16.....	1325	1364	1192	1001	1461	1131				
17.....	925	945	791	675	1058	778				
18.....	2516	2417	1988	1755	2423	2073				
19.....	1434	1431	1306	1073	1562	1264				
20.....	1082	924	884	774	1421	965				
21.....	2918	2086	1695	1286	1836	2151				
22.....	1380	1265	1091	961	1206	1050				

Wards.	Winder.	Owens.	McKenna.	Thurman.	Sabath.	Johnst'n
23.....	2992	2046	1651	1200	1940	2154
24.....	1967	1645	1542	1313	1736	1480
25.....	5032	3210	3218	1466	2273	3125
26.....	3195	2911	1612	1432	2001	2025
27.....	2920	2275	1527	1371	2237	1864
28.....	1993	1697	1329	1181	1843	1390
29.....	1901	1739	1431	1311	1967	1434
30.....	1683	1686	1567	1067	1653	1222
31.....	2483	2008	1625	1257	1787	1541
32.....	3887	2620	1914	1700	2233	2603
33.....	3106	2135	1451	1317	1842	1878
34.....	3070	2985	2202	1793	3463	2047
35.....	3634	2898	2460	1768	2249	2270

City total.	83826	67204	54878	43619	67526	59262
Cicero	584	583	460	429	600	444

City-Cicero.	83870	67787	55338	44048	68126	59706
Country tns.	8271	6688	7308	4989	4657	5307

Gr. total..	92141	73475	62646	49087	72783	65013
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Democratic.						
Wards.	Stelk.	Normoyle.	Martin.	Zoline.	Tatze.	Kerner.
1.....	1691	1680	1691	1551	1555	1467
2.....	991	918	1899	977	813	702
3.....	1248	1648	2175	1604	1300	1149
4.....	1244	1195	1556	903	1140	989
5.....	1379	1232	1362	956	1332	1096
6.....	1166	1473	2714	1785	1289	1071
7.....	1487	1740	2382	1236	1683	1495
8.....	1439	1187	1372	1130	1280	1274
9.....	1072	900	1110	823	1078	1040
10.....	1279	869	1074	1360	945	1600
11.....	1903	1239	1521	1312	1456	1781
12.....	2694	1539	1908	1807	1768	3485
13.....	1705	1535	2749	1527	1521	1695
14.....	1170	1087	1454	1012	1150	1178
15.....	1729	1053	1529	1964	1681	1573
16.....	1225	980	1091	1148	1105	1067
17.....	770	675	800	765	726	726
18.....	1831	1643	2117	1790	1750	1760
19.....	1265	1103	1324	1454	1098	1155
20.....	927	782	951	1298	815	974
21.....	1326	1242	2444	1154	1350	1294
22.....	1165	853	1205	947	1111	1145
23.....	1432	960	1972	1071	1480	1399
24.....	1587	1132	1571	1128	1461	1461
25.....	1594	1328	3241	1299	1690	1407
26.....	1708	1058	2023	1154	1720	1638
27.....	1792	1054	1877	1149	1675	1634
28.....	1492	994	1390	1150	1386	1398
29.....	1652	1381	1470	1154	1682	1708
30.....	1231	1922	1420	1064	1387	1170
31.....	1392	1742	1685	1086	1805	1303
32.....	1846	1829	2502	1344	2797	1706
33.....	1658	1059	1769	1097	1613	1508
34.....	2827	1674	2231	2814	1959	2399
35.....	2002	1741	2620	1454	1931	2126

Wards.	Wade.	Baldwin.	Scanlan.	Pinekey.	Smith.	Tuthill.
21.....	1487	2960	3659	3135	2974	3211
22.....	1112	1109	1500	1186	1173	1357
23.....	1439	3973	4512	4203	4081	4341
24.....	1453	1721	2321	1990	1887	2171
25.....	1888	6441	6671	6496	6172	6400
26.....	1551	4078	4430	4357	4194	4488
27.....	1591	3837	4353	4240	4073	4236
28.....	1369	2291	3042	2604	2515	2755
29.....	1726	1638	2045	1877	1633	1905
30.....	2052	1525	2375	1700	1507	1858
31.....	1971	3001	3860	3491	3207	3463
32.....	2216	5079	5288	5556	5186	5273
33.....	1578	4392	4775	4759	4578	4574
34.....	2382	2685	3486	3005	2895	3298
35.....	2695	3376	4968	4044	3709	4379
City total.	57948	90394	108634	99074	92302	100325
Cicero	438	779	819	842	779	867
City-Cicero.	58376	91173	109453	99916	93081	101192
Country tns.	3529	12897	12179	11905	12063	12196
Gr. total....	61905	104070	121632	111821	105144	113383

Wards.	Gibbons.	Heldom.	Arnold.	Brothers.	Thomson.	Ch'b'm
1.....	2762	1448	1439	1508	1668	1275
2.....	3387	2847	2149	2312	2945	2078
3.....	3627	3229	2174	2281	2992	2032
4.....	1301	734	817	985	844	748
5.....	1660	990	1092	1189	1184	1080
6.....	4622	4578	2665	2647	4185	2449
7.....	4511	4372	3553	3544	4720	3657
8.....	2535	2346	2321	2279	2621	2461
9.....	2012	2024	2001	1981	2278	2125
10.....	1110	629	775	831	750	648
11.....	1492	956	1088	1121	1120	1020
12.....	1660	1299	1289	1288	1472	1293
13.....	3643	2431	2138	2231	2595	1983
14.....	2787	2144	2305	2210	2436	2221
15.....	2691	2057	2325	2279	2499	2235
16.....	1119	823	913	876	919	802
17.....	917	717	778	805	763	719
18.....	2376	1750	1839	1990	1974	1674
19.....	1074	616	639	693	659	605
20.....	951	479	577	669	733	564
21.....	3431	2584	1907	1879	2622	1852
22.....	1385	934	1078	1097	1046	1038
23.....	4027	3470	3089	3169	3798	3083
24.....	2107	1478	1662	2379	1879	1611
25.....	5764	5530	3768	3779	5750	3917
26.....	3958	3525	3261	3373	4166	3821
27.....	3999	3194	4547	3317	3940	3414
28.....	2432	2014	2280	2219	2464	2291
29.....	1798	1365	1502	1529	1646	1484
30.....	2052	1274	1358	1400	1405	1346
31.....	3380	2676	2493	2554	2966	2708
32.....	4657	4276	3720	3730	4825	3821
33.....	4038	3744	3872	3826	4477	3842
34.....	3221	2178	2144	2281	2467	2010
35.....	4221	2785	2959	3078	3434	2961
City total.	95407	77496	72517	73197	86276	70868
Cicero	796	707	712	725	771	702
City-Cicero.	96203	78203	73229	73922	87047	71570
Country tns.	11043	11288	8947	8613	11291	8818
Gr. total....	107246	89491	82176	82535	98338	80388

Wards.	Taylor.	Matchett.	Redmond.	Barrett.	Rieberg.	Peden.
1.....	1403	2014	1311	1975	1253	1240
2.....	2281	2539	2369	2238	2120	2052
3.....	2182	2689	2086	2084	2053	1977
4.....	811	725	798	1145	1344	950
5.....	1097	1065	1136	1490	1344	950
6.....	2574	3651	2435	2045	2615	2425
7.....	3438	5103	3400	3045	3592	3651
8.....	2335	2463	2244	2220	2332	3705
9.....	1980	2118	1935	1803	2023	2069
10.....	716	751	719	1234	711	583
11.....	1049	959	1016	2485	993	962
12.....	1326	1280	1280	1192	1177	1177
13.....	2147	2171	2167	2458	1774	1789
14.....	2349	2280	2266	2278	2133	2114
15.....	2251	2103	2143	2048	2277	1973
16.....	938	776	825	844	784	788
17.....	813	712	684	741	673	692
18.....	1834	1790	1750	2351	1607	1806

Wards.	Taylor.	Matchett.	Redmond.	Barrett.	Rieberg.	Peden.
19.....	692	603	658	1357	584	599
20.....	602	642	525	829	526	504
21.....	2537	2212	1789	1872	1807	1632
22.....	1105	922	967	1028	1006	861
23.....	3132	3121	2770	2613	2887	2622
24.....	1640	1554	1533	1517	1600	1432
25.....	3827	4475	3567	3280	3491	3284
26.....	3149	3344	2925	2754	3091	2806
27.....	3288	3230	2956	2696	3096	3010
28.....	2170	2083	2132	1988	2122	2013
29.....	1465	1388	1496	1516	1407	1478
30.....	1361	1359	1406	1752	1331	1286
31.....	2542	2675	2555	2530	2472	2550
32.....	3680	4260	3587	3243	3579	3576
33.....	3620	3739	3592	3173	3553	3361
34.....	2221	1995	2054	2642	1849	1788
35.....	2921	2982	2981	3399	2725	2646
City total.	71475	75523	68117	72663	66979	66100
Cicero	721	675	759	740	688	682
City-Cicero.	72196	76198	68876	73403	67667	66782
Country tns.	8822	9733	10114	8326	8746	8065
Gr. total....	81013	85931	78990	81729	76413	74847

Wards.	Taylor.	Graydon.	Torrison.	Baird.	Laferriere.	Block.
1.....	1602	1242	1376	173	155	182
2.....	2466	1932	2381	215	185	238
3.....	2778	1763	2603	280	232	267
4.....	783	651	805	193	177	182
5.....	1139	911	1137	202	184	207
6.....	3833	2052	3696	222	195	266
7.....	4194	3252	4292	420	363	416
8.....	2873	2258	2577	305	270	305
9.....	2049	1885	2134	399	377	398
10.....	701	576	785	268	267	287
11.....	1048	894	1103	262	230	250
12.....	1238	1094	1420	451	439	454
13.....	2431	1726	2411	488	438	480
14.....	2363	2023	2336	453	407	425
15.....	2218	1838	2779	893	844	960
16.....	864	732	947	162	156	169
17.....	758	601	805	149	151	161
18.....	1876	1542	1892	468	419	483
19.....	649	564	643	171	151	187
20.....	698	461	759	145	126	172
21.....	2767	1966	2351	342	323	339
22.....	1055	818	1100	294	295	287
23.....	3441	2465	3492	475	449	468
24.....	1681	1332	1742	429	418	427
25.....	4978	2945	4781	324	288	317
26.....	3525	2636	3781	528	497	496
27.....	3512	2748	4011	1010	953	971
28.....	2170	1897	2649	610	561	591
29.....	1544	1309	1566	412	389	403
30.....	1382	1180	1349	198	172	173
31.....	2859	2248	2788	377	348	387
32.....	4298	3261	4370	567	516	561
33.....	3877	3167	4631	730	650	697
34.....	2125	1688	2295	773	736	854
35.....	3034	2510	3439	824	763	776
City total.	78309	60167	81526	14212	13134	14236
Cicero	705	671	742	180	176	177
City-Cicero.	79014	60838	82268	14392	13310	14413
Country tns.	10620	7768	10381	728	662	714
Gr. total....	89634	68606	92649	15120	13972	15127

Wards.	Husley.	McMahon.	Maher.	Parrell.	Cleland.
1.....	238	232	278	463	272
2.....	757	359	415	311	469
3.....	613	539	756	477	668
4.....	535	501	539	327	335
5.....	545	530	472	373	416
6.....	445	513	550	341	603
7.....	522	485	671	467	779
8.....	230	217	237	294	292
9.....	225	234	232	236	334
10.....	146	219	170	167	219
11.....	323	371	341	269	322
12.....	200	201	243	193	306
13.....	992	1115	1020	859	1018
14.....	477	447	475	428	497
15.....	307	247	338	287	449
16.....	344	144	143	134	176

Wards.	Hurley.	McMahon.	Maher.	Farrell.	Cleland	Wards.	Hurley.	McMahon.	Maher.	Farrell.	Cleland
17.....	129	111	97	95	148	30.....	546	516	510	377	385
18.....	515	533	560	491	587	31.....	681	598	678	535	749
19.....	203	256	241	187	206	32.....	855	800	1002	785	2305
20.....	106	157	133	97	234	33.....	497	445	532	428	807
21.....	356	419	347	317	407	34.....	578	577	656	538	664
22.....	149	142	153	131	158	35.....	1032	1106	1028	794	935
23.....	421	408	413	349	493	City total.....	15508	15227	15942	12921	18574
24.....	334	334	343	301	285	Cleero.....	76	71	78	74	106
25.....	522	545	588	368	716	City-Cleero.....	15584	15298	16020	12995	18680
26.....	410	413	437	368	563	Country towns.....					
27.....	495	422	477	455	703	Grand total.....	15584	15298	16020	12995	18680
28.....	365	335	398	335	454						
29.....	435	446	459	401	520						

TOTAL VOTE CAST.

(Women voted only on propositions.)

Wards.	Total.	Men.	Women	Wards.	Total.	Men.	Women	Wards.	Total.	Men.	Women
1.....	4521	4442	79	14.....	5352	5125	227	26.....	7390	6931	459
2.....	5473	5224	249	15.....	6195	6010	185	27.....	7854	7465	389
3.....	6459	6084	375	16.....	3039	2941	98	28.....	5430	5137	293
4.....	3425	3288	137	17.....	2297	2237	60	29.....	4658	4505	153
5.....	3954	3815	139	18.....	5911	5639	272	30.....	4474	4332	142
6.....	8136	7537	599	19.....	3063	2980	83	31.....	6570	6145	425
7.....	8657	8042	615	20.....	2491	2460	31	32.....	9196	8679	517
8.....	5226	5085	141	21.....	6147	5892	255	33.....	7918	7461	457
9.....	4350	4102	248	22.....	3150	3066	84	34.....	7610	7357	253
10.....	3355	3302	53	23.....	6982	6607	375	35.....	8390	7910	480
11.....	4325	4225	100	24.....	4609	4427	182				
12.....	5353	5183	170	25.....	9907	9257	650	Total.....	199072	189700	9372
13.....	7205	6808	397								

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS.

June 7, 1915.

COUNTY JAIL AND CRIMINAL COURT.

Proposed issue of \$2,500,000 bonds of Cook county for the purpose of erecting a new county jail and new Criminal court buildings and the purchase of land on which to erect them, and the assessing of an additional tax required to pay the principal and interest of the bonds.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	50,920	2,262	53,182
Against	94,703	5,312	100,015

COUNTY POORHOUSE.

Proposed issue of \$1,000,000 bonds of Cook county for the purpose of erecting new buildings for the care of the county's indigent, sick and poor in connection with the Cook county poorhouse, and the assessing of an additional tax required to pay the principal and interest of the bonds.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For	71,021	2,947	73,968
Against	70,519	4,543	75,062

COMPLETING COURTHOUSE.

Proposed issue of \$200,000 of bonds of Cook county for the purpose of completing the ninth and tenth floors of the county courthouse and the assessing of an additional tax required to pay the principal and interest of the bonds.

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

June 7, 1915.

First district—Albert Watson, Dem.....	22,800	Frank K. Dunn, Rep.....	36,647
Warren W. Duncan, Rep.....	43,194	Sixth district—James H. Cartwright, Rep.....	20,811
Second district—William M. Farmer, Dem.....	37,173	Frank G. Plain, Ind.....	14,250
William F. Bundy, Rep.....	27,838	Seventh district—Orrin N. Carter, Rep.....	107,914
Third district—Loais FitzHenry, Dem.....	32,781	Frank L. Wood, Soc.....	20,787

ILLINOIS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

[From biennial reports of state auditor.]

Year.	*Receipts.	*Disbursements.	†Balance.	Year.	*Receipts.	*Disbursements.	†Balance.
1820.....	\$62,226.00	\$47,145.00		1904.....	\$16,491,486.11	\$16,422,576.38	\$3,447,233.76
1830.....	106,898.00	119,370.00		1906.....	19,763,176.57	17,661,017.38	5,549,226.65
1840.....	305,284.00	374,401.00		1908.....	19,588,842.06	21,278,805.27	3,859,262.44
1850.....	957,394.67	709,371.74		1910.....	21,611,919.46	21,046,572.46	4,424,610.44
1860.....	7,407,363.36	5,501,375.19		1912.....	26,957,187.79	25,882,587.93	5,499,210.30
1870.....	10,749,084.54	13,201,270.14		1914.....	39,708,784.81	32,952,862.68	12,255,132.43
1880.....	10,049,206.97	8,727,811.37					
1890.....	10,421,335.39	9,815,084.62	\$4,445,407.90				
1900.....	14,482,548.25	14,027,970.02	2,617,955.88				
1902.....	16,382,020.34	15,621,652.19	3,378,324.03				

*For two years ending Sept. 30 of each year specified. †Amount in treasury Sept. 30 of each year specified.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.



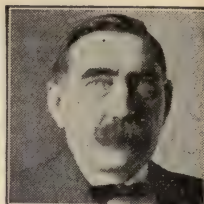
Scheuer Photo.
PETER REINBERG,
President County Board.



Bambradt Photo.
HENRY STUCKART,
Treasurer.



Walinger Photo.
E. M. SWEITZER,
County Clerk.



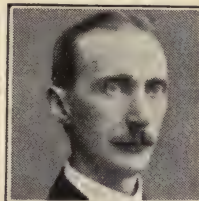
Daily News Photo.
JOHN E. TRAEGER,
Sheriff.



Root Studios.
MACLAY HOYNE,
State's Attorney.



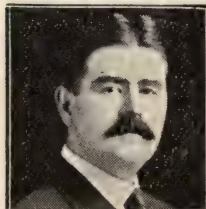
Gehrig Studio, Chicago.
JOSEPH P. CONNERY,
Recorder.



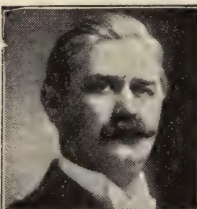
Hirsch Photo.
THOMAS F. SCULLY,
County Judge.



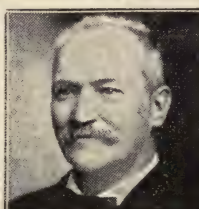
Morrison Photo.
E. J. TOBIN,
County Supt. Schools.



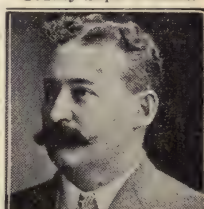
Walinger Photo.
FRANK J. WALSH,
Clerk Criminal Court.



Nemecsek Photo.
J. A. CERVENKA,
Clerk Probate Court.



Gibson Photo.
THOMAS A. SMYTH,
Pres. Sanitary District.



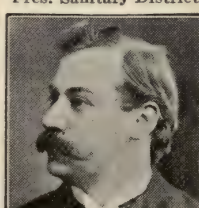
Couper Photo.
P. M. HOFFMAN,
Coroner.



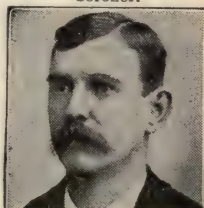
Monfort Photo.
THOMAS J. WEBB,
Board of Review.



Moffett Photo.
FRANK S. RYAN,
Board of Review.



Stevens & Son Photo.
F. W. BLOCKI,
Board of Review.



WM. H. WEBER,
Board of Assessors.



M. K. SHERIDAN,
Board of Assessors.



Walinger Photo.
F. W. KORALESKI,
Board of Assessors.



Couper Photo.
ADAM WOLF,
Board of Assessors.



Photo by Miehle, Chicago.
W. H. EHEMANN,
County Agent.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Room 537 courthouse.

President—Peter Reinberg, D., 523 courthouse.

Clerk of County Board—Robert M. Sweitzer, D., 600 courthouse.

Commissioners, City Districts—Peter Reinberg, D.; Frank Ragen, D.; Joseph M. Fitzgerald, D.; Bartley Burg, D.; Daniel Moriarty, D.; Albert Nowak, D.; Daniel Ryan, D.; Thomas Kasperki, D.; Owen O'Malley, D.; William D. Scott, D. Country districts—William Busse, R.; Joseph Carolan, R.; Dudley D. Pierson, R.; George A. Miller, R.; William H. McLean, R. Room 537 courthouse.

Committee Clerk—Peter Ellert, 527 courthouse.

Meetings—The regular meetings of the board of commissioners are held on the first Monday of December, January, February, March, June and September of each year.

Duties—The commissioners are charged with the management of the county affairs of Cook county, as provided by law, having the same powers as the boards of supervisors in other counties. They make all appropriations and contracts and authorize all expenditures. The president appoints, with the approval of the board, the superintendent of public service and other officers and employees whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for by law.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Courthouse, 2d floor, south end.

County Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.

Chief Deputy—John H. Mack.

Chief Clerk—Al F. Gorman.

Chief Tax Extensions—Martin J. O'Brien.

Chief Election Department—Daniel Herlihy.

Duties—The county clerk is also clerk of the County court, clerk of the county board and ex officio comptroller of county financial affairs. As county clerk he issues all marriage licenses, hunting, tavern and other licenses, keeps records of births and deaths, assists at tax sales and makes redemptions from same; receives all tax levies and computes county, state and all city, village, district and other municipal taxes. As clerk of County court he keeps a record of insane, pauper, support, feeble minded, inheritance tax and other cases. Nearly all special assessment cases are recorded in this office. As comptroller he disburses all salaries and all other county funds and has charge of all deeds, mortgages, contracts, bonds, notes and similar papers belonging to the county, settles all accounts, keeps books showing appropriations and expenditures, makes out report for fiscal year and submits estimates for the expenses of all the departments of the county organization.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 511 courthouse.

Comptroller—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.

Deputy Comptroller—William J. Graham.

Chief Clerk—Michael J. O'Connor.

Duties—See county clerk.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT.

Room 600 courthouse.

Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer.

Chief Clerk—George L. McConnell.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Courthouse, 1st and 2d floors, north end.

County Treasurer—Henry Stuckart, D.

Assistant Treasurer—Jacob Lindheimer.

Duties—The county treasurer receives and disburses, pursuant to law, all the revenues and other public moneys belonging to the county. He or his assistant countersigns county orders and renders accounts to the board of commissioners.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 726 courthouse.

Superintendent—Henry A. Zender.

Duties—Purchases all supplies for the county in-

stitutions, advertising for bids at specified times and entering into yearly or quarterly contracts and making tests from time to time of the articles furnished to determine if they are up to contract requirements. Has supervision of all maintenance and rehabilitation of county buildings. Represents owners on all new construction work; advertises for bids and handles all plans and specifications.

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Criminal court building, 2d floor.

State's Attorney—Macley Hoyne, D.

Chief Assistant—Frank Johnston, Jr.

Secretary—Edward J. Fleming.

Assistants—Marvin E. Barnhart, Harry E.

Berger, Hayden N. Bell, George C. Bliss,

Charles C. Case, Jr., James C. Dooley, Wil-

liam H. Duval, Eliot H. Evans, Richard J.

Finn, John T. Fleming, John F. Higgins, Fran-

cis E. Hincley, Ernest Langtry, Bernard J.

Mahony, Dwight McKay, John P. Moran, John

K. Murphy, Patrick J. Murphy, James C.

O'Brien, James R. Quinn, Eugene C. O'Reilly,

John Prystalski, Edwin J. Raber, Morris

Schaeffer, Charles P. Schwartz, Joseph A.

Smejkal, Malcolm B. Sterrett, Michael F.

Sullivan, Irwin N. Walker, William W. Witt,

Joseph R. Fahy, Robert E. Hogan, Edward E.

Wilson, William H. Holly, Daniel G. Ramsay,

Augustus Kelly, Ernest H. Buehler, Henry

Eckhardt, John R. Henen, J. V. Hickey, Hart

E. Baker, Joseph A. Covert, Julian Kwal-

groch, W. W. De Armond, Eugene P. Quirk.

Duties—The state's attorney begins and prose-

cutes all actions, civil and criminal, in any

court of record in the county in which the

people of the state or county may be inter-

ested, prosecutes forfeited bonds and actions

for the recovery of debts due the state or

county and acts as adviser to county officers.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Courthouse, 1st floor, south end.

Recorder of Deeds—Joseph F. Connery, D.

Chief Deputy—John P. Dougherty.

Chief Clerk—James C. Russell.

Duties—The recorder is the keeper of the records,

and upon the filing of any instrument in writ-

ing in his office entitled to be recorded he

must spread the same on the record books pro-

vided for that purpose, in the order of the time

of filing. He is also the official abstract maker

for Cook county.

REGISTRAR OF TITLES.

Courthouse, 1st floor, south end.

Registrar—Joseph F. Connery, D.

Chief Clerk—Terence F. Moran.

Examiners—James F. Farley, Henry D. Bottum,

Julius Stern, Edgar H. Parnell.

Advisory Examiners—Nathaniel C. Sears, John S.

Hummer, A. F. Reichmann, Charles T. Farson.

Duties—The registrar of titles under the Torrens

system of land registration directs the proce-

dure by which title is confirmed by decree of

court, which does away with the need of an

abstract, and the certificate of title which is

issued is guaranteed by the county.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Room 547 courthouse.

Commissioners—Melville G. Holding, president;

Hugo L. Pitte, secretary; Ralph L. Peck.

Duties—The commissioners examine applicants

for positions in the county service. Before an

examination is held fourteen days' notice is

given by advertisement. The rules are practi-

cally the same as those governing other bodies

of the kind.

JURY COMMISSION.

Room 824 courthouse.

Commissioners—Joseph H. Barnett, president;

Otto Pampel, secretary; Joseph I. Novak.

Clerk—Charles L. Caswell.

Duties—The commissioners are required to pre-

pare a list of electors qualified to act as jurors.

to select names from such list and place them in a jury box and a grand jury box, and to be present when the names of jurors needed at each term of court are drawn.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Courthouse, 3d floor, north end.

Members of the Board—Frank W. Koraleski, D., chairman; Michael K. Sheridan, D., secretary; William H. Weber, R., Adam Wolf, R. (One vacancy.)

Chief Clerk—James A. Long.

Duties—Fix the amount of assessment on all real and personal property according to the rate required by law.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

Courthouse, 3d floor, south end.

Members of Board—Frank S. Ryan, D.; T. J. Webb, D.; Fred W. Blocki, D.

Chief Clerk—Stephen D. Griffin.

Duties—The board of review takes the place of the old town board in revising and correcting the findings of the assessors and in hearing and adjusting complaints of property owners. The decisions of the board of review are final.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

In Oak Forest.

Superintendent—Henry L. Bailey, D.

Duties—Has general management of infirmary or poorhouse, poor farm and tuberculosis hospital.

COUNTY ARCHITECT.

Room 911, 139 North Clark street.

County Architect—Eric E. Hall.

Duties—The county architect makes designs for new buildings, alterations in old ones, etc., as required by the county board. (Paid in fees.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Room 506 courthouse.

Superintendent—Edward J. Tobin, D.

Duties—He is required to visit each school in his district at least once a year, to see that the teachers are qualified for the performance of their duties and to do all in his power to increase the efficiency and elevate the standards of the school.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Harrison and Honore streets.

Warden—Clayton F. Smith, D.

Duties—Exercises general supervision over the county hospital.

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.

Main office, 213-215 S. Peoria street; branch offices, 1054 N. Ashland avenue, 837 W. 47th street, 8800 Houston avenue, 229 W. North avenue, 3466 Archer avenue, 1655 Blue Island avenue, 2609 S. Kedzie avenue, 221 E. 115th street.

County Agent—William H. Ehemann, D.

Duties—The county agent is responsible to the president and board of county commissioners in the carrying out of the plans for the relief of the poor in the city of Chicago. He undertakes the return of all nonresidents and alien paupers to their legal place of residence, and also, upon his approval, the extradition of all deserters who have left their families, when found, and warrant is issued for their arrest; he is the medium whereby all the blind and deaf and dumb children are sent to the state

school at Jacksonville; he keeps a record of and closely scrutinizes all cases passed upon at the Cook county hospital; passes on all applications for institutional care of infirmity cases and tuberculosis hospital; also investigates all cases for mothers' pensions and supervises the payments of pensions; interests himself in any wrong existing or being perpetrated on any family to which his attention may be called.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Room 726 courthouse.

County Surveyor—George C. Waterman, D.

Duties—The surveyor is required to make all of fiscal surveys in the county. (Paid in fees.)

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Office in detention hospital.

County Physician—Dr. Adam Szwajkark.

Duties—The county physician resides at the detention hospital and gives medical attention to the patients in that institution.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

Room 500 courthouse.

Coroner—Peter M. Hoffman, R.

Chief Clerk—J. J. Gillespie.

Chief Deputy—David R. Jones.

Deputies—John A. Pelka, Michael P. Hartney, Adolph Herrmann, John J. Thumm, George A. Webster, Charles F. Kennedy, William Ostrom, Michael G. Walsh, Henry Spears, Samuel L. Davis, George Lindeman.

Physicians—E. R. LeCount, William H. Burmeister, Joseph Springer.

Duties—The coroner is required to take charge of bodies of all persons in the county supposed to have come to their deaths through other than natural causes, to summon a jury of six men and to inquire into the cause of death. If any person is implicated by the inquest as the slayer of the deceased or as an accessory, the coroner shall cause his arrest if not already in custody.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Courthouse, 4th floor, center.

Sheriff—John E. Traeger, D.

Assistant Sheriff—Otto Spankuch.

Chief Deputy—Charles W. Peters.

Jailer—William T. Davies, R.

Duties—The sheriff serves and returns all writs, warrants, processes, orders and decrees legally directed to him. He is the conservator of peace in his county and may arrest offenders on view. He is the keeper of the jail and has the custody of prisoners. It is also his duty to attend the courts of record of the county and obey their orders.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Appointed by governor.

Room 1016 City Hall Square building.

Administrator—James F. Bishop, D.

Attorney—Francis H. McKeever.

Duties—The public administrator is appointed by the governor to administer the estates of deceased persons under certain contingencies regulated by the statutes of the state of Illinois.

CUSTODIAN COUNTY BUILDING.

Room 1026 courthouse.

John Czekala, D.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND COURTS.

LOCATION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Courthouse—Clark street, between Washington and Randolph; south side.

County Jail—North Dearborn and Illinois streets; north side.

Criminal Court building—West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street; north side.

Children's hospital—Wood street, near Polk; west side.

County Hospital—Harrison and Honore streets; west side.

County Infirmary—Oak Forest; reached by the Rock Island railroad.

County Morgue—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
Detention Hospital—Wood and Polk streets; west side.

County Agent—Main office, 213 South Peoria street; west side.

Juvenile Court—Room 1007 courthouse.

Home for Delinquent and Dependent Children—771 Ewing street.

IN COURTHOUSE.

Board of Assessors—Third floor, north end.

Board of Review—Third floor, south end.

County Commissioners—Room 531.

Committee Clerk—Room 527.

County Treasurer—First and second floors, north end.
 County Clerk—Second floor, south end.
 County Court—Room 603.
 County Court Clerk—Room 600.
 County Comptroller—Room 511.
 County Superintendent of Schools—Room 546.
 County Surveyor—Room 726.
 Custodian—Room 1026.
 Coroner—Room 500.
 Civil Service Commissioners—Room 547.
 Circuit Court—Seventh floor.
 Circuit Court Clerk—Fourth floor, north end.
 Jury Commissioners—Room 824.

President County Board—Room 523.
 Probate Court—Sixth floor.
 Probate Court Clerk—Sixth floor.
 Sheriff—Fourth floor, center.
 Superior Court—Eighth floor.
 Superior Court Clerk—Fourth floor, south end.
 Superintendent of Public Service—Room 519.

CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Criminal Court Clerk—First floor.
 Criminal Courts—Third, fourth and fifth floors.
 Sheriff (Bailliffs) in Charge of Criminal Courts—First floor.
 Grand Jury Assembly Room—Second floor.
 State's Attorney—Second floor.

EXECUTIONS IN COOK COUNTY.

John Stone.....July 10, 1840
 William Jackson.....June 19, 1857
 Albert Staub.....April 20, 1858
 Michael McNamee.....May 6, 1859
 Walter Fleming.....Dec. 15, 1865
 Jerry Corbett.....Dec. 15, 1865
 George Driver.....March 14, 1873
 Chris Rafferty.....Feb. 27, 1874
 George Sherry.....June 21, 1873
 Jeremiah Connolly.....June 21, 1873
 James Tracey.....Sept. 15, 1882
 Isaac Jacobsen.....Sept. 19, 1884
 Ignazio Sylvestri.....Nov. 14, 1885
 Agostino Gilardo.....Nov. 14, 1885
 Giovanni Azzaro.....Nov. 14, 1885
 Frank Mulkowski.....March 26, 1886
 Albert Parsons.....Nov. 11, 1887
 August Spies.....Nov. 11, 1887
 George Engel.....Nov. 11, 1887
 Adolph Fischer.....Nov. 11, 1887
 Zephyr Davis (col.).....May 12, 1888

George H. Painter.....Jan. 26, 1894
 Thomas ("Buff") Higgins.....March 23, 1894
 Patrick E. J. Prendergast.....July 13, 1894
 Harry ("Butch") Lyons.....Oct. 11, 1895
 Henry Foster (col.).....Jan. 24, 1896
 Alfred C. Fields (col.).....May 15, 1896
 Joseph Windrath.....June 5, 1896
 Julius Manow.....Oct. 30, 1896
 Daniel McCarthy.....Feb. 19, 1897
 John Lattimore (col.).....May 28, 1897
 Wm. T. Powers (col.).....May 28, 1897
 Chris Merry.....April 22, 1898
 John Druggan.....Oct. 14, 1898
 George H. Jacks.....Oct. 14, 1898
 Robert Howard (col.).....Feb. 17, 1899
 August A. Becker.....Nov. 10, 1899
 Michael E. Rollingner.....Nov. 17, 1899
 George Dolinski.....Oct. 11, 1901

Louis G. Toombs.....Aug. 8, 1902
 Louis Pesant.....April 15, 1904
 Peter Niedemeyer.....April 22, 1904
 Gustav Marx.....April 22, 1904
 Harvey Van Dine.....April 22, 1904
 Frank Lewandowski.....Sept. 30, 1904
 John Johnson.....Jan. 20, 1905
 Robert E. Newcomb.....Feb. 16, 1906
 John Miller.....Feb. 16, 1906
 Johann Hoch.....Feb. 23, 1906
 Richard G. Ivens.....June 22, 1906
 Daniel Francis (col.).....Oct. 12, 1906
 Richard Walton (col.).....Dec. 13, 1907
 Wm. Johnson (col.).....Oct. 22, 1909
 Ewald Shiblowski.....Feb. 16, 1912
 Frank Shiblowski.....Feb. 16, 1912
 Philip Sommerling.....Feb. 16, 1912
 Thomas Schultz.....Feb. 16, 1912
 Thos. Jennings (col.).....Feb. 16, 1912
 Roswell C. F. Smith.....Feb. 13, 1915

John Stone was executed publicly on the prairie on the south side. William Jackson and Albert Staub were also executed publicly, but on the west side. After that executions were private and took place in the courthouse until 1878, since which time they have taken place in the county

jail on the north side. Rafferty was hanged in Waukegan for murder in Chicago. All the executions have been on Fridays except those of Sylvestri, Gilardo, Azzaro, Zephyr Davis and Smith, which occurred on Saturdays.

CHICAGO INTERURBAN TROLLEY LINES.

Following are the principal electric interurban lines with terminals in or near Chicago, with the names of the principal points reached by them:

Chicago & Milwaukee—Terminal in Evanston; makes connection with Northwestern elevated and surface lines to Chicago; runs north to Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee; branch from Lake Bluff to Libertyville and Rockfeller. Electric lines run from Milwaukee to Burlington, to East Troy, to Waukesha, Pewaukee, Oconomowoc and Watertown and to Sheboygan and Elkhart lake.

Chicago & Joliet—Terminal at 48th street and Archer avenue; runs southwest to Lockport and Joliet; connects at Joliet with lines for Aurora, Chicago Heights, Morris, Seneca, Ottawa, Starved Rock, Utica, LaSalle, Peru, Spring Valley, Bureau and Princeton. From Ottawa a line runs to Streator.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago—Terminal at 256 5th avenue; runs in a westerly direction to Wheaton,

where one branch runs northwest to Elgin and one southwest to Aurora; at Eola Junction on the latter branch a line runs to Batavia. Aurora and Elgin are connected by a line which runs as far south as Yorkville and as far north as Carpenterville. At Elgin connection is made with a line running to Belvidere and Rockford and from the latter place a line runs west to Freeport and another north to Beloit and Janesville. At Aurora a line runs northwest to DeKalb. The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago road is operated on the third rail system.

Chicago & Southern Traction—Terminal at 79th and Halsted streets; runs in a southeasterly direction to Chicago Heights and Kankakee.

Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend—Terminal at Pullman; runs in an easterly direction to Michigan City and South Bend; connects at South Bend with interurban lines reaching various points in Michigan and Indiana.

SOCIETY OF MIDLAND AUTHORS.

Honorary President—James Whitcomb Riley, Indianapolis, Ind.

President—H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Lake Forest, Ill.

Vice-Presidents—Emerson Hough, Chicago, Ill.; George Ade, Brook, Ind.; Alice French, Davenport, Ia.; William Allen White, Emporia,

Kas.; Will Payne, Paw Paw, Mich.; Maude Radford Warren, Columbia, Mo.; Herbert Quick, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.; Joseph Mills Hanson, Yankton, S. D.; Zona Gale, Portage, Wis.

Secretary—Edwin Balmer, Evanston, Ill.

Treasurer—John M. Stahl, Chicago, Ill.

COOK COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE COMMISSION.

Fifteen members of the county board were sworn in Feb. 11, 1915, as commissioners of the forest preserve district of Cook county, authorized by an act of the legislature approved June 27, 1913, and adopted by a referendum vote Nov. 3, 1914. Peter Reinberg was made president of the commission. Peter J. Ellert was selected as sec-

retary and Richard Lee as treasurer. Adolph Weiner was appointed attorney. March 5, 1915, the commissioners voted a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for the purchase of forest districts. Sept. 14 Judge Frederick A. Smith refused to issue an injunction restraining the issuance of these bonds.

SALARIES OF COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES (1915).

Yearly except where otherwise specified.

COUNTY BOARD.

President	\$7,000
Commissioners, 14 at.....	3,800
Secretary to president.....	2,800
Committee clerk.....	2,500
Draftsman	1,500
Stenographers, 3, each.....	1,200

COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller (see county clerk).....	
Deputy comptroller.....	\$6,000
Chief clerk.....	3,000
Auditor	2,400
Auditors, 2 at.....	1,800
Cashiers, 2 at.....	1,800
Bookkeeper	1,980
Clerks, \$1,260 to.....	1,800
Stenographer	1,500

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SERVICE.

Superintendent	\$6,000
Head clerk.....	3,000
Senior clerk.....	1,620
Inspector purchases.....	2,400
Principal bookkeeper.....	1,500
Buyer	1,620
Storekeeper	1,320
Superintendent mechanics.....	3,000
Chief electrician.....	2,160

NOTE—Mechanics are paid prevailing union wages.

SHERIFF.

Sheriff	\$9,960
Assistant sheriff.....	3,000
Chief deputy.....	4,000
Chief bailiffs, 2 at.....	2,400
Assistant bailiffs, 2 at.....	1,650
Real estate clerk.....	1,980
Cashier	1,800
Summons clerk.....	1,800
Execution clerk.....	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to.....	1,500
Deputy sheriffs, 26 at.....	2,000
Bailiffs, 106 at.....	1,500

CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Custodian	\$2,000
Elevator men, 4 at.....	1,080
Watchmen, 8 at.....	900
Janitors, 10 at.....	840
Janitresses, 15 at.....	660
Chief engineer.....	2,000
Engineers, 4 at.....	1,578
Electrician	2,100
Plumber	2,100
Steamfitter	2,100

COUNTY JAIL.

Jailer	\$2,500
Assistant jailers, 3 at.....	1,680
Clerk	1,380
Clerk	1,080
Storekeeper	1,320
Physician	1,500
Assistant physician.....	1,000
Matrons, 3 at.....	900
Engineer	1,578
Instructor	1,000
Jail guards, 53 at.....	1,200
Chief cook.....	1,200
Baker	1,200

COUNTY BUILDING.

Custodian	\$3,000
Assistant custodian.....	1,200
Chief engineer.....	2,750
Plumber	2,100
Electrician	2,100
Elevator starters, 2 at.....	1,320
Elevator men, 18 at.....	980
Window washers, 14 at.....	960
Watchmen, 8 at.....	900
Chief janitors, 2 at.....	900
Janitors, 40 at.....	840
Janitresses, 96 at.....	660
Marble caretaker.....	1,794

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at.....	\$1,500
Chief examiner.....	2,400
Examiner	2,000
Principal clerk.....	1,500

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Assessors, 5 at.....	\$5,000
Chief clerk.....	3,600
Assistant chief clerk.....	3,000
Head clerk.....	2,100
Valuation expert.....	2,200
Chief draftsman.....	1,620
Real estate expert.....	2,400
Surveyor	2,400
Clerks, \$1,000 to.....	2,100

BOARD OF REVIEW.

Members, 3 at.....	\$7,000
Clerk of board.....	4,000
Assistant clerk of board.....	3,000
Secretary to board.....	3,000
Principal clerk.....	2,000
Real estate experts, 3 at.....	2,500
Clerks, \$1,080 to.....	1,800

COUNTY TREASURER.

Treasurer*	\$14,500
Assistant treasurer.....	4,000
Chief clerk.....	3,600
Auditor	3,000
Head bookkeeper.....	3,000
Head cashier.....	2,700
Principal clerk.....	2,700
Assistant cashier.....	2,100
Bookkeepers, 3 at.....	1,800
Clerks, \$1,000 to.....	2,100
*Allowed by board, \$4,000, as ex officio town collector of each of seven towns (\$1,500 each), \$10,500.	

COUNTY CLERK.

County clerk.....	\$9,000
Private secretary.....	1,500
Chief deputy.....	3,300
Chief clerk.....	3,000
Cashier	2,520
Chief tax extension.....	3,300
Head clerk.....	2,400
Head bookkeeper.....	2,520
Clerks, \$1,200 to.....	2,100

RECORDER.

Recorder	\$9,000
Chief deputy.....	3,600
Chief clerk.....	2,700
Clerks, each, \$1,200 to.....	1,800

RECORDING DEPARTMENT.

Cashier	\$1,980
Assistant cashier.....	1,650
Bookkeeper	1,500

ABSTRACT DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent	\$2,400
Clerks, \$1,000 to.....	1,800

RETRANSCRIBING DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent	\$2,000
Asst. superintendent.....	1,237
Chief clerk.....	1,500

FORENSIC DEPARTMENT.

Attorney and examiner.....	\$6,000
Attorney and examiner.....	4,000
Attorney and examiner.....	2,500
Chief clerk.....	3,000
Clerks, \$1,200 to.....	1,800

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court.....	\$9,000
Chief clerk.....	3,000
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,000 to.....	2,100

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court.....	\$9,000
Chief clerk.....	3,000
Principal clerk.....	2,100
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to.....	1,800

CLERK COUNTY COURT.

Chief clerk.....	\$3,000
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to.....	1,800

PROBATE COURT CLERK.

Clerk Probate court.....	\$9,000
Assistant to judge.....	3,600
Assistants to judge, 2 at.....	3,000
Chief clerk.....	3,000
Clerks, \$1,000 to.....	1,980

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK.

Clerk Criminal court.....	\$9,000
Chief clerk.....	3,000
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to.....	1,800

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

State's attorney.....	\$9,600
Assistants, 2 at.....	6,000
Assistants, 2 at.....	5,000
Assistants, 7 at.....	4,500
Assistants, 6 at.....	4,000
Assistants, 3 at.....	3,600
Assistants, 12 at.....	3,000
Assistants, 11 at.....	2,400
Assistants, 4 at.....	2,000
Secretary	3,000
Investigators, 5 at.....	1,200
Investigator, 1 at.....	2,400
Chief court reporter.....	3,000
Assistant chief reporter.....	2,000
Court reporters, 3 at.....	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to.....	1,500

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

AT OAK FOREST.

Superintendent	\$3,600
Assistant superintendent.....	2,400
Head physician.....	2,200
Supervisor	1,800
Druggist	1,200
Chief engineer.....	1,980
Wages of minor employes run from \$30 to \$90 a month. Nurses get from \$30 to \$50 a month. Nearly all are provided with board and lodging and laundry service free.	

AT COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Warden	\$3,600
County physician.....	3,500
Assistant warden.....	2,700
Assistant warden.....	2,500
Interpreter	1,200
Druggist	1,200
Pathologist	1,800
Head clerk.....	2,100
Chief engineer.....	1,980
Other employes, \$240 to.....	1,800
Board, etc., is in some cases free.	

PUBLIC WELFARE DEPT.

Director	\$1,800
Assistant directors, 4 at.....	960

COUNTY AGENT.

County agent.....	\$4,500
Assistant agent.....	2,500
Assistant agents, 7 at.....	1,800
Deporting agent.....	1,800
Investigators, each.....	1,200

G. A. R. RELIEF.

Superintendent	\$1,200
Secretary	900
Visitors, 2 at.....	600
Stenographer	600

DELINQUENT HOME.

Superintendent	\$1,800
Physician	2,400
Matron	1,050
Other employes, \$600 to.....	1,050

JUVENILE COURT.

Chief probation officer.....	\$3,000
Assistants, each.....	1,200
Woman lawyer.....	3,600
Psychopathic director.....	4,000

SUP'T OF SCHOOLS.

Superintendent	\$7,500
Supervisors, 2 at.....	2,000
Supervisors, 3 at.....	2,100
*Paid by state.	

ADULT PROBATION.

Chief probation officer.....	\$1,500
Asst. probation officer.....	1,500
Stenographer	1,080
Probation officers, 5 at.....	1,500

JURY COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at.....	\$1,500
Principal clerk.....	1,800
Clerks, 9 at.....	1,200

ELECTION COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at.....	\$4,000
Chief clerk.....	5,000
Assistant chief clerk.....	3,000

CORONER.

Coroner	\$9,000
Chief deputy.....	3,600
Chief physician.....	2,500
Statistician	1,500
Deputies, 10 at.....	2,000
Court reporters, 7 at.....	1,863

SUP'T. OF HIGHWAYS.

Superintendent	\$5,000
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Bridge engineer.....	\$1,800
Civil engineer.....	1,500
Inspectors, each.....	1,200

JUDGES.

Circuit judges, 14 at.....	\$10,000
Superior judges, 18 at.....	*10,000
County court judge.....	10,000
Probate court judge.....	10,000
*\$5,000 from county and \$5,300 from state.	

NOTE—Judges elected or re-elected in 1915 get \$12,000 a year.

COOK COUNTY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

[From report of county comptroller.]

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

	1913.	1914.
Number patients*.....	1,587	1,589
Salaries	\$257,412.92	\$316,613.61
Nursing	165,000.00	183,326.97
Supplies	308,600.66	334,869.87
Repairs, etc.	28,045.79	9,696.69

Total expense.....	759,059.37	844,507.14
Cost per capita.....	1.21	1.46

OAK FOREST INSTITUTIONS.

	1913.	1914.
Number inmates*.....	2,420	2,899
Salaries	\$82,447.49	\$140,737.04
Supplies	242,234.45	316,019.30
Repairs, etc.	25,224.17	22,987.38

Total expense	349,906.41	479,743.72
Cost per capita.....	.40	.45

HOME FOR DELINQUENT AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

	1913.	1914.
Number inmates*.....	94	97
Salaries	\$28,033.94	\$41,201.74
Supplies	32,151.05	32,367.74
Repairs, etc.	4,304.53	923.63

Total expense	64,489.52	74,493.11
Cost per capita.....	1.89	2.10

COUNTY AGENT.

	1913.	1914.
Families†.....	3,465	3,978
Salaries	\$107,688.73	\$110,587.84
Supplies	206,349.91	224,553.74
Repairs	911.95	454.10

Total expense	313,950.59	335,595.68
*Daily average number of families aided in their homes.	†Monthly average	

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Cook county sends its delinquent children to state institutions, but all dependent children are committed to incorporated industrial or manual training schools, \$15 a month being al-

lowed for each girl and \$10 for each boy. The following table shows the schools to which Cook county sends dependent children, the monthly average number of children sent to each and the total expense in 1914:

School.	Children.	Cost.
Amanda Smith Industrial (girls)...	24	\$4,259.00
Bohemian Industrial (girls).....	4	61.50
Bohemian Training (boys).....	9	957.59
Catharina Casper Industrial (girls)...	189	20,986.00
Chicago Industrial (girls).....	289	49,184.75
Cook County Kinderheim.....	34	3,501.92
Glenwood Manual (boys).....	236	25,920.15
Illinois Technical (colored girls)....	105	17,848.00
Kettler Manual (boys).....	251	25,395.70
Lisle Industrial (girls).....	53	8,613.98
Lisle Manual (boys).....	78	8,336.06
Louise Manual (colored boys).....	32	3,513.71
Park Ridge (girls).....	113	19,160.00
Polish Manual Training (boys).....	204	23,013.91
St. Hedwig's Industrial (girls).....	163	27,488.50
St. Mary's Training (boys).....	518	58,786.33

Total	2,302	307,558.10
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COOK COUNTY PARENTS' PENSION FUND.

The Illinois parents' pension law, effective July 1, 1911, as amended June 30, 1913, provides that any mother who is a citizen of the United States, who has resided in Cook county three years, whose husband is dead or has become permanently incapacitated from work, is entitled to assistance, the maximum amount being \$15 a month where there is but one child and not exceeding \$50 a month for any one family. Total payments from July 1, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1914, \$309,067.45; total paid to Nov. 30, 1912, \$76,536.77; total paid in 1913 to Nov. 30, \$132,182.69; total in 1914 to Nov. 30, \$100,347.99.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Average per month.....			
Families assisted	348	442	346
Number of children.....	1,180	1,465	1,124
Children per family.....	3.39	3.80	3.25
Paid to family.....	\$21.99	\$24.92	\$24.17
Cost per child.....	\$6.48	\$7.56	\$7.44

SHERIFFS OF COOK COUNTY (1871-1914).

1871-1874—Timothy M. Bradley, Rep.
 1874-1876—Francis Agnew, Peo.
 1876-1878—Charles Kern, Dem.
 1878-1880—John Hoffman, Rep.
 1880-1882—O. L. Mann, Rep.
 1882-1886*—Seth F. Hanchett, Rep.
 1886-1890—Canute R. Matson, Rep.
 1890-1894—James H. Gilbert, Rep.
 1894-1898—James Pease,† Rep.

1898-1902—Ernest J. Magerstadt, Rep.
 1902-1906—Thomas E. Barrett, Dem.
 1906-1910—Christopher Strassheim, Rep.
 1910-1914—Michael Zimmer, Dem.

1914-1918—John E. Traeger, Dem.
 *Term changed from two to four years. †Also appointed to serve unexpired term of Thomas E. Barrett, who died in March, 1906.

WORK OF COOK COUNTY JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Years ended Nov. 30.

	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Names selected and recorded.....	38,009	49,631	Jurors drawn by court clerks.....	34,265 37,125
First notices written and mailed.....	88,328	48,868	Jurors served in court.....	16,508 16,251
Second notices written and mailed.....	9,856	10,117	Jurors excused by court.....	10,624 10,146
Third notices written and mailed.....	4,690	2,702	Jurors reported "no answer".....	2,146 2,116
"Delinquents" called by telephone.....	163	142	Jurors not summoned.....	138 214
Letters written.....	1,144	1,092	Jurors exempt, disqualified, etc.....	1,128 926
Delinquents stricken from list.....	1,088	594	Jurors not found.....	3,721 4,182
Selected for grand jury service.....	469	362	Tracers sent to jurors not found.....	2,971 3,989
Selected for petit jury service.....	15,010	17,118	Jurors found by tracing.....	1,860 2,442
Jury cards written.....	16,396	17,281		

COOK COUNTY FINANCES.

[From Comptroller Robert M. Sweitzer's annual report for the fiscal year ended Dec. 5, 1914, and brought down to Jan. 11, 1915.]

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.	
Capital assets—	
Remunerative real estate.....	\$9,700.00
Unremunerative real estate.....	3,772,933.92
Buildings and equipment.....	13,597,499.62
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	48,013.65
Total capital assets.....	17,428,147.19
Current assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	453,063.37
Taxes.....	4,972,696.08
Uncollected fees.....	1,035,128.18
Accounts receivable.....	233,602.66
Supply department.....	1,114.52
Total current assets.....	6,693,604.81
Contingent assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	5,907.96
Trust fund securities.....	38,421.41
Total contingent assets.....	44,329.37
Grand total.....	24,166,081.37
LIABILITIES.	
Capital liabilities—	
Funded debt.....	9,695,000.00
Capital surplus.....	7,733,147.19
Total capital liabilities.....	17,428,147.19
Current liabilities—	
Warrants outstanding.....	49,947.33
Audited vouchers.....	689,047.00
Bond and interest accounts.....	109,479.26
Uncompleted contracts.....	23,195.20
Tax error and rebate fund.....	325,000.00
Delinquent taxes.....	1,287,228.10
Uncollected fees.....	751,836.01
Revenue surplus.....	3,457,821.91
Total current liabilities.....	6,693,604.81
Contingent liabilities.....	44,329.37
Grand total.....	24,166,081.37

CORPORATE SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Dec. 5, 1914.

REVENUE.

1914 taxes extended.....	\$5,829,233.17
Interest on delinquent taxes.....	143,521.40
Interest on tax forfeitures.....	446.77
Open second payments.....	1,602.05
Fee offices.....	1,968,984.26
Tavern licenses.....	9,629.39
Miscellaneous.....	22,123.06
Gross revenue.....	7,980,545.10
Deductions—Tax error and rebate fund.....	325,000.00
Reserved for uncollected fees.....	30,648.89
Torrens indemnity fund.....	3,809.00
Abstract guaranty fund.....	1,151.87
Expenses of fee offices, etc.....	3,553.77
	364,163.52
Total net revenue.....	7,616,381.57

EXPENSES.

Administration.....	599,521.70
Taxation and collection.....	865,120.33
Civil courts.....	1,778,341.23
Criminal courts.....	557,247.24
Charitable and educational.....	2,304,721.64
General division.....	598,814.53
Uncompleted contracts.....	23,195.20
Total operating expenses.....	7,116,961.92
Bonds matured.....	807,500.00
Additions to property.....	457,805.87
Total expenses.....	8,382,267.79
Excess of expenses.....	765,866.22
Surplus as of Nov. 30, 1913.....	4,085,393.54
Surplus as of Dec. 5, 1914.....	3,457,821.91

EXPENSES BY DIVISIONS.

To Jan. 11, 1915.

Administration.....	\$597,528.66
Taxation and collection.....	954,781.45
Civil courts.....	1,775,798.74
Criminal courts.....	739,924.85
Charitable and educational.....	2,245,075.12
General.....	682,870.30
Total corporate operating.....	6,996,079.19
Liquidation deferred liabilities.....	861,366.40
Construction and betterments.....	201,217.16
Storeroom fund.....	515.35
Total other corporate.....	1,063,098.91
New infirmary building.....	17,275.19
New county hospital.....	287,042.17
New detention hospital.....	317,128.09
New Oak Forest infirmary.....	873,773.55
Total special appropriations.....	1,495,219.00
Total by divisions.....	9,554,397.10

EXPENSES BY FUNDS.

Salaries.....	\$3,519,830.01
Office supplies and expenses.....	75,845.62
General supplies.....	761,549.11
Light, heat and power.....	145,268.22
Furniture and repairs.....	54,257.46
Services or benefits.....	95,198.29
Judges' salary fund.....	179,997.34
Extra judges' fund.....	25,600.00
Bonds.....	802,500.00
Interest.....	491,841.25
New infirmary.....	17,275.19
County hospital.....	287,042.17
Construction and betterments.....	201,217.16
Miscellaneous.....	1,706,015.64
New detention hospital.....	317,128.09
New Oak Forest infirmary.....	873,773.55
Total by funds.....	9,554,397.10

EXPENDITURES AND LIABILITIES IN DETAIL.

To Jan. 11, 1915.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION.	
Salaries—Commissioners.....	\$71,862.70
Comptroller.....	34,988.46
Superintendent public service, reg..	29,156.28
Superintendent pub. serv. mechanics	142,552.30
Sheriff, county building.....	180,440.36
Civil service commission.....	21,801.02
County attorney.....	3,600.00
Total salaries.....	484,401.12
Supplies—Commissioners.....	586.50
Comptroller.....	1,622.68
Superintendent public service.....	1,204.17
Sheriff, county building.....	10.79
Civil service commission.....	777.02
County attorney.....	417.49
Total supplies.....	4,618.65
Supplies—Sheriff, county building.....	11,128.16
Light, heat and power.....	28,487.29
Furniture and repairs.....	15,189.15
Services or benefits.....	2,486.07
President's fund.....	1,046.37
Board proceedings.....	6,706.63
Telephones.....	14,336.52
Inspection.....	1,879.00
Postage.....	13,721.88
Insurance.....	193.95
County finance committee.....	300.00
Transportation.....	2,671.80
Advertising.....	562.02
Legal service.....	9,800.00
Total.....	108,508.89
Total administration.....	597,528.66
TAXATION AND COLLECTION DIVISION.	
Salaries—Board of assessors.....	124,553.04
Board of assessors, extra.....	52,874.00

Assessors, country towns.....	\$15,390.00	Supplies (gen'l)—Sheriff, Crim. ct. bldg.....	\$3,129.42
Board of review, regular.....	61,728.55	Sheriff, jail.....	6,555.53
Board of review, extra.....	24,986.00	Sheriff, dieting prisoners.....	27,124.78
County treasurer, regular.....	162,735.35	Total supplies.....	36,809.73
County treasurer, extra.....	207,580.34	Supplies (office)—Clerk Criminal court.....	1,429.79
County clerk, regular.....	121,886.08	State's attorney.....	2,473.96
County clerk, extra.....	146,956.34	Sheriff.....	270.25
Total salaries.....	918,694.70	Total office supplies.....	4,174.00
Supplies—Board of assessors.....	3,363.93	Services or benefits—Criminal court..	64,957.20
Board of review.....	1,279.35	Light, heat and power.....	12,663.67
County treasurer.....	18,942.34	Furniture and repairs.....	6,215.76
County clerk.....	9,233.83	Services or benefits—Jail.....	2,462.67
Total supplies.....	32,519.45	Transportation.....	5,487.12
Printing assessment list.....	3,267.30	Judges.....	21,041.33
Total taxation division.....	954,781.45	Jurors.....	145,453.49
GENERAL DIVISION.		State's attorney's special fund.....	35,393.38
Bond interest.....	491,841.25	Total Criminal courts division.....	739,924.85
Interest tax levy loans.....	53,353.21	CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL DIVISION.	
Miscellaneous purposes.....	20,646.86	Salaries—Oak Forest institutions.....	140,737.04
Roads and bridges.....	26,577.22	County hospital.....	316,613.61
Roads and bridges, state aid.....	79,107.37	Dunning institutions.....	7,265.17
Tavern licenses.....	11,444.39	County agent, regular.....	89,036.84
Total current expenses.....	682,970.30	County agent, physicians.....	17,951.00
Liquidation deferred liabilities.....	802,500.00	County agent, G. A. R.....	3,600.00
Liabilities outstanding.....	57,266.40	Home for delinquents.....	41,201.74
Judgment.....	1,600.00	Probation officers (juvenile).....	123,963.23
Total deferred liabilities.....	861,366.40	Probation officers (adult).....	13,790.38
Total general division.....	1,544,336.70	Superintendent of schools.....	13,748.73
CIVIL COURTS DIVISION.		Bureau public welfare.....	6,047.51
Salaries—Recorder, regular.....	91,913.09	Total salaries.....	773,956.25
Recorder, folio writers.....	90,265.60	Gen'l supplies—Oak Forest institut'ns	249,991.95
Recorder, abstract department.....	97,377.36	Dunning institutions.....	7,863.56
Recorder, Torrens department.....	36,135.25	County hospital.....	240,343.24
Clerk Circuit court.....	84,516.51	County agent.....	197,447.89
Clerk Superior court.....	68,845.81	Home for delinquents.....	17,449.23
Clerk County court, regular.....	30,021.24	Total general supplies.....	713,095.87
Clerk Probate court.....	84,730.35	Light, heat and power.....	104,176.46
Sheriff, general office.....	252,232.59	Furniture and repairs.....	32,852.55
Jury commissioners.....	17,999.75	Services or benefits.....	25,292.35
Election commissioners.....	19,999.80	Office supplies—Oak Forest institut'ns	1,062.08
Coroner.....	64,078.17	County hospital.....	2,945.61
Total.....	938,115.24	Dunning institutions.....	15.89
Supplies—Recorder.....	8,973.04	Home for delinquents.....	241.85
Clerk Circuit court.....	3,355.24	County agent.....	1,385.23
Clerk Superior court.....	2,994.05	Juvenile court.....	1,977.51
Clerk County court.....	663.41	Superintendent of schools.....	1,725.99
Clerk Probate court.....	4,382.81	Adult probation office.....	581.70
Sheriff, general office.....	980.00	Bureau public welfare.....	1,484.60
Jury commissioners.....	660.99	Total office supplies.....	11,413.46
Coroner.....	845.52	Parents' pensions.....	100,347.99
Total.....	22,815.06	Outdoor relief.....	27,054.78
Judges—Salaries.....	179,997.34	Deporting indigents.....	1,876.73
Extra judges Circuit court.....	4,880.00	Hospital nursing.....	183,326.37
Extra judges Superior court.....	4,930.00	Industrial schools.....	262,616.11
Extra judges County court.....	5,020.00	Returning dependents.....	23,652.75
Extra judges Appellate court.....	10,770.00	State institutions.....	5,298.03
Total.....	205,597.34	Soldiers' widows.....	480.00
Less judges Criminal court.....	21,041.33	Children's outing camp.....	2,623.87
Total judges civil courts.....	184,556.01	Total charities division.....	2,245,075.15
Birth record.....	7,493.50	RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.	
Coroner's incidental expenses.....	3,097.93	General fund account Dec. 5, 1914.	
Election purposes.....	390,518.65	FROM FEE OFFICES.	
County court's social service.....	12,588.65	County treasurer.....	\$782,882.18
Jurors.....	361,492.54	County clerk.....	319,405.60
Judges psychopathic fund.....	579.69	Recorder.....	275,723.93
Jurors (less Criminal court).....	145,458.49	Abstract department.....	23,885.43
Total.....	630,312.47	Torrens department.....	52,089.10
Total civil courts division.....	1,775,798.78	Clerk Circuit court.....	108,754.73
CRIMINAL COURTS DIVISION.		Clerk Superior court.....	96,251.79
Salaries—Clerk Criminal court.....	60,433.99	Clerk County court.....	53,775.50
State's attorney, regular.....	195,825.74	Clerk Probate court.....	109,738.60
State's attorney, extra.....	1,107.11	Sheriff.....	63,082.44
Sheriff, Criminal court building.....	56,653.13	Coroner.....	3,563.80
Sheriff, jail.....	90,700.73	Clerk Criminal court.....	2,593.05
Total salaries.....	404,720.70	Total fee offices.....	1,889,296.17
		FROM TAXES.	
		General taxes 1913.....	5,352,488.07
		Delinquent taxes.....	18,955.64

Interest on delinquent taxes.....	\$148,521.40
Interest on tax forfeitures.....	446.77
Forfeiture redemptions.....	190.54
Tax levy loans 1914 taxes.....	2,144,000.00
Back tax 1911.....	.32
Open second payments.....	1,602.05

Total taxes..... 7,666,204.79

FIXED ASSETS OF COOK COUNTY.

As of Dec. 5, 1914.

Courthouse	2,000,000.00
Criminal court and jail.....	77,670.00
Juvenile court building.....	292,008.55
Oak Forest infirmary.....	49,918.16
New buildings.....	342,885.00
County hospital.....	25,171.76
Detention hospital.....	
Miscellaneous	

Total 3,782,633.92

Miscellaneous	\$384,401.43
Cash balance 1913.....	62,286.01
Total receipts.....	10,002,188.40
Disbursements	9,670,592.80
Balance Dec. 5, 1914.....	331,595.60

Real estate.	Buildings.	*Total.
\$3,123,059.00	\$4,781,190.15	\$8,452,225.02
203,600.00	386,080.00	594,232.62
25,000.00	56,100.00	81,100.00
49,918.16	1,747,477.19	1,799,394.36
13,000.00	981,065.01	1,048,234.37
342,885.00	4,404,421.26	4,853,330.78
	483,759.91	489,953.45
25,171.76	43,731.18	68,902.94
3,782,633.92	12,943,824.70	17,380,133.54

*Includes equipment, permanent improvements and sundry charges.

COOK COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1915.

Bonds and interest.....	\$1,208,543.75
New infirmary	44,009.28
New county hospital.....	85.00
New detention hospital.....	3,685.55
Oak Forest infirmary	2,383.82
Hard roads	2,000,000.00
State aid roads.....	55,330.63
Liabilities outstanding.....	292,008.55
Salaries and wages.....	4,097,590.66
Office supplies.....	77,670.00
General supplies.....	880,300.00
Light, heat & power.....	164,100.00
Furniture and repair.....	77,140.00
Services and benefits.....	73,250.00
Advertising fund.....	600.00
Bank investigation.....	10,000.00
Birth record fund.....	12,500.00
New building, etc.....	100,000.00
Children's outing camp.....	2,500.00
Coroner's expense.....	8,000.00
Court clerk's fund.....	3,000.00
Death record fund.....	2,500.00
Deporting indigents.....	2,000.00
Dieting bridewell.....	500.00
Election purposes.....	60,000.00
Emergency hospital.....	5,000.00
Finance budget.....	300.00
Hospital nursing.....	190,000.00
Industrial schools.....	310,000.00
Inspection fund.....	1,000.00
Insurance fund.....	200.00
Interest on loans.....	70,000.00
John Worthy school.....	16,000.00
Judges' fund.....	206,000.00
Judgments	5,200.00
Jurors	350,000.00
Soldiers' widows.....	500.00
Miscellaneous	7,127.58
Outdoor relief.....	26,975.00
Parents' pensions.....	110,000.00
Police investigation.....	15,000.00
Assessment lists.....	32,000.00
President's fund.....	2,000.00
Postage	16,000.00
Preparation of cases.....	6,000.00
Board proceedings.....	7,000.00
Returning defendants.....	1,000.00
Refund fund.....	35,000.00
Bridge fund.....	45,000.00
Special assessment.....	6,000.00
State institutions.....	10,000.00
Tax error fund.....	325,000.00
Tax fraud investig'n.....	10,000.00

Telephone fund.....	\$15,000.00
Transportation fund.....	8,500.00
Tot. appropriation.....	11,017,349.82

SALARIES AND WAGES.

County board.....	\$66,300.00
Comptroller.....	35,640.00
Supt. public service.....	35,080.00
Mechanics	150,091.48
Sheriff—County bldg.....	188,920.60
Civil service commis'n.....	18,263.33
Total administration.....	494,295.41
Board of assessors.....	301,910.00
Country towns.....	20,025.00
Board of review.....	124,660.00
County treasurer.....	375,650.00
County clerk.....	324,970.00
Total tax division.....	1,147,215.00
Recorder	178,810.00
Abstract dept.....	155,930.80
Torrens dept.....	43,680.00
Circuit court clerk.....	93,300.00
Superior court clerk.....	76,310.00
County court clerk.....	30,880.00
Social service.....	10,605.00
Probate court clerk.....	88,380.00
Sheriff—General office.....	261,065.00
Jury commissioners.....	18,900.00
Election commis'ners.....	20,000.00
Coroner	75,653.20
Total civil courts.....	1,053,514.00
Clerk Criminal court.....	63,076.65
State's attorney.....	234,105.00
Sheriff—Crim. ct. bldg.....	58,792.00
Sheriff—Jail	98,538.00
Total Criminal ct.....	454,511.65
Oak Forest institut'ns.....	198,230.00
County hospital.....	379,044.60
County agent, regular.....	102,770.00
Physicians	20,000.00
G. A. R. relief.....	3,900.00
Home for delinquents.....	46,455.00
Juv. ct. prob. officers.....	133,725.00
Supt. schools.....	15,900.00
Adult probation office.....	16,500.00
Public welfare bureau.....	7,830.00
Total charitable, etc.....	924,354.60
Supt. of highways.....	23,700.00
Total salaries.....	4,097,590.66

OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Administrative divs.....	\$5,610.00
Taxation division.....	34,300.00
Civil courts division.....	23,250.00
Criminal ct. division.....	3,700.00
Charitable division.....	9,800.00
General division.....	1,000.00
Total office supplies.....	77,670.00

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Oak Forest inst'ns.....	\$296,700.00
County hospital.....	245,000.00
County agent.....	270,000.00
Home for delinquents.....	20,000.00
Sheriff—County bldg.....	10,000.00
Criminal ct. bldg.....	3,000.00
Jail	7,000.00
Dieting prisoners.....	28,000.00
Supt. public service.....	600.00
Total supplies.....	880,300.00

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.

Fiscal year, 1915.

TAXES.

General taxes, 1914.....	\$5,825,424.71
Delinquent taxes.....	35,000.00
Interest on del. taxes.....	150,000.00
Total taxes.....	6,010,424.71

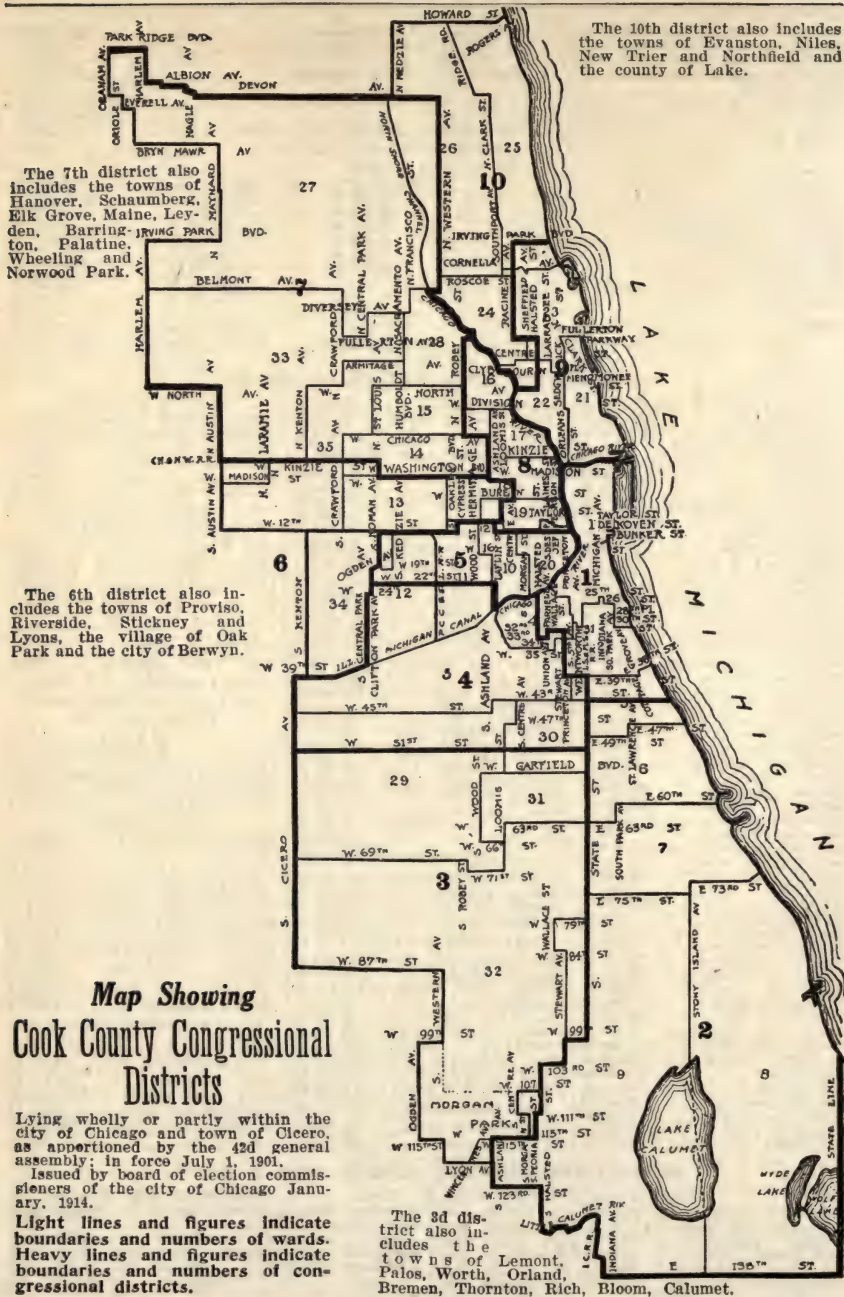
FEE OFFICES.

County treasurer.....	\$950,000.00
County clerk.....	280,000.00
Recorder	275,000.00
Abstract dept.....	22,000.00
Torrens dept.....	55,000.00
Circuit court clerk.....	110,000.00
Superior court clerk.....	95,000.00
County court clerk.....	50,000.00
Probate court clerk.....	120,000.00
Sheriff	65,000.00
Coroner	3,500.00
Criminal court clerk.....	2,500.00
State's attorney.....	52,000.00
Total fee offices.....	2,080,000.00
Miscellaneous	20,000.00
Total ordinary rev.....	8,110,424.71
Cash available.....	375,220.98
Cash in fee offices.....	215,087.82
Accounts receivable.....	268,602.66
Building funds, etc.....	2,048,013.65
Tot. estimated rev.....	11,017,349.82

BONDED DEBT OF COOK COUNTY (DEC. 5, 1914).

Bonds.	Outstanding.	Rate.	Due.	An.	Lim.
Refunding courthouse.....	\$187,500	4%	\$37,500	1919	
Refunding war bonds.....	345,000	4%	57,500	1920	
Building purposes.....	225,000	3 1/4%	25,000	1923	
Cook county bonds.....	562,500	4%	62,500	1923	
Refunding bonds.....	275,000	4%	25,000	1925	
New courthouse bonds.....	2,750,000	4%	250,000	1925	

Bonds.	Outstanding.	Rate.	Due.	An.	Lim.
Infirmary bldg. bonds.....	1,400,000	4%	100,000	1928	
New county hospital					
bonds	2,550,000	4%	150,000	1931	
Detention hospital bonds.....	450,000	4%	50,000	1923	
Infirmary buildings.....	950,000	4%	50,000	1933	
Total	9,695,000		807,500		



The 6th district also includes all that part of the town of Evanston outside of the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier within the city of Evanston.

The 23d district also includes the village of Oak Park.

The 19th district also includes the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside.

The 7th district includes the towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, that part of the town of New Trier outside of the city of Evanston, that part of the town of Niles outside of the city of Chicago and outside of the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago.

Map Showing Cook County Senatorial Districts

Lying wholly or partly within the city of Chicago and town of Cicero as apportioned by the 42d general assembly and in force July 1, 1901.

Heavy lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of senatorial districts. Lighter lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of wards.

The 13th district also includes that part of the town of Calumet outside of Chicago.



COLOR AND NATIVITY.

White	2,139,057
Negro	44,103
Black	25,760
Mulatto	18,343
Indian	108
Chinese	1,778
Japanese	233
All other	4
Native white—	
Native parentage	445,139
Foreign or mixed par.	912,701
Foreign born white	751,217

SEX.

Total—Male	1,125,764
Female	1,059,519
White—Male	1,101,110
Female	1,037,947
Negro—Male	22,685
Female	21,418

MALES OF VOTING AGE.

Total number	700,590
Native white—Native par.	125,703
Native white—For. par.	175,397
Foreign born white	379,850
Negro	17,845
Chinese, etc.	1,795

CITIZENSHIP.

FOREIGN BORN WHITE.

Naturalized	190,693
First papers	31,585
Alien	124,553
Unknown	33,019

ILLITERACY.

ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.

Total number	35,636
Per cent.	5.1
Native white	717

Foreign born white	34,145
Negro	546
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER	
Total number	1,770,222
Number illiterate	79,911
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE	
Total number	443,003
Number illiterate	6,541

SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE.

Number 6 to 20 years old	594,012
Attending school	349,037
Per cent at school	58.3
Number 6 to 14 years old	336,808
Attending school	296,766
Per cent at school	88.1

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.

Dwellings	246,744
Families	473,141

CHICAGO SCHOOL CENSUS OF MAY 4, 1914.

Taken under the supervision of William L. Bodine for the board of education.

TOTAL POPULATION.

The biennial school census of Chicago taken as of May 4, 1914, included adults as well as minors and showed that the total population of the city at that time was 2,437,526. This figure and the other statistics given herewith may be accepted as correct, Mr. Bodine and his assistants having verified it by comparison with the rate of growth shown by the federal census of 1910 and in various other ways.

AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 4	111,235	101,636	212,871
Between 4 and 7	87,860	85,381	173,241
Between 7 and 14	142,963	142,915	285,878
Between 14 and 16	44,479	44,387	88,866
Between 16 and 21	94,033	99,524	193,557
Over 21	765,171	717,942	1,483,113
Total	1,245,741	1,191,785	2,437,526

TOTAL POPULATION BY DIVISIONS.

Division.	Male.	Female.	Total.
South side	452,785	434,033	886,818
West side	583,158	550,039	1,133,197
North side	209,798	207,713	417,511
Total	1,245,741	1,191,785	2,437,526

The south side includes wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 29, 30, 31, 32; the west side includes wards 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35; the north side includes wards 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

TOTAL POPULATION BY WARDS.

Ward.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	28,971	22,011	50,982
2	32,146	31,196	63,342
3	30,003	34,608	64,611
4	31,970	30,112	62,082
5	35,109	30,075	65,184
6	33,578	40,605	74,183
7	34,169	36,126	70,295
8	36,208	30,939	67,147
9	39,301	32,270	71,571
10	31,496	29,950	61,446
11	35,927	31,973	67,900
12	34,651	32,109	66,760
13	33,773	34,309	68,082
14	35,230	31,853	67,083
15	41,022	39,510	80,532
16	34,262	32,326	66,588
17	37,285	33,029	70,314
18	36,161	28,149	64,310
19	31,645	27,579	59,224
20	32,630	28,829	61,459
21	34,825	28,250	63,075
22	32,697	30,533	63,230
23	32,499	34,406	66,905
24	31,985	30,543	62,528
25	40,080	46,024	86,104
26	37,712	37,957	75,669
27	47,311	47,049	94,360

Ward.	Male.	Female.	Total.
28	33,488	33,235	66,723
29	44,281	39,410	83,691
30	31,563	30,279	61,842
31	33,504	33,550	67,054
32	39,649	40,631	80,280
33	41,667	41,562	83,229
34	39,656	30,974	70,630
35	38,904	33,598	72,502
Morgan Park*	2,333	2,221	4,554
Total	1,245,741	1,191,785	2,437,526

*Morgan Park was counted separately, having just been annexed to the city. It is now part of the 32d ward.

TOTAL POPULATION BY NATIVITY.

The total number of American born residents of Chicago with fathers American born was 806,668, of whom 752,111 were white and 54,557 negroes. The other nationalities represented were:

Nationality.	Foreign born.	American born.	Total.
Austrian*	33,946	24,537	58,483
Belgian	2,277	1,115	3,392
Bohemian	49,074	53,675	102,749
Canadian	590	513	1,103
Chinese	25,238	19,446	44,744
Croatian	1,602	151	1,753
Danish	4,455	2,828	7,283
English	12,362	10,032	22,394
Finnish	23,905	16,809	40,714
French	1,041	485	1,526
German*	3,681	1,968	5,649
Greek	191,168	208,809	399,977
Hollander	6,954	1,667	8,621
Hungarian	8,835	8,079	16,914
Irish	22,105	9,758	31,863
Italian	68,305	78,255	146,560
Japanese	58,783	49,378	108,160
Lithuanian	269	42	311
Mexican	16,096	8,554	24,650
Norwegian	190	52	242
Polish	27,562	19,934	47,496
Romanian	124,543	106,893	231,346
Russian*	3,372	1,760	5,132
Scotch	99,558	66,546	166,134
Serbian	10,647	7,015	17,662
Spanish	629	218	847
Swedish	323	143	471
Swiss	66,237	52,246	118,533
Welsh	2,387	1,677	3,997
Other	1,155	734	1,889
Total	876,238	754,570	1,630,808

*Exclusive of Poles, who preferred to be registered as such rather than as Austrian, German or Russian. †With fathers foreign born. ‡Includes 806,668 American born with fathers American born.

NOTE—In the classification of nationality some American native born whose fathers were for-

sign born preferred to be classed as Americans, particularly the grown up younger generation who had married and whose children were American born. The tabulation of nativity was based on preferred classification of inhabitants and information obtained at their homes in the canvass of the city.

NATIVITY STATISTICS BY WARDS.

In the following tables, which are for the total population of Chicago, adult as well as minor, the abbreviations "For." and "Amer." signify "foreign born" and "American born," father, foreign, respectively. "M. P." is Morgan Park, now part of the 32d ward.

	Ameri- Ward.	Austrian. For.	Belgian. Amer.	Bohemian For.	For.	Amer.
1..	21,888	6,779	2,354	444	38	1 69 21
2..	27,564	24,865	190	92	31	5 39 7
3..	40,794	5,217	414	208	39	10 153 48
4..	8,774	73	996	545	57	22 688 571
5..	18,319	11	482	436	50	31 270 300
6..	43,883	2,010	385	229	49	19 180 37
7..	46,223	618	195	142	58	11 78 38
8..	18,194	33	2,614	1,624	26	10 99 98
9..	19,240	137	2,290	1,294	34	22 288 221
10..	5,495	10	1,073	544	149	104 10,332 11,611
11..	9,821	8	2,646	1,590	35	18 3,954 4,604
12..	10,422	193	1,122	753	13	1 13,447 16,983
13..	38,725	80	311	203	24	14 159 106
14..	28,122	2,134	1,252	771	75	30 152 103
15..	2,923	11	1,925	1,588	166	72 654 474
16..	6,797	.....	1,029	667	17	29 38 29
17..	5,447	18	2,121	2,840	12	12 146 100
18..	34,819	625	384	178	47	20 144 31
19..	6,422	18	361	212	10	5 69 35
20..	4,045	7	2,228	3,704	32	24 1,284 1,046
21..	35,556	785	489	117	24	5 97 27
22..	16,042	335	916	443	30	13 136 81
23..	27,902	210	408	197	102	26 76 53
24..	16,116	19	619	403	304	169 110 80
25..	41,606	224	389	178	71	19 80 37
26..	26,973	45	650	307	141	77 46 47
27..	16,494	78	894	635	168	100 661 618
28..	8,655	17	604	413	219	79 177 182
29..	11,875	13	1,323	1,028	63	29 4,740 5,002
30..	16,123	6,042	737	485	28	25 337 335
31..	17,916	3,046	370	321	17	19 122 128
32..	1,184	941	975	702	60	37 86 72
33..	29,805	95	464	462	51	41 312 238
34..	18,547	33	920	740	4	3 9,247 9,846
35..	22,582	39	600	567	64	43 439 353
M.P.	2,818	348	18	20	.....	4 5

752,111 54,557 33,946 24,537 2,377 11,954 49,074 53,675
806,668 58,483 3,392 102,749 2

	Bulgarian. Ward.	For.	Canadian. For.	Chinese. Amer.	Croatian. For.	Amer.
1..	14	3	281	77	777	64 57 7
2..	4	4	806	216	36	9 1
3..	10	1	1,359	796	40	7 8
4..	7	22	240	253	5	.....
5..	3	1	887	923	5	.....
6..	6	.....	1,572	986	34	5 110 93
7..	6	1	2,261	1,680	29	1 2
8..	15	10	332	305	30	12 410 196
9..	11	21	726	645	25	2 60 49
10..	147	317	87	72	18	.....
11..	24	6	184	174	7	.....
12..	.....	.....	666	608	9	.....
13..	35	17	1,881	1,771	59	10 8 2
14..	12	5	655	465	26	3 23 3
15..	13	27	273	197	29	7 6 7
16..	1	.....	34	40	14	1 101 41
17..	10	5	44	57	8	3 349 193
18..	112	4	896	330	54	.....
19..	9	.....	1,167	762	17	3 2
20..	3	.....	355	30	296	184 2
21..	6	3	638	154	20	3 13 2
22..	6	3	90	96	6	.....
23..	9	5	608	305	13	.....
24..	11	2	221	199	11	.....
25..	9	4	1,754	1,587	42	1 4
26..	7	.....	658	452	14	.....
27..	10	8	556	502	25	2 70 35
28..	31	14	262	209	8	8 6 1
29..	2	.....	445	456	29	2 1,564 1,262
30..	3	.....	1	466	374	16 65 36
31..	1	1	1,291	1,117	50	2 9 2
32..	.....	.....	1,677	1,377	44	1
33..	15	7	737	524	81	2 15 9
34..	3	4	843	836	36	3 102 89

	Bulgarian. Ward.	For.	Canadian. For.	Chinese. Amer.	Croatian. For.	Amer.
35..	18	14	977	733	7	.....
M.P.	.....	.....	80	99	8	.....

590 513 25,298 19,446 1,602 151 4,485 2,828
1,103 44,744 1,753 7,313

	Danish. Ward.	For.	English. For.	Finnish. For.	French. For.	Amer.
1..	66	13	321	91	4	.....
2..	245	95	596	232	9	3 143 60
3..	370	142	1,037	496	18	8 151 37
4..	25	19	280	186	36	39 49 24
5..	59	46	445	366	10	10 37 29
6..	177	96	1,528	904	15	3 143 39
7..	423	350	1,763	1,657	16	6 102 52
8..	164	171	719	501	20	1 41 59
9..	325	245	1,407	1,051	39	25 86 69
10..	9	4	248	164	3	2 29 14
11..	20	23	194	118	.....	.....
12..	29	24	217	99	5	4 33 12
13..	136	101	1,669	1,108	3	2 96 46
14..	218	171	1,214	935	20	15 63 38
15..	1,602	1,572	449	213	21	3 32 38
16..	26	21	55	39	.....	.....
17..	113	54	94	58	.....	.....
18..	211	40	991	264	10	.....
19..	27	16	333	148	.....	.....
20..	6	5	164	90	.....	.....
21..	203	40	950	212	128	28 237 46
22..	51	34	173	108	127	28 69 37
23..	195	120	663	351	178	74 151 73
24..	78	59	272	139	43	35 77 54
25..	254	120	1,518	510	103	33 355 241
26..	243	184	1,269	536	79	53 93 70
27..	1,844	1,640	1,799	1,052	50	28 283 146
28..	2,387	2,336	419	279	17	7 74 52
29..	145	141	535	433	6	4 50 42
30..	101	86	440	289	1	2 52 47
31..	273	236	1,862	1,087	14	14 151 141
32..	263	247	1,737	973	6	5 275 159
33..	1,184	941	975	702	50	37 86 72
34..	24	15	959	530	2	6 52 44
35..	858	623	1,496	911	5	5 91 76
M.P.	8	2	114	77	1	4 6 1

12,362 10,032 28,905 16,809 1,041 485 3,681 1,968
22,394 45,714 1,526 5,649

	German. Ward.	For.	Greek. For.	Hollander. For.	Hungarian. For.	Amer.
1..	1,619	705	264	39	29	5 181 60
2..	1,370	675	128	26	43	11 105 53
3..	2,763	1,547	95	6	60	25 491 232
4..	6,458	9,080	83	33	45	55 178 95
5..	4,070	4,682	97	25	63	62 201 139
6..	3,316	4,900	89	26	72	25 587 231
7..	1,937	1,390	152	56	70	48 204 73
8..	2,728	3,347	107	16	23	22 444 186
9..	3,066	2,590	532	61	3,426	3,902 2,921 1,287
10..	1,255	1,027	94	32	733	573 665 286
11..	4,044	3,918	71	32	175	147 463 192
12..	2,456	2,301	37	9	90	91 375 200
13..	2,095	2,468	125	27	120	101 139 82
14..	2,876	3,073	80	32	119	92 1,034 486
15..	10,601	13,558	86	34	99	100 1,800 1,015
16..	4,305	4,572	46	6	8	5 294 140
17..	1,744	1,222	266	68	19	4 598 272
18..	2,539	1,677	851	124	84	20 247 79
19..	546	996	1,526	355	20	19 201 113
20..	2,260	2,466	93	14	24	20 958 486
21..	4,633	3,122	645	108	52	21 537 125
22..	8,601	6,108	229	101	35	25 3,028 939
23..	10,507	10,208	124	45	52	27 427 133
24..	14,302	16,637	75	11	50	40 1,105 307
25..	9,552	11,840	58	24	92	63 371 121
26..	12,722	15,501	60	24	59	35 161 68
27..	15,180	18,863	61	51	84	52 492 270
28..	7,763	8,901	82	37	126	44 330 200
29..	7,975	10,530	87	24	228	203 1,133 731
30..	4,703	4,294	164	52	29	15 827 307
31..	6,378	7,156	117	20	386	253 108 66
32..	5,704	7,338	215	72	1,552	1,290 142 58
33..	8,615	8,552	87	23	281	219 457 289
34..	5,492	4,472	29	13	209	232 245 156
35..	6,844	7,125	94	37	213	183 651 286
M.P.	148	183	7	4	64	49 7 11

191,168 208,809 6,954 1,667 8,835 8,079 22,105 9,758
399,977 8,621 16,914 31,863

Irish.		Italian.		Japanese.		Lithuanian.		Russian.		Scotch.		Serbian.		Spanish.	
Ward.	For.Amer.	For.Amer.	For.Amer.	For.Amer.	For.Amer.	For.Amer.	For.Amer.	Ward.	For.Amer.	For.Amer.	For.Amer.	For.Amer.	For.Amer.	For.Amer.	For.Amer.
1..	948	310	5,812	4,689	19	1	9	10..	2,847	1,462	463	299	3	1	1
2..	1,393	572	355	268	31	.....	3	11..	13,016	7,975	19	17	22	7	8
3..	2,358	1,771	100	61	15	.....	5	12..	5,831	3,748	49	59	41	16	1
4..	3,754	4,271	1,241	1,027	.....	2,659	1,613	13..	2,561	1,595	69	32	65	41	4
5..	4,659	4,971	228	140	.....	3,843	3,642	14..	3,478	2,202	669	432	14	8	8
6..	2,299	4,021	115	61	34	.....	27	15..	877	508	422	310	7	.....	9
7..	2,255	5,073	197	151	24	11	3	16..	13,109	6,938	245	193	6	5	5
8..	1,193	3,468	889	498	7	6	110	17..	3,539	1,620	5	5	.....	.....	.....
9..	1,176	1,137	3,377	1,671	.....	.....	1,417	18..	930	433	26	6	1	1	.....
10..	512	238	93	77	.....	.....	.....	19..	4,093	5,429	426	85	22	2	32
11..	1,004	981	1,184	522	.....	712	270	20..	7,309	6,672	189	110	16	.....	8
12..	556	489	105	70	1	1	13	21..	16,775	11,341	4	4	2	2	1
13..	3,843	3,099	547	517	5	2	19	22..	486	177	413	267	5	2	7
14..	1,763	1,692	3,882	2,935	3	.....	19	23..	681	292	44	30	8	.....	9
15..	486	432	328	284	1	.....	24	24..	412	221	168	90	1	2	6
16..	238	289	231	161	11	2	606	25..	349	194	200	158	207	55	2
17..	301	168	7,387	6,830	.....	35	17	26..	205	194	415	329	5	2	5
18..	2,113	3,571	1,078	595	10	.....	11	27..	183	133	404	254	3	7	1
19..	1,155	1,818	14,282	12,864	1	.....	10	28..	1,752	668	430	344	2	3	8
20..	376	378	2,047	2,066	.....	2,102	815	29..	1,257	800	296	225	2	.....	8
21..	2,482	2,015	1,721	1,076	46	3	30	30..	666	430	365	292	1	.....	1
22..	903	813	9,501	9,138	15	4	7	31..	806	535	219	161	.....	.....	1
23..	1,076	751	242	150	4	3	4	32..	964	613	473	348	1	1	9
24..	875	2,243	374	236	3	4	2	33..	412	271	714	506	6	4	7
25..	1,934	870	154	111	15	.....	3	34..	452	381	389	266	.....	.....	5
26..	786	713	124	105	.....	.....	3	35..	9,278	6,768	92	78	1	.....	9
27..	839	769	323	331	.....	.....	4	M.P.	414	300	675	453	.....	.....	10
28..	543	494	194	164	.....	27	17		2	1	26	22	.....	.....	7
29..	3,903	4,369	1,021	895	12	3	4,052	99,588	66,546	10,647	7,015	629	216	323	148
30..	7,088	8,579	427	496	1	.....	198	166,134	17,662	.....	.....	845	.....	.....	.....
31..	5,009	6,304	108	89	5	.....	4								
32..	3,771	3,859	281	228	2	2	60								
33..	1,911	1,899	406	454	2	.....	13								
34..	2,310	2,199	104	92	.....	12	1								
35..	3,338	3,532	310	326	1	.....	5								
M.P.	45	47	4	10	.....	9	7								

68,305 78,255 58,782 49,378 269 42 16,096 8,554
146,560 108,160 311 24,650

Mexican. Norwegian. Polish. Roumanian.
Ward. For. Amer. For. Amer. For. Amer. For. Amer.

1..	6	.....	44	20	772	21	11	11
2..	15	3	85	29	71	50	33	25
3..	16	4	124	40	105	78	47	19
4..	2	3	46	42	7,801	7,293	5	.....
5..	1	2	40	44	6,665	4,007	29	16
6..	3	.....	156	29	266	106	34	25
7..	3	1	214	148	81	49	27	8
8..	1	.....	166	167	10,695	9,547	6	1
9..	2	.....	366	294	2,063	1,432	20	15
10..	4	.....	40	9	13	1,224	987	493
11..	6	.....	40	31	11,335	8,015	151	101
12..	5	.....	58	39	4,635	4,361	59	43
13..	5	3	204	114	69	78	155	107
14..	4	1	534	396	3,307	2,205	24	.....
15..	2	.....	4,082	2,999	4,232	2,985	239	140
16..	.....	.....	76	64	18,766	22,089	88	27
17..	2	.....	704	274	22,565	14,097	19	10
18..	27	.....	327	52	232	35	118	58
19..	6	7	22	8	297	166	420	179
20..	1	.....	10	7	2,700	1,844	759	418
21..	39	3	275	44	221	39	19	17
22..	3	.....	81	57	701	408	27	12
23..	9	5	303	120	64	41	22	15
24..	5	4	119	83	982	1,629	134	17
25..	15	5	401	153	65	81	17	4
26..	2	.....	306	181	257	181	34	12
27..	2	.....	4,358	2,940	4,248	5,332	15	18
28..	1	.....	4,858	3,749	6,230	8,932	31	19
29..	1	2	73	65	8,316	5,742	5	.....
30..	.....	.....	73	45	2,926	2,141	15	8
31..	.....	.....	190	111	72	68	21	9
32..	6	1	197	181	99	89	17	27
33..	.....	.....	5,307	4,380	1,306	1,491	10	20
34..	.....	.....	54	40	748	807	234	128
35..	1	.....	3,632	2,956	415	401	4	4
M.P.	.....	.....	28	21	9	6	.....	.....

190 52 27,562 19,934 124,543 106,803 3,372 1,760
242 47,496 231,346 5,132

Russian. Scotch. Serbian. Spanish.
Ward. For. Amer. For. Amer. For. Amer. For. Amer.

1..	473	339	26	47	9	25	11
2..	643	454	252	36	.....	44	14
3..	717	593	341	95	.....	6	2
4..	1,209	620	240	209	.....	1	1
5..	1,875	1,134	289	265	12	.....	.....
6..	914	639	420	223	5	3	15
7..	301	208	684	485	5	3	18
8..	763	606	398	251	118	44	6

Swedish. Swiss. Welsh. Other countries.
Ward. For. Amer. For. Amer. For. Amer. For. Amer.

1..	392	130	41	22	5	3	152	54
2..	844	269	55	23	30	29	143	26
3..	900	275	99	61	36	10	126	31
4..	571	381	44	53	7	11	28	10
5..	393	387	27	30	66	46	79	80
6..	1,948	489	55	21	32	16	117	44
7..	2,222	1,397	74	59	65	68	59	51
8..	2,556	2,773	49	51	88	84	87	45
9..	3,869	2,825	83	63	51	48	202	96
10..	.....	.....	39	27	18	9	.....	165
11..	450	340	18	16	4	2	54	27
12..	668	527	33	13	6	6	100	64
13..	282	132	41	33	289	100	70	28
14..	533	375	48	35	40	32	48	12
15..	1,240	861	67	57	13	8	70	22
16..	62	33	12	6	.....	.....	4	1
17..	306	135	9	2	1	.....	118	25
18..	517	81	59	20	54	13	264	25
19..	53	27	12	1	3	4	212	74
20..	18	24	3	3	1	.....	95	40
21..	2,471	1,473	188	53	21	11	665	41
22..	1,851	2,462	101	69	7	87	12	.....
23..	5,765	3,777	175	116	22	13	51	28
24..	1,460	1,577	111	80	5	2	59	12
25..	5,835	4,493	82	53	32	14	175	58
26..	5,723	5,596	126	126	14	23	65	32
27..	4,768	4,207	157	98	15	26	83	49
28..	2,733	2,200	64	53	5	.....	21	25
29..	911	881	61	90	11	11	185	122
30..	742	558	30	28	33	19	73	7
31..	5,403	4,302	61	59	38	31	52	34
32..	3,133	2,702	104	89	22	19	53	46
33..	4,733	4,075	79	62	28	10	61	26
34..	402	367	45	38	9	7	30	22
35..	2,322	2,002	85	82	105	56	33	47
M.P.	132	56	4	3	.....	.....	16	.....

66,287 52,246 2,320 1,677 1,155 734 3,897 1,338
118,533 3,997 1,889 5,235

MINOR POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

Under 4 years.

Ward.	Male.	Female.	Ward.	Male.	Female.
1.....	1,327	1,161	13.....	2,182	2,069
2.....	1,734	1,537	14.....	2,998	2,814
3.....	2,126	1,898	15.....	3,837	3,508
4.....	3,336	3,448	16.....	4,553	4,418
5.....	3,414	3,042	17.....	4,306	4,098
6.....	1,938	1,623	18.....	2,125	1,806
7.....	2,393	2,103	19.....	3,747	3,458
8.....	3,849	3,555	20.....	3,369	3,272
9.....	3,961	3,497	21.....	1,436	.....
10.....	3,901	3,359	22.....	3,611	3,182
11.....	4,022	3,720	23.....	2,516	2,055
12.....	4,168	3,917	24.....	2,761	2,269

Ward.	Male.	Female.	Ward.	Male.	Female.	Over 14 and under 16 years.	Attending school.	(Out of school. Working.)
25.....	2,560	2,379	12.....	2,710	2,748	16.....	1,168	1,218
26.....	3,173	2,868	13.....	2,867	1,909	17.....	1,569	1,509
27.....	4,746	4,393	14.....	2,712	2,577	18.....	578	566
28.....	5,154	2,755	15.....	2,615	2,551	19.....	1,162	1,065
29.....	5,034	4,491	16.....	2,207	3,199	20.....	1,264	1,318
30.....	2,979	2,621	17.....	2,646	2,432	21.....	613	574
31.....	2,476	2,373	18.....	1,735	1,757	22.....	1,106	1,100
32.....	3,245	2,847	19.....	2,942	3,863	23.....	1,594	1,540
33.....	3,551	3,137	20.....	3,079	2,896	24.....	1,955	1,927
34.....	3,697	3,459	21.....	1,322	1,258	25.....	1,670	1,877
35.....	3,143	2,883	22.....	2,768	2,746	26.....	1,364	1,236
M. P.....	183	172	23.....	1,934	1,850	27.....	1,564	1,551
			24.....	2,394	2,158	28.....	1,164	1,192
Total.....	111,235	101,636	25.....	1,937	1,897	29.....	1,466	1,302
Over 4 and under 7 years.			26.....	2,762	2,733	30.....	2,075	2,050
Ward.	Male.	Female.	27.....	3,414	3,196	31.....	1,090	1,053
1.....	1,217	1,136	28.....	3,203	3,074	32.....	1,230	1,286
2.....	1,591	1,581	29.....	3,451	3,235	33.....	1,796	1,799
3.....	1,598	1,684	30.....	2,029	2,160	34.....	1,349	1,476
4.....	2,876	2,833	31.....	2,281	2,288	35.....	1,285	1,236
5.....	2,635	2,502	32.....	2,973	2,896	M. P.....	103	77
6.....	1,596	1,522	33.....	3,003	2,749	Total.....	44,387	56,083
7.....	1,659	1,591	34.....	2,593	2,594	*Total of school and out of work for thirty or more consecutive days.		
8.....	2,466	2,462	35.....	2,402	2,192			
9.....	3,046	3,010	M. P.....	159	119			
10.....	2,968	2,840	Total.....	87,860	85,381			
11.....	3,260	3,148						

Ward.	*Over 7 and under 14 years.		Attending school.		†Not in school.	Ward.	Over 15 and under 21 years.		Adults 21 years and over.	
	Male.	Female.	Public.	Private.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1.....	1,550	1,588	2,705	423	10	1.....	961	960	23,475	16,702
2.....	2,493	2,596	4,042	1,032	15	2.....	1,197	1,210	24,620	23,760
3.....	2,061	2,184	3,104	1,112	29	3.....	1,623	2,044	22,020	26,164
4.....	4,193	4,073	4,354	3,881	31	4.....	2,467	2,553	17,465	15,366
5.....	4,475	4,214	5,024	3,615	50	5.....	2,850	2,889	20,304	16,121
6.....	2,635	2,672	4,228	1,059	20	6.....	1,878	2,866	24,677	30,991
7.....	3,383	3,395	5,320	1,410	48	7.....	2,089	2,371	23,831	25,771
8.....	4,735	4,566	5,528	3,609	74	8.....	2,585	2,517	20,951	16,262
9.....	4,715	4,701	7,721	1,627	68	9.....	2,565	2,337	23,482	17,209
10.....	5,269	5,273	9,047	1,476	19	10.....	2,512	2,768	15,474	13,981
11.....	4,440	4,474	4,774	4,073	57	11.....	2,812	3,133	19,959	16,230
12.....	4,322	4,418	7,080	1,684	26	12.....	2,989	3,026	19,058	16,694
13.....	3,306	3,536	4,371	2,436	35	13.....	2,459	2,517	23,064	23,363
14.....	3,750	3,754	6,132	1,349	23	14.....	1,923	2,012	20,811	19,500
15.....	5,081	5,120	8,791	1,371	39	15.....	3,395	3,710	24,700	23,325
16.....	4,741	4,707	4,122	5,207	119	16.....	3,654	3,767	16,939	15,022
17.....	4,701	4,656	5,975	3,245	137	17.....	3,044	3,479	21,119	16,855
18.....	2,584	2,504	4,407	652	29	18.....	1,857	1,875	27,282	19,641
19.....	3,859	3,947	7,046	731	29	19.....	3,002	2,991	15,933	12,255
20.....	3,312	3,919	6,170	977	84	20.....	2,172	2,208	19,434	15,216
21.....	1,903	1,923	2,632	1,177	17	21.....	1,186	1,216	28,365	21,813
22.....	3,918	3,821	5,970	1,749	30	22.....	2,371	2,331	18,923	17,343
23.....	3,158	3,349	5,132	1,339	38	23.....	2,132	2,357	21,165	23,252
24.....	4,098	3,967	5,360	2,659	46	24.....	2,561	2,576	18,306	17,646
25.....	3,290	3,382	5,332	1,306	34	25.....	3,218	3,840	27,405	32,649
26.....	4,799	4,631	6,870	2,497	63	26.....	3,318	3,414	22,296	23,075
27.....	6,824	6,560	10,290	3,045	49	27.....	4,104	4,063	26,659	27,256
28.....	5,045	5,083	7,812	2,272	44	28.....	3,994	4,070	16,928	17,061
29.....	5,626	5,704	7,058	4,211	60	29.....	3,790	3,619	24,915	21,059
30.....	4,320	4,138	4,903	3,512	43	30.....	2,488	2,556	17,672	16,754
31.....	3,908	3,950	5,900	1,996	22	31.....	2,793	3,021	20,896	20,865
32.....	4,808	4,664	7,992	1,464	16	32.....	3,723	4,030	23,670	24,908
33.....	5,116	5,044	8,561	1,575	24	33.....	3,284	3,583	24,917	25,250
34.....	5,554	5,521	9,202	1,833	40	34.....	3,722	4,271	22,741	22,653
35.....	4,618	4,582	6,702	2,464	34	35.....	3,132	3,128	24,324	24,577
M. P.....	314	289	570	33	.....	M. P.....	183	216	1,391	1,948
Total.....	142,963	142,915	210,227	74,141	1,510	Total.....	94,033	99,524	765,171	717,942

*Compulsory school attendance age. †Temporarily absent for thirty or more consecutive days for cause, such as illness.

	Over 14 and under 16 years.		Attending school.		—Out of school.— Working.			
Ward.	Male.	Female.	Public.	Private.	(*) Off.AstoriaFactory.	Misc.		
1.....	441	464	563	191	12	38	51	
2.....	511	512	755	143	17	62	6	
3.....	575	634	755	319	10	70	17	
4.....	1,631	1,839	1,515	1,117	35	270	240	
5.....	1,431	1,307	1,628	665	47	194	80	
6.....	864	931	1,214	471	15	55	5	
7.....	814	895	1,324	284	11	89	6	
8.....	1,632	1,577	2,049	659	65	194	87	
9.....	1,532	1,516	2,224	437	60	92	35	
10.....	1,678	1,729	2,255	483	29	190	172	
11.....	1,434	1,268	1,352	595	15	246	323	
12.....	1,404	1,311	1,617	279	17	239	205	
13.....	895	925	1,127	497	15	81	22	
14.....	1,086	1,201	1,600	326	17	124	97	
15.....	1,394	1,296	1,967	289	21	210	80	

OCCUPATIONAL POPULATION OF LOOP DISTRICT.

Realizing the public interest in the loop district, with its problem of transportation and congested population, school census enumerators visited the skyscrapers and all buildings in that portion of the 1st ward bounded by Polk street on the south, by the lake on the east and by the river on the north and west. It is generally known as the "loop district"—the business heart of Chicago. It was found that the district in May, 1914, contained 18,602 tenants in buildings and that 174,680 males and 78,308 females—a total of 252,988—constituted the total occupational population in this busiest spot in the life of Chicago. This new feature of the census presents the first complete and up to date statistics on this subject—canvassed personally by school census enumerators and verified by employers and managers. These are not the residents of the

district. They are employed, however, or have occupations, every day, within the loop. The apportionment of this occupational population in the loop portion of the 1st ward is as follows:

Precinct.	Male.	Female.	1st ward.	14 to 16.	16 to 21
1.....	60,458	29,782	75,610	1,289	13,341
2.....	31,822	17,801	40,835	620	8,168
3.....	16,131	4,218	17,172	112	3,065
4.....	51,968	19,283	58,260	922	12,069
5.....	7,727	2,710	9,031	235	1,171
6.....	4,351	3,149	6,520	62	918
7.....	2,223	1,365	2,993	74	521

Total...174,680 78,308 210,421 3,314 39,253

SUBURBANITES WITH OCCUPATIONS IN CHICAGO.

Thousands of men and women whose daily vocational life is spent in Chicago live in the suburbs within the ten to twenty mile zone. Maywood and Oak Park are just over the border line. Evanston, Wilmette, Berwyn, Riverside, LaGrange, Hinsdale, Western Springs, Blue Island, Harvey and other adjacent towns are residential preferences for the suburbanite whose daily employment is in Chicago.

With the co-operation of the railway companies, the surface lines and elevated railway companies, it was officially ascertained by the director of the school census, on the basis of sales of tickets within this zone (commutation and monthly ride tickets and individual fares) and estimates by ticket agents of daily patrons who had occupations in the city, that 95,798 persons could be classified as the portion of the occupational population of Chicago that lived in the immediate vicinity of the city. This does not include the total population of the suburbs named, but merely that portion of their townspeople who earn their livelihood in Chicago.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The births reported in 1912 were 43,010; in 1913 the number was 50,044, and in 1914 (four months), 19,785, a total of 112,839 births reported from January, 1912, to May 4, 1914. The total deaths in the city (all ages) during the comparative period were 82,158, leaving an excess of 30,681 births reported during the time named.

EPILEPTICS, CRIPPLES, DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND.

May 4, 1914, there were in Chicago, according to the school census, 301 epileptics under 21 years of age; 692 cripples, 201 of whom were eligible for transportation to crippled children's centers; 570 deaf and 218 mute children and 225 blind

children or children having visual defects leading to blindness.

ILLITERATE MINORS.

The number of illiterate minors in Chicago, more than 16 and under 21 years, was 636 May 4, 1914.

TEACHERS IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

The number of teachers in Chicago May 4, 1914, was: Public schools, 7,544 (748 men and 6,796 women); private parochial schools, 1,883 (244 men and 1,639 women).

BUSINESS COLLEGES, ETC.

In the business colleges, private law, medical and other professional and technical educational institutions there were May 4, 1914, 30,108 pupils and 1,627 teachers, of whom 994 were men and 633 women.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Year.	Enroll-ment.	Teach-ers.	Year.	Enroll-ment.	Teach-ers.
1841.....	410	5	1879.....	56,587	851
1842.....	531	7	1880.....	59,562	898
1843.....	808	7	1881.....	63,141	958
1844.....	915	8	1882.....	68,614	1,019
1845.....	1,051	9	1883.....	72,509	1,107
1846.....	1,107	13	1884.....	76,044	1,195
1847.....	1,317	18	1885.....	79,278	1,296
1848.....	1,517	18	1886.....	83,022	1,440
1849.....	1,794	18	1887.....	84,902	1,574
1850.....	1,919	21	1888.....	89,578	1,663
1851.....	2,287	25	1889.....	93,737	1,801
1852.....	2,404	29	1890.....	135,541	2,711
1853.....	3,081	34	1891.....	146,751	3,006
1854.....	3,500	35	1892.....	157,743	3,300
1855.....	6,826	42	1893.....	166,895	3,520
1856-7.....	8,577	61	1894.....	185,358	3,812
1858.....	10,786	81	1895.....	201,380	4,326
1859.....	12,873	101	1896.....	213,835	4,668
1860.....	14,199	123	1897.....	225,718	4,914
1861.....	16,441	160	1898.....	236,239	5,268
1862.....	17,521	187	1899.....	242,807	5,535
1863.....	21,188	212	1900.....	255,861	5,806
1864-5.....	29,080	240	1901.....	262,738	5,951
1866.....	24,851	265	1902.....	268,392	5,775
1867.....	27,260	319	1903.....	258,968	5,444
1868.....	29,954	401	1904.....	264,397	5,570
1869.....	34,740	481	1905.....	267,837	5,695
1870.....	39,939	557	1906.....	272,086	5,808
1871.....	40,832	672	1907.....	273,050	5,921
1872.....	38,005	476	1908.....	292,581	6,106
1873.....	44,091	564	1909.....	296,427	6,296
1874.....	47,963	679	1910.....	300,893	6,383
1875.....	49,121	700	1911.....	304,146	6,584
1876.....	51,128	762	1912.....	307,281	6,740
1877.....	53,529	730	1913.....	315,787	7,013
1878.....	55,109	797	1914.....	332,248	7,544

DISTANCES IN CHICAGO.

FROM MADISON STREET SOUTH.

Twelfth street, 1 mile.
Twenty-second street, 2 miles.
Thirty-first street, 3 miles.
Thirty-Ninth street, 4 miles.
Forty-seventh street, 5 miles.
Fifty-fifth street, 6 miles.
Sixty-third street, 7 miles.
Seventy-first street, 8 miles.
Seventy-ninth street, 9 miles.
Eighty-seventh street, 10 miles.
Ninety-fifth street, 11 miles.
One Hundred and Third street, 12 miles.
One Hundred and Eleventh street, 13 miles.
One Hundred and Nineteenth street, 14 miles.
One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, 15 miles.
City limits, 16½ miles.

FROM MADISON STREET NORTH.

Chicago avenue, 1 mile.
North avenue, 2 miles.
Fullerton avenue, 3 miles.
Belmont avenue, 4 miles.
Irving Park boulevard, 5 miles.

Lawrence avenue, 6 miles.
Bryn Mawr avenue, 7 miles.
Devon avenue, 8 miles.
Touhy avenue, 9 miles.
City limits, 9½ miles.

FROM STATE STREET WEST.

Halsted street, 1 mile.
Ashland boulevard, 2 miles.
Western avenue, 3 miles.
Kedzie avenue, 4 miles.
Crawford avenue, 5 miles.
Cicero avenue, 6 miles.
Central avenue, 7 miles.
Ridgeland avenue, 8 miles.
City limits (west on North avenue), 9 miles.

FROM STATE STREET EAST.

To lake on 22d street, ¼ mile.
To Cottage Grove avenue on 31st street, ¼ mile.
To Cottage Grove avenue south of 39th street, 1 mile.
To Stony Island avenue on 55th, 2 miles.
To Yates avenue, south of 71st street, 3 miles.

CHICAGO BUTTER AND EGG BOARD.

136 West Lake street.

President—Charles E. McNeill.
Secretary—A. D. McIntyre.

Treasurer—William H. Whitcomb.
Board meets daily at 10 a. m.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.



Moffett Photo.
S. A. EITELSON,
Corporation Counsel.



Matzene Photo.
JOHN E. ERICSON,
City Engineer.



Martin Photo.
JOHN SIMAN,
City Clerk.



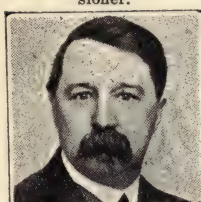
Daily News Photo.
WM. R. MOORHOUSE,
Public Works Commissioner.



Matzene Photo.
CHARLES H. SERGEL,
City Treasurer.



Moffett Photo.
WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.



Daily News Photo.
DR. JOHN D. ROBERTSON,
Health Commissioner.



HARRY OLSON,
C. J. Municipal Court.



Daily News Photo.
EUGENE R. PIKE,
Comptroller.



Gibson, Sykes & Fowler Photo.
CHARLES C. HEALEY,
Chief of Police.



Koehne Photo.
CHAS. R. FRANCIS,
City Attorney.



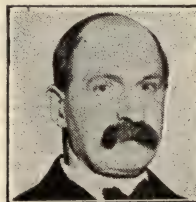
Daily News Photo.
JOHN D. RILEY,
Supt. Map Department.



Morrison Photo.
M. J. FAHERTY,
Pres. Bd. Local Imp.



Jenkins Photo.
JOHN P. GARNER,
Public Service Comm'r.



Daily News Photo.
THOMAS O'CONNOR,
Fire Marshal.



Moffett Photo.
LOUISE O. ROWE,
Public Welfare Comm'r.



Stevens Photo.
CHAS. J. FORSBERG,
City Collector.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.

Heads of departments, assistants, chief clerks and other employees. Their offices unless otherwise specified are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Room 507 city hall. Hours 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Mayor—William Hale Thompson, R.

Private Secretary—Charles C. Fitzmorris, D.

Duties—The mayor presides over meetings of the city council, approves or vetoes the acts of that body, appoints all nonelective city officials, sees that all the laws and ordinances are faithfully executed, issues and revokes licenses and exercises a general supervision over all the various subordinate departments of the city government.

THE CITY COUNCIL (1915-1916).

Presiding Officer—Mayor William Hale Thompson.
City Clerk—John Siman.

Chief Clerk—Edward J. Padden.

Sergeant-at-Arms—William F. Harrah.

Ward.

ALDERMEN.

1. John J. Coughlin, D., 17 North LaSalle street
- Michael Kenna, D., 307 South Clark street
2. Hugh Norris, R., 3658 South 5th avenue
- Oscar DePriest, R., 3439 South State street
3. Nathaniel A. Stern, R., 1618 Tribune building
- Edward J. Werner, R., 822 East 45th street
4. John A. Richert, D., 2603 South Halsted street
- David R. Hickey, D., 2625 Stark street
5. Thomas A. Doyle, D., 3743 Wallace street
- Charles Martin, D., 3635 Emerald avenue
6. Willis O. Nance, R., 5512 East End avenue
- Alex. A. McCormick, R., 954, 209 S. LaSalle-st.
7. John N. Kimball, Ind., 6233 Kimbark avenue
- Charles E. Merriam, R., 1410, 139 N. Clark-st.
8. Ernest M. Cross, R., 10200 Avenue L
- John E. Tyden, R., 7412 Coles avenue
9. Eugene H. Block, D., 9311 Evans avenue
- Hiram Vanderbilt, R., 11232 South Michigan-av.
10. James McNichols, D., 1322 Washburne avenue
- Frank Klaus, D., 1809 South Racine avenue
11. C. F. Pettkoske, D., 1718 South Ashland-av.
- Edward F. Cullerton, D., 510 Reaper block
12. Rudolph Mulac, R., 2452 South Sawyer avenue
- Otto Kerner, D., 402 Rector building
13. Frank H. Ray, R., 3833 Ploumroy street
- John R. Anderson, R., 3221 West Monroe-st.
14. Joseph H. Smith, D., 2415 West Superior-st.
- James H. Lawley, R., 1925 West Chicago-av.
15. W. E. Rodriguez, Soc., 718 Reaper block
- Henry Utpatel, R., 408 Chamber of Com. bldg.
16. John Szymkowski, D., 1500 West Division-st.
- Vincent S. Zwiefka, D., 1357 North Ashland-av.
17. S. S. Walkowiak, D., 1317, 139 N. Clark-st.
- Lewis D. Stitts, R., 1471 West Grand avenue
18. William J. Healy, R., 716 West Madison-st.
- Carl T. Murray, R., 10 South LaSalle street
19. James B. Bowler, D., 1223 Taylor street
- John Powers, D., 1284 Macalister place
20. Henry L. Fick, D., 319 West 12th street
- Herman E. Miller, R., 716 West 21st street
21. Hugo Krause, Prog., 155 West Grand avenue
- Ellis Geiger, D., 1634 Otis building
22. John H. Bauler, Ind., 516 West North-av.
- William P. Ellison, D., 750 West North-av.
23. John Kjellander, R., 859 Buckingham place
- Thomas O. Wallace, R., 846 Center street
24. John Haderlein, D., 3150 Southport avenue
- Herman E. Gnadt, R., 2133 Roscoe street
25. Frank J. Link, R., 430 Orleans street
- Henry D. Capitain, R., 171 North Wabash-av.
26. George Pretzel, R., 3830 North Hoyne avenue
- William F. Lipps, R., 2180 Wilson avenue
27. Oliver L. Watson, Ind., 410, 69 W. Washington
- John C. Kennedy, Soc., 3814 N. Central Park-av.
28. M. J. Dempsey, Prog., 2500 N. Mozart street
- Harry E. Littler, R., 113 Ann street
29. Frank McDermott, D., 1552 West 55th street
- John Hrubec, R., 1958 West 51st street
30. Wm. R. O'Toole, D., 5227 South Morgan-st.
- William J. Lynch, D., 461 West 43d place

31. Henry P. Bergen, D., 5736 S. Marshfield-av.
- James A. Kearns, R., 21 West Garfield-bd.
32. James Rea, R., 712 West 63d street
- Albert J. Fisher, R., 219 West 72d street
33. M. A. Michaelson, R., 3004 Palmer square
- Robert M. Buck, R., 5707 West Erie street
34. John Toman, D., 4141 West 21st place
- Joseph C. Blaha, R., 3732 West 12th street
35. Thomas J. Lynch, D., 602 Ashland block
- Conrad H. Janke, R., 1239 Monticello avenue

STANDING COMMITTEES (1915-1916).

Finance—Richert, Doyle, Nance, Merriam, Block, Kerner, Lawley, Stitts, Geiger, Capitain, Lipps, Littler, Kearns, Fisher, Thomas J. Lynch. Meets Fridays, 2 p. m.

Local Transportation—Captain, Richert, Nance, Vanderbilt, Smith, Utpatel, Walkowiak, Healy, Geiger, Kjellander, Lipps, Watson, Bergen, Fisher, Michaelson, Toman, Thomas J. Lynch. Meets Wednesdays, 2 p. m.

Gas, Oil and Electric Light—Stitts, Merriam, Cross, McNichols, Pettkoske, Lawley, Utpatel, Walkowiak, Bowler, Wallace, Haderlein, O'Toole, Bergen, Kearns, Rea, Buck, Toman. Meets Thursdays, 2 p. m.

Harbors, Wharves and Bridges—Littler, Kenna, Stern, Doyle, Vanderbilt, Ray, Zwiefka, Murray, Fick, Krause, Bauler, Wallace, Watson, McDermott, W. J. Lynch. Meets Mondays, 10 a. m.

Local Industries—Fisher, Norris, Cross, Klaus, Cullerton, Mulac, Lawley, Stitts, Bauler, Link, Pretzel, Dempsey, McDermott, O'Toole, Michaelson. Meets Thursdays, 2 p. m.

Judiciary—Kerner, Coughlin, Norris, Werner, Hickey, Kimball, Ray, Szymkowski, Powers, Miller, Bauler, Kjellander, Dempsey, Hrubec, W. J. Lynch, Buck, Blaha. Meets Mondays, 2 p. m.

Streets and Alleys—Healy, Coughlin, Hickey, Tyden, McNichols, Anderson, Zwiefka, Fick, Krause, Kjellander, Haderlein, Hrubec, Rea, Blaha, Janke. Meets Tuesdays, 2 p. m.

Licenses—Toman, Norris, Werner, McCormick, Tyden, Mulac, Smith, Bowler, Fick, Krause, Ellison, Haderlein, Kennedy, O'Toole, Janke. Meets Thursdays, 10:30 a. m.

Buildings and City Hall—Pretzel, Martin, McCormick, Kimball, Vanderbilt, Klaus, Pettkoske, Ray, Smith, Powers, Miller, Link, Kennedy, Dempsey, W. J. Lynch. Meets Fridays, 2 p. m.

Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service—Thomas J. Lynch, DePriest, Stern, Hickey, Martin, McCormick, Klaus, Powers, Miller, Ellison, Gnadt, Kennedy, McDermott, Buck, Blaha. Meets Tuesdays, 11 a. m.

Health—Nance, Kenna, DePriest, Stern, Martin, Kimball, Tyden, Cullerton, Mulac, Anderson, Rodriguez, Szymkowski, Murray, Gnadt, Pretzel. Meets Thursdays, 2 p. m.

Railway Terminals—Geiger, Kenna, Richert, Merriam, Block, Pettkoske, Utpatel, Walkowiak, Healy, Bowler, Capitain, Lipps, Littler, Bergen, Rea. Meets Tuesdays, 10 a. m.

Track Elevation—Michaelson, Cross, McNichols, Anderson, Rodriguez, Zwiefka, Wallace, Hrubec, Janke. Meets Fridays, 10 a. m.

Compensation—Kearns, Werner, Doyle, Kerner, Murray, Watson. Meets Fridays, 1 p. m.

Special Park Commission—Ald. Block, chairman; Aldermen Coughlin, Cullerton, Gnadt and Link; also ten citizens appointed by the mayor. (See Chicago Parks and Boulevards). Meets Fridays, 10 a. m.

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

Regular meetings of the council are held every Monday at 7:30 p. m., except when otherwise ordered at a regular meeting.

Duties—In a general way the duties of the board of aldermen are to enact ordinances for the government of the city, levy and collect taxes, make appropriations, regulate licenses, etc. The

matters coming under the jurisdiction of the council are indicated by the names of the committees given above.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor, south end.

City Clerk—John Siman, R.

Duties—The city clerk keeps the corporate seal of the city and all city council documents. He attends the meetings of the council and keeps the journal of its proceedings. All city licenses are issued through his office. He is secretary of the board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund. The city clerk also issues hunters' licenses.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

City hall, second floor.

Hours—10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

City Treasurer—Charles H. Sergel, R.

Assistant—W. D. Pugh.

Chief Clerk—Albert J. Keefe.

Chief Cashier—J. C. Smith.

Duties—The treasurer receives all moneys belonging to the corporation, deposits the funds in bank, keeps separate accounts of each fund or appropriation, pays warrants, receives fines and renders monthly accounts of the condition of the treasury. The city treasurer is also treasurer of the following pension funds: Firemen's, public school teachers', public library employees', public school employees', house of correction and municipal employees'.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 501 city hall.

Comptroller—Eugene R. Pike, R.

Deputy Comptroller—Louis E. Gosselin, D.

Chief Clerk—Charles J. O'Connor.

Duties—The comptroller is at the head of the department of finance, of which the treasurer and collector are also members. He is charged with a general supervision over all the officers of the city who take in or pay out city money. He is the fiscal agent of the city and as such has charge of deeds, mortgages, contracts, etc. He audits and settles claims, keeps a record of persons committed to the house of correction, with fines, etc.; keeps books relating to appropriations, makes the annual estimates, signs warrants upon the city treasury, etc.

PAYMASTER'S BUREAU.

Room 503 city hall.

Paymaster—John L. Healy.

Duties—The city paymaster has immediate charge of paying the salaries of city employees, including school teachers and library employees.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor.

City Collector—Charles J. Forsberg, R.

Deputy City Collector—Joseph Siman.

Chief Clerk, Special Assessments—M. J. Derry.

Chief Clerk, Vehicle Tax—Thomas McLain.

Cashier—George F. Loman.

Duties—The city collector collects all license fees, fees for inspections and permits, compensation for franchises and vehicle tax; collects on special assessment warrants; transmits such payments to city treasurer daily, receipts for which are filed with the city comptroller.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OFFICE.

Room 511 city hall.

Corporation Counsel—Samuel A. Ettelson, R.

Assistants—George E. Chipman, Leon Hornstein,

E. J. Smejkal, Edward H. Wright, John H.

Passmore, James G. Sktuner, A. O. Erickson,

B. F. Kleeman, Clifford G. Roe, C. William E.

Mason, James W. Breen, David C. Alexander,

George A. Curran, H. C. Foster, John V. Clin-

Steffen, Harry E. Hamlin, W. H. Devenish,

Otto C. Brubman, J. A. Cooke, Ralph G.

Crandall, Kai P. Hammer, Harry L. Brin,

Roy S. Gaskill, Charles E. Peace, J. L. Far-

num, J. J. Murray, Robert E. Crowe.

Assistant Corporation Counsel and Attorney

Board Local Improvements—Harry A. Atwood.

Assistant Corporation Counsels and Assistant At-

torneys Board Local Improvements—Eugene H.

Dupee, Anton T. Zeman, A. E. Wallace, Frank

B. Teed, Daniel A. Roberts, H. O. Spogle.

Assistant Corporation Counsel and Attorney Fire

Department—Joseph F. Murray.

Secretary to the Corporation Counsel—Edwin J.

Zimmer.

Duties—The corporation counsel superintends and with the assistance of the prosecuting and city attorneys conducts all the law business of the city; draws the leases, deeds and other papers connected with the finance department and all contracts for any of the other departments of the corporation; drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the city council or its committees and furnishes written legal opinions upon subjects submitted to him by the mayor or the city council or any department of the city government.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

City hall, fourth floor.

City Engineer—John Ericson, C. E.

Assistant City Engineer—H. S. Baker.

Chief Clerk—W. J. Roach.

Duties—The city engineer has charge of the construction, maintenance and operation of bridges, viaducts and waterworks and performs all such services for the commissioner of public works as require the skill and experience of a civil engineer.

IN CHARGE OF DIVISIONS.

Construction—Henry W. Clausen.

Operation—Frank McDonough.

Water Pipe Extension—H. L. Lucas.

Repairs and Shop—F. Miller.

Designing—Myron B. Reynolds.

Inspection and Testing—L. S. Marsh.

Bridges and Viaducts—Thomas G. Pihlfeldt.

Harbor Master—Adam F. Weckler.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 613 city hall.

Commissioner—John P. Garner, R.

Secretary—G. W. Bassett.

BUREAU SUPERVISORS.

Transportation—R. F. Kelker.

Gas—W. D. Wilcox.

Telephone—G. W. Cummings.

Electric—Fred Abele.

Valuation—O. F. Gayton.

Duties—The department requires all public utilities under its control to comply with the provisions of their grants. It investigates such utilities and gathers information concerning them; receives, investigates and adjusts complaints regarding service, rates, products and other matters relating to the health, comfort, safety and convenience of the public, as affected by such utilities; conducts tests of gas and electric meters and makes reports to the city council. The supervisor of transportation handles all matters relating to service and rates of street car lines, surface and elevated, and all transportation complaints. The supervisor of the gas bureau handles the testing of gas meters and matters relating to the gas service, rates and enforcement of laws. The supervisor of the telephone bureau looks after all matters relating to the telephone service and rates. The supervisor of the electric bureau looks after the electric light and power service. The supervisor of the engineering bureau makes certain property valuations and prepares maps, charts, utility statistics and engineering data for the other bureaus.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING ENGINEERS—CHI-

CAGO TRACTION.

105 South LaSalle street.

Secretary—Lucius H. Davidson.

BOARD NO. 1.

Chairman—Blon J. Arnold.

Representing City of Chicago—E. W. Bemis.

Representing the Board—George Weston.

Representing Chicago City Railway Company and Southern Street Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.
Representing Chicago Railways Company—John Z. Murphy.

BOARD NO. 2.

Chairman—Blon J. Arnold.
Representing City of Chicago—E. W. Bemis.
Engineer for Board—George Weston.
Representing Calumet & South Chicago Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.

BUREAU OF WATER.

City hall, first floor.

Superintendent—William J. McCourt.
Accountant—James J. Dunn.
Chief Clerk—George J. Feser.
Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.
Chief Water Assessor—Thomas H. Byrne.
Field Assessor in Charge—J. J. Ward.
Duties—The superintendent of water has special charge of the assessment and collection of water rates.

BUREAU OF STREETS.

Room 408 city hall.

Superintendent—August W. Miller, R.
First Assistant Superintendent—Felix Mitchell.
Second Assistant Superintendent—W. J. Gailligan.
Third Assistant Superintendent—William G. Geiger.

Duties—The superintendent of streets performs such duties as are required of him by the commissioner of public works or the ordinances of the city. He has special charge of the streets, sidewalks and public ways of the city and of the improvement and repair thereof, except where such repair or improvement is to be paid for by special assessment. The first assistant superintendent performs such duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public works, the superintendent of streets or the city ordinances, and acts as superintendent in the latter's absence. The second assistant superintendent has charge of the cleaning of the streets and alleys of the city, including the removal and disposition of garbage, litter, dirt, ashes, offal and other materials. He also sees that the ordinances relating to garbage, etc., are enforced and that violations thereof are reported for prosecution. The third assistant has charge of the improvement and repairs of the streets and alleys, except where such repairs or improvements are to be paid for by special assessment.

BUREAU OF SEWERS.

Room 409 city hall.

Superintendent—George E. McGrath.
Engineer in Charge of Benches and Grades—William R. Mathews.
Inspector in Charge—Edward J. Hayes.
Principal Clerk—Ed Cullerton, Jr.

Duties—The superintendent has charge of the maintenance of sewers, including cleaning and repairing; issuance of permits for all connections; approves plans for all new sewers and gives final inspection and approval.

BUREAU OF MAPS.

Room 410 city hall.

Superintendent—John D. Riley, D.
Duties—Has special charge of city maps and plats and all matters pertaining to street numbering, and is examiner of subdivisions.

BUREAU OF COMPENSATION.

Room V-15 city hall.

Superintendent—Henry V. McGurran.
Duties—Shall, under the direction of the commissioner of public works, have charge of and receive all applications for permits to use streets and alleys, or public grounds, or any space beneath the same; shall attend to all matters connected with the issuance of such permits; also act in an advisory capacity to the committee on compensation of the city council.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

City hall, second floor, south end.

Members—Michael J. Faherty, president; David W. Clark, assistant secretary; William H. Blencoe, Oscar Wolff.

Superintendent of Special Assessments and Secretary—Edward J. Glackin.
Engineer Board of Local Improvements—Cicero D. Hill.

Chief Engineer of Streets—John B. Hittell.
Superintendent of Sidewalks—N. E. Murray.
Chief Clerk—T. Sullivan.
Duties—Making local improvements by special assessments in accordance with the local improvement act.

CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Room 602 city hall.

City Attorney—Charles R. Francis.
Chief Assistant City Attorney—Joseph J. Sullivan.
Trial Attorneys—Myer S. Emrich, Victor Sarner, Charles W. Kopf, James R. Considine.
Assistant Trial Attorneys—Henry T. Gibbs, A. L. Gettys, Albert L. Green, Jr., Marshall Amberg, Ladislaus Herman, J. M. Brumfield, Reginald C. Darley.

Appellate Court Attorney—Henry T. Chace, Jr.
Chief Investigator—Frank B. Buszin.

Supervisor of Investigators—A. B. Hulit.
Chief Clerk—Charles J. Peters.
Docket Clerk—Joseph M. Coffey.

Judgment and Waiver Clerk—Bessie H. Morey.
Duties—The city attorney keeps a register of all actions in courts of record, prosecuted or defended, in which the city may be a party and defends all damage suits against the city. His chief duty is the defense or settlement of personal injury cases against the corporation. He may be called upon to draft ordinances for the city council or the heads of departments.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Room 604 city hall.

Prosecuting Attorney—Harry B. Miller, R.
Chief Assistant—Daniel Webster.
Assistants—Roger Faherty, Edw. J. Lyons, Lawrence Jacobs, John B. Calo, R. B. Bippus, Stanley Klarkowski, George R. Neff, John Richardson, Charles Roloff, Francis Day, Ben Brown, Adolph Borgemeier, Gerald Barry, Harry Menely, Edward W. Luebeck, Alexander Freundlich, Henry D. Nicholson, William Schulz, Harry Tiffany.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

City hall, seventh floor.

Commissioner of Health—John Dill Robertson, M. D.

Assistant Commissioner—Gottfried Koehler, M. D.
Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.
Office Secretary—S. F. Manning.
Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—(Vacancy).

Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—Heman Spalding, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—J. D. Rawlings, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—H. O. Jones, M. D.

Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Charles B. Ball.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Thomas J. Claffy.

Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—W. W. Armstrong, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—Henry Weisberg.

Chief Bureau of Hospitals, Public Baths and Lodging House—W. K. Murray, M. D.

Director of Laboratory—F. O. Tonnev, M. D.

City Physician—Michael J. Purcell, M. D.

Duties—The commissioner of health and his assistants enforce state laws and city ordinances relating to sanitation and cause all nuisances to be promptly abated. They keep records of deaths and other vital statistics, investigate all cases of contagious diseases and take all necessary steps to prevent their spread, such as providing for vaccination, disinfection, etc. The city physician attends to all cases in the police stations requiring medical attention.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Room 406 city hall.

Commissioner—William R. Moorhouse, R.
Deputy Commissioner—William Burkhardt, R.

Duties—The commissioner of public works is the head of the department of public works, which embraces the bureaus of engineering, streets, sewers, water, maps and plats, compensation, architecture and city hall. The commissioner of public works has special charge and superintendence, subject to the ordinances of the city, of all streets, alleys, highways, walks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public places, public landings, public grounds, markets and market places and public buildings belonging to the city; of all works for the deepening and widening or dredging of the Chicago river and its branches, and of the harbor of said city; of all sewers and works pertaining thereto; and of the water works and collection of water rates and fees for the use of water or for permits issued in connection with the waterworks system, and of all sewerage permits and licenses; the awarding and execution of all contracts for any work or public improvement not done by special assessment, and the letting of all contracts for coal for use of any department of the city.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

Suite 1008 city hall.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

President—(Vacancy).

First Vice-President—P. M. Holmes.

Second Vice-President—James Garvey.

Chief License Inspector—Henry G. McMahon.

Secretary—Vernon L. Bean.

Duties—The board of examiners of stationary engineers is appointed by the mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines and experienced in their operation. The board examines applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders and issues to such applicants as are found qualified proper certificates; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from date. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of \$2 and for a boiler tender or water tender's license by a fee of \$1. Applicants are required to pass by a percentage of 70 or more.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PLUMBERS.

Chairman (ex officio)—Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health.

Master Plumber—Charles J. Herbert.

Journeyman Plumber—William W. Petrie.

Secretary—Vernon L. Bean.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF MASON CONTRACTORS.

Chairman (ex officio)—Charles Bostrom, commissioner of buildings.

City Architect—Mason—John Campbell.

Secretary—Vernon L. Bean.

Duties—This board examines applicants as to their practical knowledge of mason construction and if satisfied as to competency issues license. License expires one year from date of issuance. Original license, \$50; renewal, \$25.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Room 702 city hall.

Commissioner—Charles Bostrom, R.

Deputy Commissioner—Robert Knight.

Secretary—Peter C. Hoey.

Duties—The building commissioner sees to it that new buildings are put up in accordance with the city ordinances, that old existing buildings are brought into compliance with the revised building ordinances, that fire escapes are provided where needed, that unsafe structures are demolished or repaired, that safe exits are provided in halls, theaters and all other places of amusement.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Room 614 city hall.

Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—William G. Keith, R.

Chief Operator—Frank W. Swenle.

Superintendent of Construction—Harry Leser.

Chief Clerk—John E. Bradley.

Chief Electrical Inspector—Victor H. Tonsley.

Duties—The commissioner of gas and electricity has charge of construction and operation of

the city's street lighting and substations and the police and fire alarm telegraph systems, the inspection of all electrical installation within the city limits, the registration of electricians and the examining of moving picture operators.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

City hall, floor 3½.

Business Agent—Virtus C. Rohm, R.

Duties—The business agent buys all supplies for city departments which involve an expenditure of less than \$500. He has nothing to do with supplies used by contractors employed by the city.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Room 1006 city hall.

City Statistician—Francis A. Eastman.

Stenographer—Kathryn Scully.

Duties—The bureau of statistics being in the department of the mayor, the city statistician does whatever work may be assigned him from the mayor's office, and he supplies data on municipal subjects to the aldermen and heads of departments whenever such are required of him. And he renders like service to the general public upon call, or letter received, from any person residing in Chicago or elsewhere.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

California avenue, near 26th street.

Superintendent—John L. Whitman, R.

Deputy Superintendent—P. J. O'Connell.

House of Correction Inspectors—Mathias Aller, chairman; Joseph J. Janda, secretary; Dr. M. A. Weiskopf.

Duties—The superintendent has charge of the house of correction under the supervision and direction of the board of inspectors, enforces order and discipline, receives prisoners and discharges them on order or on expiration of sentence.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Room 1005 city hall.

Municipal Reference Librarian—Frederick Rex.

Stenographer—Kathryn Scully.

Library Assistant—Helen I. Fix.

Duties—The Municipal Reference library is the city hall branch of the Chicago public library. Its function is to provide, arrange and render available for the use of the members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and municipal department and bureau heads public reports and other data bearing upon the legislative and administrative projects before them. All laws and ordinances of other cities or states bearing upon the questions before the city council are secured and this material is analyzed, indexed and prepared so that it will be readily at hand. The library keeps on file material of a local character bearing on local questions and collects and compiles statistical information relating to the activities of all branches of the municipal government. All reports printed or published by the different governing bodies in the city of Chicago or any of the departments or bureaus of the municipal government are kept on file. The library possesses one of the most complete collections of the charters and ordinances of domestic and foreign cities existing in the United States. A large number of municipal journals and magazines are received and an index is made of all ordinances pending before the city council of Chicago and other cities. If any information desired is not on file an effort is always made to secure it as promptly as possible.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—Fifth floor city hall, north end.

General Superintendent—Charles C. Healey.

Secretary to General Superintendent—William H. Luthardt.

First Deputy Superintendent—H. F. Schuettler (third floor).

Second Deputy Superintendent—M. L. C. Funkhouser (tenth floor, north end).

Secretary Police Department—Si Mayer (tenth floor, north end).

Chief Clerk—Phil McKenna (tenth floor, north end).

Drillmaster—John Bauder (third floor).

Chief of Detectives—Capt. P. D. O'Brien.

Custodian—DeWitt C. Cregler (third floor, north end).

Captains—William P. O'Brien, P. D. O'Brien, Max Nothbaar, Thomas P. Coughlin, John J. Ryan, Patrick J. Lavin, John H. Alcock, Morgan A. Collins, Thomas H. Costello, Joseph A. Smith, Henry E. Gorman, Thomas F. Cronin, John E. Ptacek, John J. Halpin, Thomas F. Meagher, Bernard P. Baer, Stephen K. Healy, John D. McCarthy, Stephen B. Wood, Mathew Zimmer, Max L. Danner, James O'Toole, William W. Cudmore, Albert Denman, Charles M. Atchinson, Wesley H. Westbrook, James Gleason, Thomas Duffy.

Duties—The police department is charged with preserving order, peace and quiet and enforcing the laws and ordinances throughout the city. Police officers have the power to make arrests and to serve warrants. They are required to assist firemen in saving property, in giving alarms of fire and in keeping the streets in the vicinity of burning buildings clear. They are also required to take notice of all obstructions and defects in the streets, nuisances, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Room 811 City Hall Square building.

Commissioner—Mrs. Louise O. Kowe.

Secretary—Sara E. Riley.

Superintendent Social Survey—Mrs. Page Waller Eaton.

Superintendent of Employment—J. W. Calley, 509 State building.

Duties—This department, established in March, 1914, is a clearing house for information on subjects of general charitable relief, institutional care, etc. It directs inquiries to the proper agency, collects information relating to working conditions and unemployment; gives practical relief to the unemployed; obtains information on actual living conditions; facilities for recreation; cause of vagrancy, crime and poverty; makes recommendation to the council for ordinances to secure the practical betterment of such conditions. A department of gardening has been established to operate municipal gardens in different congested sections of the city, giving an opportunity for those in need to help themselves by their own work.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—Room 105 city hall.

Fire Marshal—Thomas O'Connor.

First Assistant Fire Marshal—P. J. Donohue.

Second Assistant Fire Marshal and Department Inspector—E. J. Buckley.

Fourth Assistant Fire Marshal—A. R. Seyferlich.

Fifth Assistant—J. McAuliffe.

Sixth Assistant—Martin Lacey (acting).

Department Attorney—Joseph Murray.

Secretary—William C. Gamble.

Battalion Chiefs—1st, P. J. Egan; 2d, Benjamin O'Connor; 3d, Jacob Grauer; 4th, Charles N. Heaney; 5th, Henry Wendt; 6th, Thomas J. Reynolds; 7th, Michael Kerwin; 8th (vacancy); 9th, James Crapo; 10th, David J. Mahoney; 11th, William H. Miller; 12th, Joseph L. Kenyon; 13th, Frank Conway; 14th, Michael R. Driscoll; 15th, James Ward; 16th, John F. Smith; 17th, George H. McAllister; 18th, Edward F. McGarr; 19th, James Costin; 20th, Thomas P. Kenney; 21st, Frank Grady; 22d, Walter Powers; 23d, Eugene Sweeney; 24th, John Evans; 25th, Michael Corrigan; 26th, Frank Oswald.

Superintendent Insurance Patrol—E. T. Shepherd, 163 West Monroe street.

Duties—The fire marshal has sole and absolute

control over all persons connected with the fire department and has the custody of the equipment and other property of the department. The fire inspector investigates the causes of fires and keeps a record of the same. The secretary keeps all books and papers of the department and delivers to the city council and other departments the written communications of the fire marshal.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

Headquarters—Room 604 city hall.

Chief of Bureau and Third Assistant Fire Marshal—John C. McDonnell.

Fire Prevention Engineer in Charge—Elisha A. Case.

Deputy Fire Prevention Engineer in Charge—Charles W. Hejda.

Chief Clerk—T. J. Sullivan.

Duties—The chief of fire prevention and public safety shall have the power and it shall be his duty to enforce the provisions of all ordinances of the city of Chicago which may tend to prevent the starting or spreading of fires or disastrous results in case of fires.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Room 610 city hall.

Commissioners—Percy B. Coffin, R., president; Joseph P. Geary, D.; Charles E. Frazier, R. Secretary and Chief Examiner—A. M. Swanson.

Duties—The commissioners classify offices and places in the city service, fix standards of duties, salaries and tests, examine applicants for employment in such offices and places, certify to the heads of departments as required the names of those standing highest on the list of eligibles, investigate charges against employees in the classified service, remove employees for cause and check payments. Two weeks' notice by advertisement of the time and place of holding examinations is given.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

City hall, third floor, south end.

Commissioners—August Lueders, D., chairman; Bernard Horwick, R., secretary; Frank X. Rydzewski, D.

Chief Clerk—Dennis J. Egan.

Attorney—Colin C. H. Fyfe.

Duties—The commissioners fix the election precincts, provide ballot boxes, tally sheets, poll-books and all other blanks and stationery necessary in an election, select judges and clerks of election, canvass the returns of votes and, in brief, have charge of everything pertaining to the registration of voters and the holding of all regular, special and primary elections.

DEPARTMENT OF SMOKE INSPECTION.

Room 608 city hall.

Chief Smoke Inspector—William H. Reid. Supervising Mechanical Engineer—F. A. Chambers.

Chief Clerk—Edward R. Laub.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS, STEAM AND COOLING PLANTS.

Room 111 city hall.

Chief Inspector—George E. Nye.

CITY ARCHITECT.

Room 1012 city hall.

City Architect—Charles W. Kallal.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Vault floor, city hall.

Inspector Weights and Measures—Morris Eller, R. Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

OIL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Room 1013 city hall.

Oil Inspector—Paul Henderson, R.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

162 North Union avenue.

Superintendent—Harry Neal.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

President—Frederick D. Countiss.

Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.

Secretary—Chas. T. Atkinson, 2d floor The Rookery.

Location—The Rookery, 209 South LaSalle street. Hours—Session, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

CHICAGO FIRE STATISTICS SINCE 1863.

[From reports of fire marshals.]

Years.	Fires.	Property involved.	Loss.	Insurance.	Av. loss per fire.	Percentage of loss on property involved.	Population.	Population to each fire.	Loss per capita.
1863-4.....	186	.....	\$355,600	\$272,500	\$1,912	.....	153,796	827	\$2.31
1864-5.....	193	.....	651,793	685,300	3,377	.....	169,353	877	3.85
1865-6.....	243	.....	1,216,466	941,602	5,006	.....	178,492	735	6.83
1866-7.....	315	.....	2,437,973	1,643,445	7,938	.....	200,418	636	12.41
1867-8.....	515	.....	4,315,332	3,417,288	8,183	.....	226,236	439	19.07
1868-9.....	405	.....	560,169	632,248	1,583	.....	252,054	622	2.40
1869-70.....	600	.....	871,905	600,061	1,453	.....	279,330	466	3.12
1870-1.....	669	.....	2,447,845	2,183,498	3,659	.....	306,605	458	7.98
1871-2*.....	489	.....	672,800	745,000	1,989	.....	337,000	685	2.89
1872-3.....	441	.....	680,099	3,763,275	1,542	.....	367,393	833	1.85
1873-4.....	466	\$7,041,700	1,013,246	3,641,735	2,175	14.39	381,402	818	2.66
1874-5†.....	473	11,063,616	2,345,684	6,789,300	4,959	21.22	395,408	836	5.93
1875‡.....	332	4,601,770	127,014	2,328,150	386	2.76	401,535	1,209	.42
1876.....	477	9,173,004	387,951	3,780,060	813	4.23	407,661	855	.95
1877.....	445	10,868,921	1,044,997	6,173,575	2,348	9.62	442,196	949	2.48
1878.....	478	6,751,234	306,317	3,327,348	641	4.54	436,731	914	.70
1879.....	638	11,501,473	572,082	5,112,681	897	4.97	469,515	736	1.22
1880.....	804	14,762,066	1,135,816	5,409,480	1,413	7.70	503,298	626	2.26
1881.....	895	19,738,508	921,465	9,662,326	1,030	4.67	531,996	594	1.73
1882.....	981	26,435,705	569,835	12,587,090	581	2.16	560,693	572	1.02
1883.....	1,153	42,383,215	1,379,736	21,790,767	1,197	3.26	595,339	517	2.32
1884.....	1,278	22,685,601	968,229	12,048,683	758	4.27	629,985	493	1.54
1885.....	1,309	48,055,541	2,225,184	22,407,225	1,700	4.06	661,923	506	3.36
1886.....	1,543	43,646,452	1,492,084	22,676,518	967	3.42	693,861	450	2.15
1887.....	1,853	62,241,191	1,839,058	32,095,202	922	2.95	748,256	404	2.46
1888.....	1,871	76,618,085	1,363,427	38,610,407	729	1.78	802,651	429	1.70
1889.....	2,075	66,409,323	2,154,340	34,440,627	1,038	8.24	1,000,000	482	2.15
1890.....	2,755	108,650,005	2,092,071	47,937,840	759	1.93	1,099,133	397	1.90
1891.....	3,353	124,003,193	3,053,874	59,703,511	911	2.46	1,147,000	342	2.66
1892.....	3,549	123,482,011	1,521,445	65,535,291	429	1.23	1,197,000	337	1.27
1893.....	5,224	330,028,212	3,149,590	180,987,890	603	.95	1,250,000	239	2.52
1894.....	5,174	129,046,541	3,254,140	72,185,581	629	2.52	1,305,000	252	2.49
1895.....	5,316	120,794,760	2,974,760	73,443,646	560	2.37	1,362,000	256	2.19
1896.....	4,414	97,061,640	1,979,355	59,970,180	448	2.04	1,427,000	323	1.39
1897.....	5,326	98,883,270	2,272,990	55,233,596	425	2.30	1,485,000	279	1.53
1898.....	5,045	91,922,210	2,651,735	56,550,470	525	2.88	1,558,000	309	1.70
1899.....	6,031	128,304,413	4,534,065	70,351,165	752	3.53	1,626,000	270	2.79
1900.....	5,603	112,599,125	2,213,699	72,893,463	402	1.98	1,698,575	309	1.30
1901.....	6,136	133,195,220	4,296,433	83,079,743	700	3.22	1,747,236	285	2.46
1902.....	5,125	112,998,325	4,118,933	71,615,759	803	3.64	1,795,897	305	2.29
1903.....	6,054	111,743,441	3,062,931	68,748,203	489	2.73	1,844,566	305	1.66
1904.....	6,661	122,075,301	2,950,254	77,234,230	443	2.40	1,893,219	284	1.56
1905.....	6,522	117,497,315	3,303,929	76,533,280	507	2.81	1,941,880	298	1.70
1906.....	6,387	119,474,033	4,179,235	75,356,085	654	3.49	1,990,541	312	2.01
1907.....	6,257	142,900,863	3,937,105	92,275,189	629	2.76	2,039,202	326	1.93
1908.....	7,793	114,527,300	3,873,444	72,048,810	497	3.38	2,087,862	268	1.86
1909.....	7,414	135,730,613	3,046,797	90,950,970	411	2.24	2,136,525	288	1.43
1910.....	9,083	129,676,681	4,884,793	83,808,768	538	3.77	2,185,283	241	2.24
1911.....	9,151	121,156,470	3,864,123	80,653,116	422	3.19	2,262,756	247	1.71
1912.....	9,410	125,860,590	4,352,470	88,666,120	468	3.47	2,307,638	245	1.89
1913.....	10,002	132,938,720	4,798,457	90,395,765	480	3.61	2,393,325	239	2.10
1914.....	10,534	139,363,229	5,269,653	102,422,880	500	3.78	2,417,798	230	2.18

*The great fire not included. †The large fire included. ‡Nine months ending Dec. 31, 1875.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WITHIN CHICAGO.

[From report of Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency.]

There are twenty-two distinct governing agencies in the territory that Chicago comprises, most of them absolutely independent of one another. They are:

City of Chicago.
Board of education.
Library board.
Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium.
Cook county.
Sanitary district of Chicago.
South park commissioners.
West Chicago park commissioners.
Lincoln park commissioners.
Ridge avenue park commissioners.
North shore park commissioners.
Calumet park commissioners.
Fernwood park commissioners.
Ridge park commissioners.
Irving park commissioners.
Northwest park commissioners.
Old Portage park commissioners.

Edison park commissioners.
West Pullman park commissioners.
Ravenswood Manor-Gardens park commissioners.
River park commissioners.
Commissioners of the first park district of the city of Evanston.

The board of education, the library board and the tuberculosis sanitarium, while having their separate tax levies, are subject to a degree to control by the mayor and city council. The other bodies named are independent of one another. The state public utilities commission, though not a taxing body, is, in a sense, another governmental agency in the city.

If account were taken of the eight towns lying wholly within the city of Chicago (Lake View, North Chicago, Jefferson, West Chicago, South Chicago, Hyde Park, Lake and Evanston), which still have legal existence, the number of governing bodies comprised in the city would be thirty, instead of twenty-two.

LIVE STOCK ON ILLINOIS FARMS (1915).

Animals.	Number.	Av. price.	Ttl. value.	Animals.	Number.	Av. price.	Ttl. value.
Horses.....	1,467,000	\$105.00	\$154,035,000	Other cattle.....	1,180,000	\$37.80	\$44,604,000
Mules.....	145,000	110.00	15,950,000	Sheep.....	935,000	5.40	5,049,000
Milch cows.....	1,007,000	59.50	59,916,000	Swine.....	4,358,000	10.30	44,887,000

CHICAGO CITY OFFICES AND POSITIONS.

[From charts prepared by the efficiency division of the city civil service commission.]

City offices and places of employment are divided by the civil service commission into eleven classes, according to the general character of the duties performed. Offices and places filled by election or appointment are designated as "exempt." Under the civil service act of March 20, 1895, the following are excepted from the classified service: Officers who are elected by the people or by the city council pursuant to the city charter, or whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the city council; judges and clerks of election, members of any board of education, the superintendent and teachers of schools, heads of any principal department of the city, members of the law department and one private secretary to the mayor. Following are the titles of the exempt positions, including the yearly salary attached to each as fixed by the appropriation bill for 1915:

ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

Associate judge*.....\$6,000	Clerk*.....6,000
Bailiff*.....6,000	Mayor.....13,000
Chief justice*.....10,000	Members city court.....3,000
City clerk.....5,000	cl. each.....3,000
City treasurer.....10,000	*Municipal court.

ELECTED BY CITY COUNCIL.

Sergeant-at-arms.....	\$1,000
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APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR.

Assistant harbor master.....	\$1,200
Assistant vessel dispatcher.....	1,080
Board of education, members.....	No comp.
Board of examiners (engineers).....	\$2,000 to 2,200
Board of examiners (mason contractors).....	2,000
Board of local improvements.....	\$4,000 to 5,000
Boiler inspector.....	3,600
Business agent.....	6,000
City collector.....	6,000
City physician.....	4,000
Civil service commission.....	\$3,000 to 5,000
Commissioner of buildings.....	8,000
Commissioner of gas and electricity.....	8,000
Commissioner of health.....	10,000
Commissioner of public works.....	10,000
Commissioner of public service.....	6,000
Commissioner of public welfare.....	5,000
Comptroller.....	10,000
Corporation counsel.....	10,000
Deputy commissioner of public works.....	5,000
Fire marshal.....	8,000
General superintendent of police.....	8,000
Harbor commissioner.....	No comp.
Harbor master.....	1,800
Inspector of oils.....	4,800
Inspector weights and measures.....	3,600
Inspector house of correction.....	No comp.
Journeyman plumber.....	1,716
Library directors.....	No comp.
Market master.....	945
Master plumber.....	1,716
Municipal tuberculosis sanitary directors.....	No comp.
Prosecuting attorney.....	6,000
Secretary to the mayor.....	5,000
Smoke inspector.....	4,000
Vessel dispatcher.....	1,200

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.

(See board of education.)

EXCEPTED BY OTHER SECTIONS OF CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

Members of law department and Municipal courts:	
Appellate court attorney.....	\$3,000
Assistant chief deputy bailiff.....	2,500
Assistant chief investigator.....	1,800
Assistant city attorney.....	1,800
Assistant corporation counsel.....	\$1,500-7,500
Asst. atty. board local improvements.....	\$3,000-5,000
Attorney board local improvements.....	6,000
Attorney fire department.....	3,000
Attorney civil service commission.....	3,000
Attorney for bureau of water.....	2,500
Assistant prosecuting attorney.....	\$2,000-2,700
Assistant trial attorney.....	\$1,500-2,150
Assistant to chief justice.....	\$1,800-4,000
Attorney.....	\$3,000-7,200
Auditor.....	2,500

Bailiff's attorney.....	\$3,000
Chief assistant city attorney.....	4,500
Chief assistant prosecuting attorney.....	3,250
Chief deputy bailiff.....	4,000
Chief deputy clerk.....	4,000
Chief investigator.....	2,750
Chief law clerk.....	2,400
Chief law clerk and secretary to corp. counsel.....	3,000
Chief probation officer.....	3,000
City attorney.....	6,000
Deputy bailiff.....	\$1,200-1,500
Deputy clerk.....	\$300-3,000
Director psychopathic laboratory.....	4,000
Docket and law clerk.....	1,620
Doctor morals court.....	3,000
Executive to chief justice.....	4,000
General counsel, board of education.....	7,500
Investigator Circuit court cases.....	1,500
Investigator Municipal court cases.....	1,300
Investigator Supreme court cases.....	1,500
Law and docket clerk.....	\$1,200-1,800
Law and filing clerk.....	1,200
Law and notice clerk.....	1,000
Law and transcript clerk.....	\$1,200-1,500
Law claim investigator.....	2,000
Law clerk and copyist.....	\$720-900
Law clerk and investigator.....	1,200
Law clerk and messenger.....	\$600-1,200
Law clerk and preliminary investigator.....	1,000
Law clerk and special assessment examiner.....	2,040
Law clerk and stenographer.....	\$900-1,200
To board local improvements.....	\$1,000-1,200
To attorney fire department.....	1,200
To attorney bureau of water.....	900
Law clerk and telephone operator.....	1,020
Law clerk and trial investigator.....	1,200
Law clerk, board local improvements.....	\$1,000-2,400
Police attorney.....	3,000
Probation officer.....	1,500
Supervisor of investigations.....	1,800
Trial attorney.....	\$2,500-3,600
Trial attorney action over.....	3,000
Trial investigator.....	\$1,000-1,200

CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

The nonexempt classes of service with the letter designating each are:

A—Medical.	F—Fire.
B—Engineering.	G—Library.
C—Clerical.	H—Inspection.
D—Police.	I—Supervising.
E—Operating engineer-ing.*	K—Skilled labor.
	L—Labor.

*The operating engineering service is divided into branches A and B. Branch B includes only positions under the board of education.

GRADES AND GROUPS.

All classes of service except unskilled labor are divided into grades according to the authority, responsibility and importance of the duties performed. There are from three to eight grades in each class, the first grade being the lowest. In some of the services the grades are subdivided into groups, group A being the highest.

DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

City offices and places of employment are distributed among departments and bureaus, in each of which one or more classes of service are represented. In the building department, for example, the engineering, clerical and inspection services are represented. The clerical service is represented in all the departments. On the civil service chart the departments are arranged alphabetically according to the code letter designating each, as follows:

B—Department of buildings.
C—City council.
C.F—City council finance committee.
C.T—Committee on local transportation.
C.L—Lake shore reclamation commission.
CC—City clerk.
CS—Civil service commission.
CP—City physician.
E—Board of education.
EC—Board of election commissioners.
EL—Department of gas and electricity.
EX—Board of examiners (engineers).

F-C—Department of finance—city collector's office.
 F-M—City markets.
 F-O—Comptroller's office.
 F-T—City treasurer's office.
 FI—Fire department.
 H—Department of health.
 HC—House of correction.
 HS—Harbor and subway commission.
 L—Department of law.
 LI—Board of local improvements.
 M—Mayor's office.
 MC—Municipal courts.
 OI—Office of inspector of oils.
 PO—Department of police.
 P-A—Dept. of public works—bureau of architecture.
 P-C—Bureau of city hall.
 P-E—Bureau of engineering.
 P-I—Commissioner of public works.

P-L—Public library.
 P-P—Bureau of compensation.
 P-M—Bureau of maps and plats.
 P-S—Bureau of sewers.
 P-T—Bureau of streets.
 P-W—Bureau of water.
 S—Special park commission.
 SE—Department of public service.
 SI—Department of smoke inspection.
 SP—Department of inspection of steam boilers and steam plants.
 ST—Municipal reference library and bureau of statistics.
 SU—Department of supplies.
 TR—Department of transportation.
 TS—Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium.
 W—Department of weights and measures.
 WE—Department of public welfare.

POSITIONS AND SALARIES IN CITY SERVICE (1915).

BY SERVICES.				
Service.	Posi- tions.	Pct.	Salaries.	Av. sal- aries.
Medical	615	2.2	\$625,160	1.3 \$1,020
Engineering	378	1.3	695,359	2.0 1,840
Clerical	1,486	5.2	1,763,861	5.0 1,187
Police	4,715	16.5	6,293,768	17.9 1,335
Operat'g eng. (A)	352	1.2	448,023	1.3 1,420
Operat'g eng. (B)	308	1.1	1,071,861	3.0 *
Fire	1,954	6.9	2,979,259	8.2 1,473
Library	193	0.7	174,840	0.5 906
Inspection	848	3.0	1,192,662	3.4 1,491
Supervising	361	1.3	468,090	1.3 1,439
Skilled labor	2,833	10.1	3,503,050	10.0 *
Labor	5,538	19.4	3,905,213	11.1 *
Exempt	8,834	31.2	11,772,847	33.5 1,325
Emergency			379,542	1.0 *

Total

28,515	100.0	35,173,535	100.0	1,266
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*Average salaries omitted because of special nature of service.

BY DEPARTMENTS.				
Department.	Posi- tions.	Total salary.	Per cent.	
Department of buildings....	110	\$175,406	0.5	
City council—Aldermen.....	70	209,250	0.6	
Finance committee.....	2	4,280	0.0	
Transportation committee..	2	4,280	0.0	
City clerk.....	24	41,300	0.1	
Civil service commission....	59	98,280	0.3	
City physician.....	3	7,920	0.0	
Board of education.....	9,238	12,264,308	34.9	
Bd. election commissioners....		216,950	0.6	
Dept. gas and electricity.....	499	718,132	2.0	
Boards of examiners.....	18	25,492	0.1	
Finance dept.—Collector.....	47	90,160	0.2	
City markets.....	2	1,890	0.0	
Comptroller's office.....	128	182,015	0.5	
City treasurer's office.....	27	56,567	0.2	
Fire department.....	2,083	3,094,192	8.8	
Department of health.....	1,067	1,147,649	3.3	
House of correction.....	109	126,684	0.4	
Harbor-subway commission..	5	33,880	0.1	
Department of law.....	182	363,140	1.0	
Board local improvements....	369	505,755	1.4	
Mayor's office.....	7	29,600	0.1	
Municipal courts.....	389	721,510	2.1	
Inspector of oils.....	8	15,510	0.1	
Public library.....	362	263,804	0.8	
Police department.....	5,391	7,025,010	20.0	
Public works department—				
Bureau architecture.....	17	30,392	0.1	
Bureau of city hall.....	171	155,673	0.4	
Bureau engineering.....	3,334	3,903,967	11.1	
Commissioner's office.....	15	56,540	0.2	
Bureau of maps and plats..	44	65,920	0.2	
Bureau of compensation....	4	7,560	0.0	
Bureau of sewers.....	279	319,334	0.9	
Bureau of streets.....	3,541	2,259,947	6.4	

Department.	Posi- tions.	Total salary.	Per cent.
Bureau of water.....	219	\$285,636	0.8
Special park commission....	280	170,744	0.5
Dept. of public service.....	80	110,600	0.3
Dept. of smoke inspection....	27	39,700	0.1
Dept. of boiler inspection....	32	47,290	0.1
Municipal reference library, bureau statistics.....	5	6,440	0.0
Department of supplies.....	18	28,004	0.1
Municipal tuberculosis san'um	196	184,500	0.5
Dept. weights and measures..	27	36,180	0.1
Department public welfare..	22	41,110	0.1

Total

28,515	35,173,535	100.0
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Total number of city employees in the classified civil service, 19,631; total salary, \$23,400,688; average salary, \$1,240.

SALARIES BY GRADES.

Medical Service.		Operating Engineering	
Grade.	Yearly salary.	Grade.	Yearly salary.
I.....	\$300-\$960	I.....	\$2,040-\$2,520
II.....	780-1,440	II.....	4,020 and up
III.....	480-1,860	III.....	*Fixed by school group.
IV.....	1,980-2,880	Fire Service.	
V.....	2,700 and up	I.....	\$900-\$1,392
VI.....	4,020 and up	II.....	1,668-2,000
Engineering Service.		III.....	2,000
I.....	\$1,080-\$1,320	IV.....	3,000
II.....	1,500-1,740	V.....	3,500 and up
III.....	1,920-2,400	Library Service.	
IV.....	2,700 and up	I.....	\$420-\$660
V.....	4,020 and up	II.....	720-960
Clerical Service.		III.....	1,020-1,200
I.....	\$300-\$480	IV.....	1,260-1,440
II.....	540-720	V.....	1,500-2,440
III.....	\$40-1,320	VI.....	3,000 and up
IV.....	1,200-1,680	Inspection Service.	
V.....	1,800-2,160	I.....	\$900-\$1,080
VI.....	2,340-2,700	II.....	1,080-1,500
VII.....	3,000 and up	III.....	1,440-1,740
VIII.....	4,020 and up	IV.....	1,740-2,700
Police Service.		V.....	2,820 and up
I.....	\$900-\$1,320	Supervising Service.	
II.....	1,450-1,700	I.....	\$720-\$960
III.....	1,750-2,200	II.....	720-1,800
IV.....	3,000-3,500	III.....	1,800-2,460
V.....	5,500	IV.....	2,400 and up
Operating Engineering		V.....	3,600 and up
(A).		Labor Service.	
I.....	\$1,020-\$1,320	Rates not to exceed	
II.....	1,460-2,040	the union scale are paid	
III.....	1,560-1,878	by the city for skilled	
IV.....	1,920-2,100	labor. Ordinary labor	
V.....	2,500-2,750	is paid for at current	
		rates.	

DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUX.

The following list includes the more important offices and positions in the exempt and classified service except those in the educational department, which will be found elsewhere. The salaries are those fixed by the appropriation bill of 1915 and are yearly if not otherwise specified.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.		BUREAU OF STATISTICS.		TRANSPORTATION DEPT.	
Mayor	\$18,000	City statistician	\$2,000	Traction expert	\$3,000
Secretary	5,000	MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.		Inspectors, each	1,080
Clerk	1,980	Librarian	\$2,400	CITY COUNCIL.	
Rodmen, 2 at	1,080	Assistant	780	Aldermen, each	\$3,000

Finance committee—Secretary	\$3,600
Chairman	3,000
Transportation committee—Secretary and engineer	3,600

CITY CLERK.

City clerk	\$5,000
Chief clerk	4,000
Reading clerk	2,500
Clerks	\$960 to 2,040
Council secretary	2,340
Sergeant-at-arms	1,000
Janitor council chamber	1,320

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Corporation counsel	\$10,000
Assistant, 1 at.	7,500
Assistant, 1 at.	7,000
Assistants, 2 at.	6,000
Assistants, 3 at.	5,000
Assistants, 4 at.	4,000
Assistants, 2 at.	3,600
Assistants, 7 at.	3,000
Assistants, 2 at.	2,500
Assistants, 5 at.	2,000
Assistants, 2 at.	1,500
Fire dept. attorney	3,000
Secretary corp. counsel	3,000
Atty. board local impvts.	6,000
Assistant	5,000
Assistants, 2 at.	5,000
Law clerk	2,400
Atty. civil service com.	3,000
Attorney water dept.	2,500
Police attorney	3,000
Clerk	\$960 to 1,500
Prosecuting attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	3,250
Assistant, 1 at.	2,700
Assistants, 2 at.	2,400
Assistants, 16 at.	2,000
Docket clerk	1,620
City attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	4,500
Trial attorneys, 3 at.	3,600
Trial attorney	2,500
Asst. trial attorneys, 2 at.	2,150
Asst. trial attorney, 1 at.	2,100
Asst. trial attorneys, 2 at.	1,800
Asst. trial attorney, 1 at.	1,500
Trial atty., action over	3,000
Appellate court attorney	3,000
Asst. city attorneys, 2 at.	1,800
Chief law clerk	2,400
Chief investigator	2,750
Asst. chief investigator	1,800
Investigators, 2 at.	1,500
Investigator, 1 at.	1,300
Investigators, 23 at.	1,200
Investigators, 23 at.	1,000
Clerks	\$560 to 1,500

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Comptroller	\$10,000
Deputy and city auditor	4,800
Chief clerk	3,800
Accountants, 2 at.	3,800
Paymaster	3,300
Teller	1,680
Chief auditor	3,000
Tellers, 4 at.	1,800
City treasurer	10,000
Assistant treasurer	5,300
Chief clerk	3,800
Chief cashier	3,800
Cashiers, 2 at.	2,520
City collector	6,000
Deputy city collector	4,000
Cashier	2,700
Head clerk	2,340

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.*

Attorney for board	\$5,000
Chief investigator	2,500
Investigators, 10 at.	1,200
Chief auditor	2,500

*Paid by county. See county salaries.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

President	\$5,000
Commissioners, 2 at.	3,000
Chief examiner	3,000
Examiner in charge	2,280

Principal examiner	\$2,160
Efficiency division—Examiner in charge	4,500
Expert on system, 1 at.	3,500
Expert on system, 1 at.	3,000
Examiners of efficiency, 4 at.	2,160
Examiners	\$1,320 to 1,620

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

Business agent	\$6,000
Hedl buyer	2,400
Storekeeper	2,040
Principal clerk	2,040

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

General superintendent	\$8,000
First deputy supt.	5,500
Second deputy supt.	5,000
Secretary to general superintendent	3,000
Department inspector	3,600
Police attorney	3,000
Inspector moral conditions	2,340
Drillmaster	2,220
Manager properties	2,520
Censors "movies," 10 at.	1,320
Subordinate officers—Captains, 27 at.	3,000
Lieutenants, 71 at.	2,000
Sergeants, 319 at.	1,700
Patrolmen and policewomen—First year, 3d grade	900
Second year, 2d grade	1,000
After 2d year, 1st grade	1,320
Policewomen, 30 at.	900
Detective bureau—Chief	3,500
Lieutenants, 4 at.	2,200
Head clerk	2,500
Detective sergeants, 1st class	1,750
Detective sergeants, 2d class	1,450
Records section—Identification inspector	3,300
Assistant, 1 at.	1,400
Assistant, 1 at.	1,200
Department stables—Foremen of horses	2,400
Feed inspector	1,560
Foremen, 2 at.	1,200
Hoslers, 32 at.	1,020
Telegraph bureau—Chief operator	2,160
Assistant chief operator	1,620
Police operators, 164 at.	1,100
Repair shop—Superintendent shops	2,220
Foreman	1,800
Ambulance bureau—Chief surgeon	3,000
Surgeons, 23 at.	1,320
Surgeons, 13 at.	1,200
Motor vehicle division—Examiner of operators	1,500
Dog pound—Poundmaster	1,500
Kennelmen, 2 at.	1,200
Dog catchers, 16 at.	1,200

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Chief justice	\$10,000
Associate judges, 30 at.	6,000
Executive to chief justice	4,000
Assistant to chief justice	4,000
Assistants, 2 at.	1,800
Auditor	2,500
Probation officers—Chief probation officer	3,000
Probation officers, 15 at.	1,500
Office of the clerk—Clerk	6,000
Chief deputy clerk	4,000
Attorney	3,000
Deputy clerks	\$300 to 3,000
Office of the bailiff—Bailiff	6,000
Chief deputy bailiff	4,000
Assistant deputy bailiff	2,500
Attorney	3,000
Deputy bailiffs, \$1,000 to	1,500

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Superintendent	\$3,600
Assistant superintendent	2,100
Medical superintendent	2,820

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire marshal	\$8,000
First assistant	5,500
Second assistant	4,400
Fourth assistant	3,850
Fifth assistant	3,850
Sixth assistant	3,850
Secretary	3,000
Office secretary	2,520
Storekeeper	2,000
Veterinary surgeon	2,500
Battalion chiefs, 32 at.	3,000
Captains, 163 at.	2,000
Lieutenants, 166 at.	1,680
Engineers, 118 at.	1,668
Marine engineers, 13 at.	1,848
Asst. engineers, 116 at.	1,392
Stokers, 20 at.	1,392
Firemen, 1st class	1,371
Firemen, 2d class	1,155
Firemen, 3d class	1,056
Firemen, probationary	900
Pilots, 12 at.	2,000
Repair shop—Supt. of machinery	2,750
Foreman machinists	1,920
Electrical mechanic	2,100
Fire alarm telegraph—Chief operator	2,750
Supt. construction	2,500
Chief electrical repairs	2,620
Chief of wires	2,400
Operators	\$1,200 to 2,000
Fire protection and public safety—Third asst. marshal, chief	3,850
Fire prevention engineer	3,000
Deputy engineer	2,700

BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Building commissioner	\$8,000
Deputy commissioner	4,500
Bldg. inspector in charge	2,700
Office secretary	2,520
Senior clerk	1,680
Architectural engineers, 2 at.	2,400
Architectural engineer	2,160
Bldg. inspector in charge	1,740
Building inspectors, 50 at.	1,500
Elevator inspector in charge	1,980
Elevator inspectors, 12 at.	1,500
Plan examiner, 1 at.	1,920
Plan examiner, 1 at.	1,500
Estimator	1,620
Fire escape inspector	1,440
Building inspectors, 13 at.	1,440
Structural iron inspector	1,500

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's office—Commissioner of health	\$10,000
Assistant commissioner	4,500
Secretary	3,000
Office secretary	2,160
Morals commission—Secretary	2,340
Division of waste disposal—Technical engineer	3,000
Industrial chemist	2,700
Foreman reduction wks.	3,600
Assistant foreman	2,100
Bureau medical inspection—Bureau chief	3,900
Division of contagious diseases—Assistant bureau chief	2,760
Health officers	\$840 to 1,740
Division of child hygiene—Assistant bureau chief	2,280
Superintendent of nurses	1,740
Medical inspector	1,740
Field nurses	\$960 to 1,020
Supervising dentist	1,200
Bureau of hospitals, baths and lodging houses—Bureau chief	2,700
Medical inspectors, 2 at.	1,500
Medical inspector	1,440

Rivers and harbors—Asst. engineer	\$2,100	Water pipe extension — Superintendent	4,500	Field assessor.....	2,040
Junior engineer.....	1,500	Assistant superintendent	2,700	Field assessors, per month	\$90 to 110
Harbor master — Harbor master	1,800	Assistant engineer.....	2,160	Shut-off subdivision—Foreman laborers.....	1,320
Assistants, 5 at.....	1,200	Principal clerk.....	1,980	Shut-off men, per mo. \$70 to	80
Vessel dispatcher	1,200	Pipe yards—General foreman	1,920	Permit and map subdivision—Senior clerk.....	1,680
HARBOR AND SUBWAY COMMISSION.		Foremen, 5 at.....	1,500	Draftsman	1,740
Commissioner	\$5,000	Waterworks shops and repair—Superintendent	2,700	Draftsmen	\$1,080 to 1,200
Engineer construction	3,000	Foreman	2,100	Auditing division — Accountant	2,040
Engineer superintendent..	3,000	Chief steamfitter	2,112	Senior clerk.....	1,680
Junior engineer.....	1,500	Foremen	\$1,800 to 2,100	Senior clerk.....	1,560
PUMPING STATIONS (WATER).		Water meter shops—General meter foreman.....	2,520	Junior clerks, 7 at.....	1,200
Mechanical engineer.....	\$7,500	Foreman meter shops.....	1,540	PUBLIC LIBRARY.	
Assistant	3,000	BUREAU OF WATER.		Librarian	\$7,500
Chief operating engineers	2,750	Superintendent's office—		Secretary	4,500
Asst. operating engineers	2,000	Superintendent	\$4,500	Assistant librarian.....	3,500
Firemen	1,152	Senior stenographer.....	1,500	Director training class.....	1,500
Others	1,152	Collection division—Chief clerk	2,800	Supervisor of branches.....	2,100
Lake cribs and tunnels—		Cashier	2,520	Class 4 — Department heads:	
Diver	2,400	Teller	2,040	Grade A, \$1,500; grade B, \$1,620; grade C, \$1,800; grade D, \$2,040.	
Diver's helpers, 2 at.....	1,200	Assessed rates subdivision—		Class 3 — Senior assistants:	
Crib keepers, 5 at.....	1,320	Senior clerks, 5 at.....	1,500	Grade A, \$960 to \$1,140; grade B, \$1,200 to \$1,500.	
Junior crib keepers, 11 at	1,080	Junior clerks	\$840 to 1,200	Class 2 — Junior assistants:	
Designing division—Engineer	3,600	Meter rates subdivision—		Grade A, \$420 to \$600; grade B, \$660 to \$900.	
Engineers, 3 at.....	2,160	Senior clerks, 2 at.....	1,560	Class 1—Pages, \$300, \$360 and \$420.	
Construction division—Engineer	4,000	Clerks	\$840 to 1,200		
Assistant	3,000	Rate takers, per mo.....	110		
Assistant	1,920	Assessor's division—Chief assessor	3,600		

TERMS OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO ELECTIVE OFFICIALS.

Office.	Years.	Office.	Years.	Office.	Years.
State—Representatives	2	Treasurer	4	Aldermen	2
Senators	4	Coroner	4	City clerk	2
Governor	4	State's attorney	4	City treasurer	2
Lieutenant-governor	4	Superintendent of schools.....	4	Municipal court judges.....	6
Secretary of state	4	County clerk.....	4	Chief justice Municipal court.....	6
Treasurer	2	Recorder	4	Clerk Municipal court.....	6
Auditor	4	County judge	4	Bailiff Municipal court.....	6
Attorney-general	4	Probate judge	4	Sanitary district trustees.....	6
Supt. public instruction	4	Clerk Probate court	4	President sanitary board.....	6
University trustees	4	Circuit court judges	6	County officers throughout the state are elected for four years. Township officers, such as supervisors, assessors, collectors and town clerks, are elected for one-year terms. Highway commissioners are elected for three years.	
Members board equalization.....	4	Clerk Circuit court.....	4		
Judges Supreme court	9	Judges Superior court	6		
Clerk Supreme court	6	Clerk Superior court.....	4		
Appellate court clerks.....	6	Clerk Criminal court.....	4		
Cook County—Commissioners.....	2	Assessors	6		
Pres. county commissioners.....	2	Members board of review.....	6		
Sheriff	4	Chicago—Mayor	4		

MAYORS OF CHICAGO.

Their politics and order and year of election.

No.	Name.	Party.	Elected.	Died.	No.	Name.	Party.	Elected.	Died.
1.	William B. Ogden.....	Democratic.	1837	1877	29.	John B. Rice.....	Republican.	1867	1874
2.	Buckner S. Morris.....	Whig.	1838	1879	30.	Roswell B. Mason.....	People's.....	1869	1892
3.	Benjamin W. Raymond.....	Whig.	1839	1883	31.	Joseph Medill.....	Citizens'.....	1871	1899
4.	Alexander Lloyd.....	Democratic.	1840	1872	32.	Harvey D. Colvin.....	People's.....	1873	1892
5.	Francis C. Sherman.....	Democratic.	1841	1870	33.	Thomas Hoynes.....	Republican.....	1875	1894
6.	Benjamin W. Raymond.....	Democratic.	1842	1883	34.	Monroe Heath.....	Republican.....	1876	1894
7.	Augustus Garrett.....	Democratic.	1843	1893	35.	Monroe Heath.....	Republican.....	1877	1894
8.	Alison S. Sherman.....	Democratic.	1844	1903	36.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.....	Democratic.....	1879	1893
9.	Augustus Garrett.....	Democratic.	1845	1848	37.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.....	Democratic.....	1881	1893
10.	John P. Chapin.....	Whig.	1846	1864	38.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.....	Democratic.....	1883	1893
11.	James Curtiss.....	Democratic.	1847	1860	39.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.....	Democratic.....	1885	1893
12.	James H. Woodworth.....	Dem.-Whig.	1848	1869	40.	John A. Roche.....	Republican.....	1887	1904
13.	James H. Woodworth.....	Dem.-Whig.	1849	1869	41.	DeWitt C. Crogier.....	Democratic.....	1889	1898
14.	James Curtiss.....	Democratic.	1850	1860	42.	Hempstead Washburne.....	Republican.....	1891	.....
15.	Walter S. Gurnee.....	Democratic.	1851	1903	43.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.....	Democratic.....	1893	1893
16.	Walter S. Gurnee.....	Democratic.	1852	1903	44.	John P. Hopkins.....	Democratic.....	1893	.....
17.	Charles M. Gray.....	Democratic.	1853	1885	45.	George B. Swift.....	Republican.....	1895	1912
18.	Isaac L. Milliken.....	Democratic.	1854	1889	46.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	Democratic.....	1897	.....
19.	Levi D. Boone.....	Knownothing.....	1855	1882	47.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	Democratic.....	1899	.....
20.	Thomas Dyer.....	Democratic.	1856	1862	48.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	Democratic.....	1901	.....
21.	John Wentworth.....	Rep.-Fusion.....	1857	1888	49.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	Democratic.....	1903	.....
22.	John C. Haines.....	Republican.....	1858	1896	50.	Edward F. Dunne.....	Democratic.....	1905	.....
23.	John C. Haines.....	Republican.....	1859	1896	51.	Fred A. Busset.....	Republican.....	1907	1914
24.	John Wentworth.....	Republican.....	1860	1888	52.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.....	Democratic.....	1911	.....
25.	Julian S. Rumsey.....	Republican.....	1861	1886	53.	William H. Thompson.....	Republican.....	1915	.....
26.	Francis C. Sherman.....	Democratic.	1862	1870					
27.	Francis C. Sherman.....	Democratic.	1863	1870					
28.	John B. Rice.....	Republican.....	1865	1874					

*Two-year terms for mayor began in 1868.
 +“Fireproof” ticket. †Four-year term for mayor began in 1907.

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO (1914.)

[From annual report of Comptroller Michael Zimmer.]

CORPORATE PURPOSES.

REVENUE.	
Taxes	\$12,734,013.53
Miscellaneous	12,676,116.56
Proceeds of bonds	2,105,339.41
Vehicle tax licenses	798,980.42
Total, 1914	28,314,449.92
Total, 1913	28,633,991.11
EXPENSE.	
Operating	22,244,446.28
Repairs and renewals	1,917,281.96
Interest	1,443,274.32
Construction and betterments	3,884,868.79
Loss collecting taxes	523,570.25
Judgments paid	815.60
Investments in capital accounts	96,000.00
Total, 1914	30,110,257.20
Total, 1913	24,571,945.38

SINKING FUNDS.

REVENUE.	
Taxes	\$2,587,975.00
Interest	63,959.62
Refunding bonds	648,510.60
Total, 1914	3,300,445.22
Total, 1913	2,399,898.62
EXPENSE.	
Redemption of bonds	3,434,207.39
Total	2,057,226.88

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

REVENUE.	
Taxes	\$936,000.00
Miscellaneous	4,964.83
Total, 1914	940,964.83
Total, 1913	948,969.01
EXPENSE.	
Operation	156,491.27
Construction and betterments	562,542.45
Loss collection of taxes	36,000.00
Total, 1914	755,033.72
Total, 1913	940,516.43

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

REVENUE.	
Taxes	\$400,318.82
Miscellaneous	4,037.97
Morgan Park taxes	1,967.83
Total, 1914	406,324.62
Total, 1913	396,593.81
EXPENSE.	
Operating	332,614.44
Repairs and renewals	15,341.31
Collecting taxes	16,012.73
Construction and betterments	61,766.85
Total, 1914	425,735.33
Total, 1913	396,593.81

SCHOOLS.

REVENUE.	
Taxes	\$15,212,115.31
Miscellaneous	2,003,355.25
Total, 1914	17,215,470.56
Total, 1913	16,525,853.86
EXPENSE.	
Operating	12,388,699.69
Repairs and renewals	539,928.94
Interest	31,531.65
Bonds and investments	17,875.00
Construction and betterments	3,615,706.32
Collecting taxes	608,484.61
Total, 1914	17,201,236.21
Total, 1913	18,363,830.00

WATERWORKS.

REVENUE.	
Ordinary	\$6,835,615.57
Total, 1913	6,813,973.83
EXPENSE.	
Operating	2,045,993.89
Repairs and renewals	1,159,967.80
Interest	14,978.16
Construction and betterments	2,724,906.05
Redemption certificates (pipe extension)	69,971.25
Judgments	10,963.45
Investments in capital accounts	100,000.00
Total, 1914	6,126,780.60
Total, 1913	6,127,423.76

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FUND.

Receipts	\$6,659,742.65
Expenditures	5,673,266.89

TOTAL REVENUE (1914).

Corporate purposes	\$28,314,449.92
Sinking funds	3,300,445.22
Schools	17,215,470.56
Public library	406,324.62
Tuberculosis sanitarium	940,964.83
Water fund	6,835,615.57
Special assessment fund	6,659,742.65
Total, 1914	63,673,013.37
Total, 1913	62,270,516.59

TOTAL EXPENSE (1914).

Corporate purposes	\$30,110,257.20
Sinking funds	3,434,207.39
Schools	17,201,236.21
Public library	425,735.33
Tuberculosis sanitarium	755,033.72
Water fund	6,126,780.60
Special assessment fund	5,673,266.89
Total, 1914	63,726,507.34
Total, 1913	59,466,149.62

VEHICLE TAX FUND (1914).

REVENUE.	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1913	\$88,801.15
Vehicle tax licenses	726,129.05
Interest on funds	4,407.76
Total, 1914	819,337.96
Total, 1913	807,906.54
EXPENSE.	
Repair—Macadam pavements	96,256.03
Asphalt pavements	125,963.37
Brick pavements	68,588.90
Cedar block pavements	695.62
Creosote repairs	2,638.62
Resurfacing	226,449.62
Granite block pavements	44,478.79
Oil	115,880.10
Construction	45,866.26
Superintendence	55,543.73
Cost of collection	16,619.38
Total, 1914	798,980.42
Total, 1913	719,105.39

SOURCES OF ORDINARY REVENUE (NET).

1914.		1913.
Licenses (saloon)	\$6,700,277.32	\$6,787,393.75
Licenses (other)	1,016,417.50	967,045.91
Municipal courts	594,834.49	597,185.91
House of correction	157,460.72	160,431.81
Police department	23,426.38	14,067.05
Fire department	8,476.35	7,632.19
Health department	164,359.77	62,029.69
Dept. of inspection	148,192.58	136,385.32
Dept. of public works	470,782.82	428,570.35
Dept. of buildings	234,458.53	185,076.78
Dept. gas and electricity	245,442.20	266,230.78
Public pounds	936.25	1,093.75
Real estate & buildings	37,125.02	50,769.52
Markets	9,504.70	8,231.00
Franchise compensat'ns	1,520,864.30	1,562,576.38
Vacations of streets	825,805.04	

	1914.	1913.
Insurance tax.....	\$105,803.15	\$111,704.69
Interest on city deposits	52,722.34	45,795.27
Miscellaneous sources ..	355,967.93	94,371.14
Total	12,672,857.49	11,486,591.29

CORPORATE EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENTS.

Mayor's office	\$28,292.78	\$27,873.86
Bureau of statistics	7,065.28	5,077.02
Dept. transportation.....	2,597.73	6,710.25
City council	210,393.82	166,284.24
Committee on finance	9,990.32	5,292.08
Com. on loc. transport'n ..	5,358.74	6,188.37
Com. on gas, oil, electric light	447.87	14,885.09
Lake shore commission ..	1.15	243.03
Com. on streets, alleys.....	386.39	.....
Com. harbors, bridges..	489.99	5.00
Chicago plan com.....	9,649.00	9,584.44
Com. city expenditures ..	8,190.67	6,393.61
Com. on garbage .....	.....	1,001.20
Com. railway terminals ..	49,912.31	.....
Com. on local industries ..	8,130.17	.....
City clerk	71,485.16	57,439.16
Corporation counsel	238,481.50	153,378.83
Prosecuting attorney.....	55,623.35	53,510.08
City attorney.....	136,717.94	92,054.49
Charter commission.....	1,204.85	.....
City comptroller.....	190,169.97	114,235.25
Dept. finance, interest..	1,443,274.32	1,303,648.93
Dept. finance, miscell.....	995,898.84	751,380.98
City treasurer	65,436.06	47,460.98
City collector	92,444.63	89,500.38
Election commissioners ..	743,834.79	382,964.74
Civil service commission ..	94,788.20	61,611.80
Department of supplies ..	31,647.32	15,400.60
City waste commission ..	7,089.13	.....
Department of police.....	7,010,110.48	6,644,448.37
Municipal courts.....	854,929.08	845,073.41
House of correction.....	337,005.37	308,770.32
Department of fire.....	3,461,584.09	3,212,387.86
Department of buildings ..	183,671.81	155,064.89
Department of health.....	1,158,506.33	777,004.33
City physician.....	8,206.05	7,738.81
Dept. track elevation.....	6,896.10	10,813.11
Insp. steam boilers, p'l't's	49,280.43	45,713.96
Dept. weights, measures ..	37,718.59	35,088.33
Dept. smoke inspection ..	38,907.15	33,081.64
Board examiners, eng'rs ..	12,832.67	12,926.08
Hospitals	20,750.00	17,250.00
Inspector of oils.....	12,012.61	.....
Dept. of public welfare ..	21,834.60	.....
Committee on health.....	893.40	.....
Committee on crime.....	21,130.83	.....
Board local imp'ments ..	874,277.17	804,489.58
City real estate, bldgs.....	25,762.87	22,046.93
City markets.....	1,879.44	1,856.06
Special park commission ..	138,490.85	106,992.81
Dept. gas, electricity.....	1,476,403.12	1,342,776.53
Dept. of public service ..	78,284.55	.....
Com'sioner public works ..	50,285.26	10,009.47
Bureau of compensation ..	7,357.33	7,277.00
Bureau of maps & plats ..	43,575.95	26,846.18
Bureau of architecture..	6,673.93	5,874.74
Bureau of city hall.....	234,308.01	147,151.95
Bureau of streets.....	3,517,503.06	3,160,214.47
Bureau of sewers.....	540,864.38	514,116.04
Bureau of engineering.....	634,540.86	518,854.06
Total ordinary.....	25,375,458.65	22,145,991.21
Com. on nonemployed.....	25,000.00	.....
House of correction.....	15,223.57	.....
Department of fire.....	27,009.32	9,250.00
Department of health.....	729,812.39	36,751.04
Commission on local art ..	2,500.00	.....
Municipal market bldg.....	352.94	.....
Special park commission ..	62,859.84	8,199.55
Dept. gas, electricity.....	684,038.38	292,538.21
City hall	123,041.29	42,150.38
Bureau of streets.....	126,792.45	14,963.72
Bureau of sewers.....	5,764.97	1,683.14
Bureau of engineering.....	17,131.99	9,500.00
Chicago harbor.....	.....	16,925.04
Total extraordinary...	1,819,527.14	431,961.08

	1914.	1913.
Tributary resources...	\$2,915,271.41	\$1,993,993.09
Grand total.....	30,110,257.20	24,571,945.38
NET RECEIPTS FROM LICENSES.		
Acetylene gas—Sales.....	\$307.20	\$96.00
Acetylene gas—Collection ..	144.00	144.00
Amusements	154,176.64	152,285.89
Auctioneers	5,323.00	6,768.00
Bakers	7,329.60	6,964.80
Bar permits	17,504.64	18,559.04
Bathing beaches.....	86.40	115.20
Billiards and pool.....	24,758.40	24,196.80
Bill posters	105.60	120.00
Boats	30.72	84.56
Bowling alleys.....	1,761.60	1,684.80
Brewers and distillers.....	25,600.01	25,440.00
Brokers	55,776.00	50,928.00
Butchers	60,220.80	59,313.60
Bottlers carb'd water	2,708.34	2,601.62
Cartridges and shells.....	556.80	979.20
Certificates of fitness, explosives.....	508.80	596.00
Cigarettes	195,744.00	180,096.00
Deadly weapons.....	2,160.00	2,315.98
Deliicatessen.....	4,545.60	4,851.60
Detective agencies.....	1,920.00	2,304.00
Dog licenses	32,896.80	28,613.28
Drivers	191.04	261.12
Druggists	6,523.20	6,235.20
Dry cleaners.....	1,324.80	1,339.20
Fireworks	9.60	.....
Fishmongers	2,174.40	2,073.60
Fish peddlers	187.20	172.80
Garages	7,259.99	6,659.99
Gunpowder	1,644.01	1,728.00
Hacks, cabs and coupes ..	173.76	250.56
Hospitals	4,008.00	4,320.00
House movers.....	216.00	211.20
Ice dealers.....	13,507.20	12,192.00
Junk peddlers.....	4,144.00	3,996.00
Junk wagons.....	11,385.60	11,606.40
Liquors—Malt	12,302.61	10,092.83
Liquors—Spirituos	25,713.42	24,138.01
Liquors—Vinous	16,027.55	14,919.23
Lumber yards.....	12,704.02	12,112.00
Medical dispensaries.....	288.00	345.60
Milk dealers.....	39,772.80	35,793.60
Milk wagons.....	30,729.60	30,016.32
Moving picture films—Storage	938.75	384.00
Moving picture operators ..	1,019.52	881.28
Renewals	1,774.08	1,522.56
Natatoriums .....	.....	28.80
Nurseries	9.60	19.20
Omibus	504.00	494.40
Pawnbrokers	18,204.00	18,870.00
Peddler—Basket	408.53	315.85
Peddler—Coal	206.40	249.60
Peddler—Hand cart.....	7,056.00	4,062.00
Peddler—Oil	2,332.80	2,294.40
Peddler—Pack or solicitors ..	4,748.41	2,959.19
Peddler—Wagon	95,400.00	86,256.00
Peddler—Wood	384.00	499.20
Poulterer	446.40	504.00
Public weigher.....	729.60	768.00
Public cart.....	4,408.32	3,982.08
Public horse drawn vehicle—Not on stand.....	2,462.40	1,486.08
Public motor vehicle operator	412.80	523.20
Renewal .....	.....	2,030.40
Public passenger automobile—On stand.....	4,680.00	4,559.60
Not on stand.....	235.20	43.20
Rendering tanks.....	5,952.00	8,856.00
Restaurant	30,948.02	30,201.60
Roofers	1,075.20	1,008.00
Runners	964.06	926.07
Saloons	6,700,277.32	6,787,275.00
Scavengers—Night	96.00	96.00
Scavengers—Offal	1,056.00	1,152.00
Scavengers—Private	1,147.20	984.00
Second hand dealers.....	11,081.50	10,452.50
Shooting galleries.....	552.00	600.00

	1914.	1913.
Slaughtering & rendering	\$11,232.00	\$10,368.00
Soap factories.....	1,872.00	2,448.00
Stables—Boarding.....	484.80	614.40
Stables—Livery.....	2,184.00	2,385.60
Stables—Sales.....	1,512.00	1,512.00
Street cars.....	73,700.00	69,100.00
Tanneries.....	1,104.00	1,152.00
Tickers.....	485.76	432.96
Undertakers.....	4,329.60	4,156.80
Workshops.....	8,428.80	7,687.68

Total 7,789,900.32 7,819,933.24

FIXED ASSETS OF CHICAGO (1914).

CORPORATE PURPOSES.

Real estate.....	\$2,305,488.31
Buildings.....	11,114,405.75
Equipments.....	9,043,647.16
Bridges, viaducts, etc.....	4,356,382.51
Miscellaneous.....	572,668.49
Wharfing.....	25,247.04

Total 27,417,839.26

SCHOOLS.

Real estate.....	10,113,089.14
Buildings and equipment.....	44,702,131.69

Total 54,816,220.83

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Real estate.....	14,750.00
Buildings.....	2,090,200.55
Equipment.....	771,879.71

Total 2,876,830.26

WATERWORKS.

Real estate.....	1,096,104.35
Buildings.....	2,444,209.14
Equipment.....	6,562,841.51
Miscellaneous.....	51,593,931.82

Total 61,697,086.82

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

Real estate.....	281,289.26
Buildings.....	1,552,276.18

Total 1,833,565.44

SUMMARY.

Corporate purposes.....	27,417,839.26
Schools.....	54,816,220.83
Public library.....	2,876,830.26

Waterworks.....	\$161,697,086.82
Tuberculosis sanitarium.....	1,833,565.44

Total 148,691,642.61

STATEMENT OF CHICAGO'S DEBT.

Constitutional debt-incurring power and limitation Dec. 31, 1914.

Refunding bonds.....	\$5,017,000.00
Bonds of original issue.....	24,992,500.00

Gross funded debt..... 30,009,500.00
World's fair bonds, exempt..... 3,245,000.00

Funded debt, nonexempt..... 26,764,500.00
Less cash in sinking funds..... 939,587.20

Total constitutional debt.....	25,824,932.80
Judgments.....	544,379.49
Accrued interest.....	155,019.63
Water fund debt.....	1,116,314.35

Total constitutional debt..... 27,640,646.27
Const. debt-incurring power..... 50,039,853.00

Unexercised borrowing power..... 22,399,206.73

BONDS OUTSTANDING DEC. 31, 1914.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.
Water loan.....	4	\$1,415,000
Sewer refunding.....	4	853,000
River improvement.....	4	1,203,000
Municipal.....	3½	738,000
Municipal, Edison Park.....	5	2,000
Municipal, Morgan Park.....	5	16,000
Tunnel.....	4	98,000
Tunnel.....	3½	392,000
World's Fair.....	4	3,245,000
Judgment funding.....	4	3,611,000
Judgment funding.....	4½	215,000
Permanent improvement.....	4	1,488,000
General corporate purposes.....	4	1,000,000
General corporate.....	4	4,795,000
General corporate.....	4	2,149,000
General corporate.....	4½	720,000
City hall.....	4	3,500,000
Bridge.....	4	1,920,000
Health department building.....	4	480,000
Harbor construction.....	4	1,750,000
Bathing beach.....	4	420,500

Total 30,010,500

CHICAGO APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1915.

FOR CORPORATE PURPOSES.

Mayor's office.....	\$30,570.00
Bureau of statistics and library.....	7,580.00
City council.....	209,250.00
Committee on finance.....	7,520.00
Committee on local transportation.....	6,170.00
Committee on gas, oil and electric light.....	2,275.00
Lake shore reclamation commission.....	510.00
Committee on streets and alleys, etc.....	450.00
Committee on harbors, wharves, bridges.....	500.00
Chicago plan commission.....	29,650.00
Committee on health.....	900.00
Committee on railway terminals.....	37,350.00
Committee on local industries.....	8,500.00
City clerk.....	71,315.00
Corporation counsel.....	238,745.00
Prosecuting attorney.....	55,825.00
City attorney.....	135,945.00
Charter commission.....	7,000.00
Comptroller.....	251,885.00
Department of finance—Interest.....	1,935,772.50
Department of finance—miscellaneous.....	833,280.04
City treasurer.....	62,131.96
City collector.....	53,090.00
Election commissioners.....	724,507.00
Civil service commission.....	101,315.00
Department of supplies.....	30,353.75
Department of police.....	7,319,123.32
Municipal court.....	890,390.00
House of correction.....	358,671.02
Fire department.....	3,538,487.92
Department of buildings.....	180,456.81
Department of health.....	1,489,130.09
City physician.....	8,600.00
Department of track elevation.....	208.33

Department of boiler inspection.....	\$53,125.12
Department of weights and measures.....	40,215.00
Department of smoke inspection.....	41,050.00
Examining boards.....	27,132.00
Hospitals.....	20,000.00
Office of inspector of oils.....	16,420.00
Department of public welfare.....	48,360.00
Committee on crime.....	3,600.00
Board of local improvements.....	951,824.77
City markets.....	25,266.00
Special park commission.....	241,714.25
Department of gas and electricity.....	2,281,758.55

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner's office.....	\$139,661.08
Bureau of compensation.....	8,010.00
Bureau of maps and plats.....	47,406.00
Bureau of architecture.....	7,165.00
Bureau of city hall.....	241,716.20
Bureau of streets.....	3,816,701.34
Bureau of sewers.....	484,780.00
Bureau of engineering.....	764,785.45

Total 27,806,483.50

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATION OR FINANCE.

(In force after amending ordinance of Jan. 25, 1915.)

CORPORATE PURPOSES.

From taxes and miscellaneous revenues.....\$27,806,483.50

FROM VEHICLE TAX FUND.

City collector.....	\$16,900.00
Police department.....	21,500.00
Street department.....	811,000.00
Total 849,400.00	

FROM PROCEEDS OF BONDS.

Health department.....	\$855,437.54
Special park commission.....	340,000.00
Bureau of engineering (bridges).....	2,450,878.84
Board local improvements (widening 12th street).....	1,750,000.00
Board of local improvements (Michigan avenue improvement).....	3,800,000.00
Harbor construction.....	2,381,765.00

Total11,578,081.38

REIMBURSABLE FROM BONDS (IF AUTHORIZED).

Health department (reduction works).....	\$700,000.00
Fire department (new stations).....	263,000.00
House of correction (juvenile home)...	60,000.00

Total1,023,000.00

REIMBURSABLE FROM RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Bureau of engineering.....	\$1,757,500.00
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REIMBURSABLE FROM SANITARY DISTRICT.

Bureau of engineering.....	\$5,000.00
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CONTINGENT ON BOND ISSUE.

Special park commission.....	\$600,000.00
Police department (central station)...	1,340,000.00
Police department (others).....	1,199,000.00
Fire department.....	400,000.00
House of correction.....	250,000.00
Department of health.....	500,000.00

Total4,289,000.00

From deposits of street railway com- panies (contingent).....	8,000,000.00
Sinking funds.....	2,844,718.01
Water fund.....	8,742,422.32
Public library.....	1,065,000.00
Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium...	1,080,000.00
School purposes.....	20,770,000.00

Grand total.....\$89,800,605.21

CHICAGO SCHOOL FINANCES.

Auditor's statement of receipts and expenditures for year ending June 30, 1915.

SCHOOL TAX BUILDING FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 30, 1914.....	\$28,729.27
Tax levy, 1913.....	2,020,121.91
Tax levy, 1914.....	2,416,880.61
Sale of Marsh site.....	5,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	23,434.70
Temporary loans.....	2,679,000.00

Total7,173,766.49

EXPENDITURES.

School sites.....	512,590.67
New buildings.....	2,149,331.02
Improvements.....	402,628.97
Special assessments.....	60,713.98
General repairs.....	425,856.38
Rental sites, buildings.....	68,411.98
Interest on loans.....	31,386.60

Total3,650,919.60

Less discounts.....215.77

Total.....	3,650,703.83
Temporary loans paid.....	3,259,000.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1915.....	264,062.66

Total7,173,766.49

SCHOOL TAX INDEBTEDNESS FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 30, 1915.....	\$8,978.80
Tax levy, 1912.....	53.84

Total available.....9,032.64

EXPENDITURES.

Matured bonds.....	7,500.00
Interest coupons.....	187.50

Total7,687.50

Cash on hand June 30, 1915.....	1,345.14
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Total9,032.64

SCHOOL TAX EDUCATIONAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 30, 1914.....	\$264,367.22
Tax levy, 1913.....	4,719,468.28
Tax levy, 1914.....	5,402,023.67
Miscellaneous.....	21,645.73
Fees, summer high schools.....	17,017.00
Fees, evening schools.....	16,635.82
Refund, European trip.....	3,120.86
Sales, Parental school.....	3,011.11
Sales, text books.....	14,188.00
Temporary loans.....	4,940,000.00

Total15,401,477.69

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, supts., teachers.....	10,067,865.50
Less high schools, etc.....	2,805,335.33

Salaries, elementary.....7,262,530.17

High schools.....	\$1,856,315.95
Normal college.....	127,327.06
Evening schools.....	252,186.63
Kindergartens.....	345,691.82
Manual training (elementary).....	168,403.13
Parental school.....	84,010.97
Household arts.....	161,390.20
Music.....	16,863.76
Art.....	29,678.00
Physical education.....	68,948.27
Department of the deaf.....	35,010.25
Department of the blind.....	7,779.39
Department of child study.....	11,205.24
Department of German.....	9,039.28
Continuation schools.....	4,237.78
Correct speech.....	8,518.00
Detention home.....	8,596.29
School for boys.....	28,564.54
Crippled children schools.....	31,455.36
Vacation schools.....	31,162.89
Summer high schools.....	25,350.63
Social centers.....	11.50
Subnormal rooms.....	1,834.95
Department of examinations.....	12,334.89
Penny lunches.....	2,277.31
Compulsory education.....	71,492.44
Interest on loans.....	17,409.06
Bus hire.....	2,427.25
Annual audit.....	125.00
Preparation budget.....	5,280.02
Educational investigation.....	500.00
Office investigation.....	163.86
Springfield trips.....	648.65
Funeral expenses.....	227.35
Engrossing resolutions.....	150.00
City club exhibit.....	454.95
Western Drawing association.....	674.13
European trips.....	7,500.00
Legal services.....	1,751.94
Panama exposition.....	917.58
Special stenographers.....	965.75
Miscellaneous.....	442.20
Supplementary reading.....	5,206.10
Maps, globes, etc.....	170.97
Fund text books.....	22,716.77
Salaries, engineers, etc.....	1,197,523.93
Fuel.....	319,555.39
Lighting.....	60,845.39
Official salaries.....	129,225.47
Office expense.....	35,816.00
School supplies.....	66,152.38
School house supplies.....	78,156.51
Printing, advertising.....	13,543.56
Livery expense.....	9,489.96
Teachers' pension fund.....	100,123.52
Employees' pension fund.....	7,398.99
School census.....	7,398.99

Total educational purposes.....12,756,465.20

Charged to school fund.....	1,898,865.50
Less discounts.....	423.54

Charged to educational fund.....10,857,176.16
Advances1,998.17

Supply stock	\$17,157.37
Loans paid	4,470,000.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1915.....	55,145.99

Total 15,401,477.69

SCHOOL FUND INCOME ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 30, 1914.....	\$135,938.38
Rentals	586,729.31
State tax	1,110,936.73
Interest on investments.....	58,981.00
Interest on deposits.....	8,052.90
Tuition fees	4,717.00
Corrections	1,375.62
Miscellaneous	444.20
From educational fund.....	8,169,000.00

Total 10,076,175.14

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, teachers	10,067,865.50
Legal expenses	502.75
Real estate appraisement.....	1,656.61
Interest accrued	104.40
Custodian fees	133.56
Repairs	45.30
Cash on hand June 30, 1915.....	5,867.12

Total 10,076,175.14

SCHOOL FUND PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 30, 1914.....	\$761.19
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Mortgage note payment.....	\$10,000.00
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Total 10,761.19

EXPENDITURES.

Chicago gold bonds.....	10,000.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1915.....	761.19

Total 10,761.19

SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 30, 1914.....	\$441,543.45
Building fund	4,466,037.22
Educational fund	10,197,110.47
Indebtedness fund	53.84
School fund income.....	1,771,236.76
Special funds income.....	1,581.50
Burr fund income.....	1,248.06
Temporary loans	7,619,000.00

Total 24,497,811.30

EXPENDITURES.

Building fund	3,650,703.83
Educational fund	10,876,331.70
Indebtedness fund	7,687.50
School fund income.....	1,901,308.02
Special funds income.....	2,277.87
Burr fund income.....	1,122.17
Loans paid	7,729,000.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1915.....	329,380.21

Total 24,497,811.30

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

North Chicago, Ill.

The great lakes naval training station at North Chicago, Ill., was placed in commission July 1, 1911, and the work of fitting young men for service in the enlisted force of the United States navy was begun.

Enlistment—The term of enlistment is four years, except minors under 18 years of age, who are enlisted for the period of minority. Only such persons are enlisted as can be reasonably expected to remain in the service, and when enlisted they must serve out the term specified. The age limit is 17 to 35 years.

Physical Requirements—For a minor enlisting as an apprentice seaman the following minimum heights (barefooted) and weights (without clothes) are required:

Age.	Height.	Weight.
17.....	62 inches.	110 pounds
18.....	64 inches.	115 pounds
19.....	64 inches.	120 pounds
20.....	64 inches.	125 pounds

Any one of the following conditions will be sufficient to cause the rejection of an applicant: Feeble constitution, general poor physique or impaired general health; any disease or deformity, either congenital or acquired, that would impair efficiency; any acute disease.

Mental Requirements—Applicants for enlistment must be able to read and write English.

Other Requirements—Applicants for enlistment must be American citizens, native or naturalized. A minor must present a certificate of birth or

verified written statement by his parents, or either of them, or in case of their death a similar statement by his legal guardian, showing the applicant to be of the age required by the navy regulations.

Pay—The pay of apprentice seamen is \$17.60 per month. Each enlisted man is furnished with a free outfit of clothing, amounting to \$90, on first enlistment.

How to Enlist—Any one who wishes to enlist in the navy should write to the bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C., stating such desire, and the bureau will immediately reply, giving the address of the nearest recruiting station, where applicants are examined physically and either accepted or rejected. The government pays the expenses from the point of enlistment to the training station, but not to the recruiting station.

There are similar training stations at Narragansett bay, R. I., and San Francisco, Cal.

OFFICERS AT GREAT LAKES STATION.

Commandant—Commander William A. Moffett.
 Lieutenant-Commander—Cyrus W. Cole.
 Lieutenant—Allan G. Olson.
 Lieutenant—Tracy L. McCauley.
 Surgeon—Charles E. Ryder.
 Paymaster—Neal B. Farwell.
 Chaplain—Frank Thompson.
 Boatswain—James E. Quirk.
 Chief Steward—Joseph W. Bettens.
 Chief Machinist—William Herzberg.
 Chief Carpenter—Frank Gilbert.

DISTANCE OF VISIBILITY OF OBJECTS ON THE LAKES.

[From "List of Lights and Fog Signals" issued by the United States lighthouse board.]

Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.
5.....	2.96	55.....	9.81	110.....	13.87	450.....	28.06	600.....	32.40	800.....	37.42
10.....	4.18	60.....	10.25	120.....	14.49	500.....	29.58	650.....	33.73	900.....	39.69
15.....	5.12	65.....	10.67	130.....	15.08	550.....	31.02	700.....	35.00	1,000.....	41.83
20.....	5.92	70.....	11.07	140.....	15.65	The distances of visibility given in the above table are those from which an object may be seen by an observer whose eye is at the lake level. In practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these a distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above lake level.					
25.....	6.61	75.....	11.46	150.....	16.20						
30.....	7.25	80.....	11.83	200.....	18.71						
35.....	7.83	85.....	12.20	250.....	20.92						
40.....	8.37	90.....	12.55	300.....	22.81						
45.....	8.87	95.....	12.89	350.....	24.75						
50.....	9.35	100.....	13.23	400.....	26.46						

The distances of visibility given in the above table are those from which an object may be seen by an observer whose eye is at the lake level; in practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these a distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above lake level.

BANKS AND BANK STATISTICS OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

- Etina State**—Halsted street and Fullerton and Lincoln avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, A. S. Maltman; cashier, A. F. Coen.
- American State**—1825 Blue Island avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, James F. Stepina; cashier, Adolph J. Krassa.
- Austin National**—5634 West Chicago avenue; capital, \$125,000; president, Francis E. Pray; cashier, Ralph M. Pray.
- Austin State**—South Park and South boulevard; capital, \$100,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Percy D. Castle.
- Bank of Montreal**—103 South LaSalle; capital, \$14,400,000; manager Chicago branch, J. M. Greated.
- Bowmanville National**—4802 North Western avenue; capital, \$50,000; president, E. M. Heidkamp; cashier, Edwin A. Feldott.
- Calumet National**—9117 Commercial avenue; capital, \$100,000; president, John Cunnea; cashier, John J. Cunnea.
- Capital State Savings**—5400 North Clark street; capital, \$200,000; president, W. J. Kilgenberg; cashier, E. F. Turnbloom.
- Calumet Trust and Savings**—2115 Morgan avenue; capital, \$25,000; president, Frank Nay; cashier, Fred Bateman.
- Central Manufacturing District Bank**—1112 West 35th street; capital, \$250,000; president, Edward E. Payne; cashier, M. A. Graettinger.
- Central Trust Company of Illinois**—125 West Monroe street; capital, \$4,500,000; president, Charles G. Dawes; cashier, William R. Dawes.
- Chicago Avenue Savings**—1936-1938 West Chicago avenue; capital, \$25,000; president, Frederick Maas; cashier, A. M. Langert.
- Chicago City Bank and Trust**—6225 Halsted; capital, \$500,000; president, Louis Rathje; cashier, E. H. Holtorf.
- Chicago Savings and Trust**—Chicago Savings Bank building, State and Madison; capital, \$1,000,000; president, Lucius Teter; cashier, William M. Richards.
- Citizens' State Bank of Lake View**—3228 Lincoln avenue; capital, \$250,000; president, Charles Johnson; cashier, Otto M. Gondolf.
- Citizens' Trust and Savings**—Garfield boulevard and State street; capital, \$50,000; president, Oliver F. Smith; cashier, A. H. Luken.
- City National Bank of Evanston**—Evanston; capital, \$100,000; president, Joseph F. Ward; cashier, Charles N. Stevens.
- Colonial Trust and Savings**—137 South LaSalle; capital, \$1,000,000; president, L. C. Rose; assistant cashier, Emil Stueddl.
- Continental and Commercial National**—208 South LaSalle street; capital, \$21,500,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Nathaniel R. Losch.
- Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings**—208 South LaSalle street; capital, \$3,000,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Charles C. Willson.
- Corn Exchange National**—LaSalle and Adams; capital, \$3,000,000; president, Ernest A. Hamill; cashier, J. Edward Maass.
- Depositors State and Savings**—4633 South Ashland avenue; capital, \$300,000; president, John F. Smulski; cashier, James J. Pesica.
- Drexel State**—3946 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, \$350,000; president, Myron B. Cottrell; cashier, R. J. Neal.
- Drovers' National**—4201 Halsted; capital, \$750,000; president, Owen T. Reeves, Jr.; cashier, George M. Benedict.
- Drovers' Trust and Savings**—Union stockyards; capital, \$250,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, Murray M. Otstott.
- Edgewater State**—4615 Broadway; capital, \$300,000; president, Oliver F. Paisley; cashier, John Orchard.
- Englewood State**—237 West 63d; capital, \$200,000; president, John R. Burgess; cashier, E. W. Stansbury.
- Fidelity State**—2975 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Edmund Szajkowski; cashier, Frank Collins.
- First National**—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, \$10,000,000; president, James B. Forgan; cashier, Henry A. Howland.
- First National of Englewood**—349 West 63d; capital, \$150,000; president, J. J. Nichols; cashier, V. E. Nichols.
- First Trust and Savings**—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, \$5,000,000; president, James B. Forgan; cashier, Burt C. Hardenbrook.
- Foreman Bros. Banking Company**—30 North LaSalle; capital, \$1,000,000; vice-president, Oscar G. Foreman; cashier, John Terborgh.
- Fort Dearborn National**—76 West Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, George H. Wilson.
- Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings**—76 West Monroe; capital, \$500,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, John E. Shea.
- Franklin Trust and Savings**—Michigan avenue and 35th street; capital, \$300,000; president, Simon W. Straus; cashier, Edgar F. Olson.
- Fullerton-Southport State Savings**—Fullerton and Southport avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, Walter J. Raymer; cashier, A. I. Mikitynski.
- Garfield Park State Savings**—4004 West Madison street; capital, \$200,000; president, John E. Decker; cashier, Arthur A. Marquart.
- Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company**—Madison and LaSalle streets; capital, \$1,500,000; president, Moses E. Greenebaum; cashier, Walter J. Greenebaum.
- Guarantee Trust and Savings**—335 West 63d; capital, \$200,000; president, William H. C. Stege; cashier, Otto J. Meier.
- Halsted Street State**—6910 South Halsted street; capital, \$200,000; president, Henry F. Eidmann; cashier, Roy E. Roberts.
- Harris Trust and Savings**—115 West Monroe; capital, \$1,500,000; president, Albert W. Harris; cashier, John S. Broeksmitt.
- Hibernian Banking Association**—208 South LaSalle street; capital, \$2,000,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Frederic S. Hebard.
- Home Bank and Trust Company**—Ashland and Milwaukee avenues; capital, \$300,000; president, Charles F. Hoerr; cashier, William O. Conrad.
- Hyde Park State**—Lake avenue and 53d street; capital, \$200,000; president, John A. Carroll; cashier, M. A. Harmon.
- Illinois State Bank of Chicago**—Clark and Kinzie streets; capital, \$200,000; president, Alfred Decker; assistant cashier, Virgil C. Webster.
- Illinois Trust and Savings**—LaSalle and Jackson; capital, \$5,000,000; president, John J. Mitchell; cashier, Joseph I. Cooper.
- Interstate National**—3304 Erie avenue (Hegevisch); capital, \$25,000; president, Lawrence Cox; cashier, William Sipel.
- Irrving Park National**—4011 Elston avenue; capital, \$100,000; president, John A. Wadhams; cashier, Murray MacLeod.
- Jefferson Park National**—4815 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$50,000; president, George M. Hayes; cashier, Fred H. Esdohr.
- Kaspar State**—1900 Blue Island avenue; capital, \$400,000; president, William Kaspar; cashier, Joseph Sikyta.
- Kenwood Trust and Savings**—Grand boulevard and 47th; capital, \$200,000; president, Charles E. Ford; cashier, R. C. Kent.
- Lake and State Savings**—9 West Lake street; capital, \$250,000; president, John W. Fowler; assistant cashier, C. R. Corbett.
- Lake View State**—3160 North Clark; capital, \$200,000; president, George W. McCabe; cashier, Joseph E. Olson.
- Lake View Trust and Savings**—3211 North Ashland avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Joseph J. Budlong; cashier, B. J. Steacey.
- Lawndale National**—3341 West 26th street; capital, \$50,000; president, Joseph J. Salat; cashier, Rudolph F. Hajicek.
- Lawndale State**—3113 West 22d; capital, \$200,000; president, Frank G. Hajicek; cashier, Joseph Kopecky.
- Liberty Trust and Savings**—Kedzie avenue and 12th street; capital, \$250,000; president, C. Holtenbach; cashier, J. Louis Kohn.
- Lincoln Trust and Savings**—3936 Lincoln avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, O. B. Conklin; cashier, Theodore G. Behrens.

Live Stock Exchange National—Union stockyards; capital, \$1,250,000; president, W. A. Heath; cashier, G. F. Emery.

Logan Square Trust and Savings—2569 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, William C. Regelin; vice-president and cashier, Albert Haentze.

Madison and Kedzie State—3131 West Madison street; capital, \$200,000; president, Harry H. Baum; cashier, J. W. S. Fleisch.

Market Trust and Savings—127 North Halsted street; capital, \$200,000; president, William Bruckner; cashier, Fred S. Fulton.

Mechanics and Traders' State—Washington boulevard and Desplaines street; capital, \$200,000; president, Calvin F. Craig; cashier, Norton F. Stone.

Mercantile Trust and Savings—547 West Jackson boulevard; capital, \$250,000; president, Frederick H. Rawson; cashier, Harry N. Grut.

Merchants' Loan and Trust—112 West Adams; capital, \$3,000,000; president, Orson Smith; cashier, Paul C. Peterson.

Michigan Avenue Trust—2218 Michigan avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Landon C. Rose; cashier, Warren C. Spurgin.

Mid-City Trust and Savings—Halsted and Madison; capital, \$500,000; president, William J. Rathje; cashier, D. B. Kennedy.

National Bank of the Republic—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, John A. Lynch; cashier, Robert M. McKinney.

National City Bank of Chicago—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, David R. Forgan; cashier, Walker G. McLaury.

National Produce—196 North Clark; capital, \$300,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, Ralph N. Ballou.

North Avenue State—North avenue and Larrabee; capital, \$200,000; president, Landon C. Rose; cashier, O. E. Schick.

North Side State Savings—808 North Clark street; capital, \$200,000; president, William R. Dawes; cashier, P. H. Wellbrenner.

Northern Trust—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, Solomon A. Smith; cashier, Thomas C. King.

Northwest State—Milwaukee and North avenues; capital, \$300,000; president, Joseph R. Noel; cashier, Albert S. Boos.

Northwestern Trust and Savings—1152 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$250,000; president, J. F. Smulski; cashier, T. M. Helinski.

Ogden Avenue State—3644 Ogden avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Frank Ransford; cashier, Arthur C. Amsler.

People's Stockyards State—Ashland and 47th; capital, \$500,000; president, R. J. Schlesinger; cashier, H. G. Laycock.

People's Trust and Savings—Michigan avenue and Adams; capital, \$500,000; president, Earle H. Reynolds; cashier, H. T. Griswold.

Pioneer State Savings—4016 West North avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, A. H. Greenberg; cashier, C. C. Collins.

Pullman Trust and Savings—Pullman, Ill.; capital, \$300,000; president, Edward F. Bryant; cashier, Marcus A. Aurelius.

Ravenswood National—4600 Ravenswood avenue; capital, \$50,000; president, Walter D. Rathje; cashier, George T. Keeler.

Rogers Park National—7044 North Clark street; capital, \$50,000; president, James J. Barbour; cashier, Walter H. Creber.

Roseland State Savings—15500 Michigan avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, John S. Runnells; cashier, David J. Harris.

Schiff & Co. State—12th street, near Halsted; capital, \$200,000; president, Benjamin L. Schiff; cashier, Samuel S. Shuster.

Second Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee and Western avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, James B. Forgan, Jr.; cashier, Martin J. Grau.

Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee avenue and Carpenter; capital, \$400,000; president, J. C. Hansen; cashier, R. L. Redheffer.

Sheridan Trust and Savings—Broadway and Lawrence avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, W. J. Klunberger; cashier, Edwin L. Read.

Sixty-Third and Halsted State—310 West 63d street; capital, \$200,000; president, Robert A. Schoenfeld; cashier, C. H. Dehming.

South Chicago Savings—3017 East 92d; capital, \$285,800; president, Warren W. Smith; cashier, Herbert Jones.

South Side State—4259 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, H. W. Mahan; cashier, D. W. Cahill.

South-West Merchants' State—5105 South Ashland avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Joseph F. Triska; cashier, Roswell W. Hawkins.

South-West Trust and Savings—35th street, Archer and Hoyne avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, Thomas J. Healey; cashier, August J. Schoenecke.

Standard Trust and Savings—29 South LaSalle; capital, \$1,000,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Frank T. Joyner.

State Bank of Chicago—LaSalle and Washington; capital, \$1,500,000; president, L. A. Goddard; cashier, Henry S. Henschen.

State Bank of Evanston—Evanston; capital, \$150,000; president, William A. Dyche; cashier, R. J. Scheidenhelm.

State Bank of West Pullman—120th and Lowe; capital, \$25,000; president, Thomas W. Cole; cashier, Harry Paul.

Stockmen's Trust and Savings—5425 South Halsted; capital, \$200,000; president, P. J. Harmon; cashier, E. J. A. Gold.

Stockyards Savings—4162 South Halsted; capital, \$250,000; president, C. N. Stanton; cashier, H. I. Tiffany.

Union Bank of Chicago—25 North Dearborn street; capital, \$500,000; president, Charles E. Schlytern; cashier, G. Hallbom.

Union Trust—Dearborn and Madison; capital, \$1,200,000; president, F. H. Rawson; cashier, F. P. Schreiber.

United State—6000 South Halsted; capital, \$200,000; president, Simon Heck; cashier, Carl Lundberg.

Washington Park National—730 East 63d street; capital, \$100,000; president, H. W. Mahan; cashier, A. E. Olson.

Wendell State—Madison street and Ashland boulevard; capital, \$50,000; president, Raymond Cardona; assistant cashier, Hugh McNeff.

West Englewood Ashland State—1610 West 63d street; capital, \$250,000; president, John Bain; cashier, Edward C. Barry.

West Side Trust and Savings—Halsted and 12th; capital, \$400,000; president, Benjamin S. Mayer; cashier, Charles O. Fetscher.

West Town State—2325 West Madison street; capital, \$200,000; president, Robert Forgan; cashier, Fred Klotz.

Woodlawn Trust and Savings—1204 East 63d; capital, \$200,000; president, Charles M. Poague; cashier, John W. Watson.

Chicago Clearing House Association—Northern Trust building, LaSalle and Monroe streets; president, David R. Forgan; manager, W. D. C. Street.

*Stock of Hibernian Banking association owned by stockholders of the Continental and Commercial National bank.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS.

Year.	Clearings.	Year.	Clearings.
1901.....	\$7,756,372,465.31	1908.....	\$11,853,814,943.56
1902.....	8,394,872,351.59	1909.....	13,781,845,612.86
1903.....	8,755,553,649.93	1910.....	13,939,680,984.43
1904.....	9,394,383,764.40	1911.....	13,925,798,802.79
1905.....	10,191,765,732.59	1912.....	15,380,795,541.00
1906.....	11,047,311,894.50	1913.....	16,073,130,524.00
1907.....	12,087,647,870.08	1914.....	15,692,828,996.00

CLEARINGS OF 1913, 1914, 1915 BY MONTHS.

	1913.	1914.	1915.
January ...	\$1,412,245,475	\$1,436,346,234	\$1,311,826,388
February ...	1,240,420,411	1,250,966,237	1,160,680,501
March	1,384,006,707	1,493,330,412	1,386,313,210
April	1,329,181,104	1,388,618,887	1,820,808,716
May	1,394,337,387	1,322,688,101	1,317,856,405
June	1,290,839,722	1,361,553,667	1,180,185,219
July	1,343,100,451	1,376,995,418	1,318,207,538
August	1,245,128,185	1,163,781,093	1,234,569,410
September...	1,308,471,747	1,150,253,110	1,134,396,361
October	1,454,186,257	1,261,007,141	1,473,970,089
November ..	1,294,670,412	1,164,333,529	.....
December ..	1,436,542,208	1,312,955,172	.....

Total16,073,130,524 15,692,828,996

CHICAGO BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS.

Sept. 2-3, 1915.

NATIONAL BANKS.					
	Deposits.	Loans.			
	Sept. 2, 1915.	Sept. 2, 1915.			
Austin	\$54,693	\$431,385	Home Bank	\$1,605,366	\$1,122,083
Bowmanville	339,898	263,255	Hyde Park	964,523	857,948
Calumet	1,038,448	830,386	Illinois State	339,146	374,752
Continental and Com'lal.	201,167,679	137,668,751	Illinois Trust	99,162,744	63,326,487
Corn Exchange	73,489,658	44,469,983	Kaspar State	4,627,845	3,444,911
Drovers	10,743,965	6,788,981	Kenwood Trust	2,169,230	1,845,478
First	135,076,987	94,594,547	Kirchman State	316,571	322,336
First of Englewood	3,731,188	2,041,887	Krause State	962,576	392,791
Fort Dearborn	32,652,199	21,796,957	Lake and State	791,160	955,491
Interstate	139,002	114,749	Lake View State	786,648	636,638
Irving Park	548,827	474,109	Lake View Trust	2,447,294	2,358,842
Jefferson Park	381,638	318,508	Lawndale State	1,160,433	993,350
Lawndale	1,177,656	1,037,621	Liberty Trust	1,138,330	1,188,599
Live Stock Exchange	12,741,199	8,345,338	Lincoln Trust	262,220	326,191
National of Republic	24,369,892	17,830,832	Logan Square	502,483	489,163
National City	30,097,747	20,343,078	Madison and Kedzie	542,858	506,338
National Produce	2,430,551	1,663,275	Market Trust	418,799	541,547
Ravenswood	317,825	258,850	Marquette Park	60,690	247,963
Rogers Park	244,591	170,579	Mechanics and Traders	1,014,409	975,847
Washington Park	1,953,259	1,403,482	Mercantile Trust	1,602,126	1,495,269
			Merchants Loan	67,317,883	38,492,380
			Michigan Avenue Trust	1,441,818	1,128,194
			Mid-City Trust	2,710,207	2,671,347
			North Avenue State	2,309,837	1,765,844
			North Side State	1,159,661	961,151
			Northern Trust	31,581,022	17,985,358
			Northwest State	1,630,060	1,248,708
			Northwestern Trust	4,522,369	2,669,811
			Ogden Avenue	390,881	367,243
			Peoples Stockyards	4,813,952	4,657,483
			Peoples Trust	7,531,649	5,838,951
			Phillip State	612,173	286,325
			Pioneer State	549,494	562,548
			Pullman Trust	3,835,274	2,452,808
			Roseland State	887,217	572,172
			Schiff & Co.	1,440,523	413,987
			Security Bank	3,275,585	2,526,950
			Second Security	1,241,917	1,077,283
			Sheridan Trust	1,740,591	1,228,672
			Sixty-Third and Halsted	302,193	383,686
			South Chicago Savings	2,256,708	2,464,344
			South Side State	1,826,904	1,661,072
			Southwest Merchants	596,574	576,903
			Southwest Trust	726,482	860,013
			Standard Trust	6,018,247	4,459,557
			State Bank of Chicago	26,768,610	21,326,605
			State Bank of W. Pullman	294,704	246,517
			Stockmen's Trust	1,183,036	951,791
			Stockyards Savings	3,700,467	3,263,753
			Union Bank	2,064,478	1,943,306
			Union Trust	25,648,246	15,694,000
			United State Bank	515,166	466,270
			Wendell State Bank	884,396	424,516
			West Englewood Ashland	992,370	892,803
			West Side Trust	4,443,053	3,853,879
			West Town State	790,851	535,503
			Woodlawn Trust	1,930,788	1,699,481
Total	533,096,902	360,841,553	Total	581,490,735	370,567,700

STATE BANKS.

Sept. 3, 1915. Sept. 3, 1915.

	Sept. 3, 1915.	Sept. 3, 1915.
Aetna	\$588,797	\$560,529
American	1,936,070	1,637,123
Auburn	569,635	527,160
Austin	2,241,069	1,764,967
Calumet Trust	261,771	267,695
Capital State	492,370	461,886
Central Mfg. District	1,500,839	1,319,688
Central Trust	43,079,366	28,779,883
Chicago City	3,230,800	2,827,197
Chicago Savings	7,557,625	4,986,408
Citizens of Lake View	886,977	808,478
Citizens' Trust	632,129	493,878
Continental and Com'lal.	30,503,813	13,241,348
Depositors State	823,812	665,940
Drexel State	2,991,149	2,470,034
Drovers Trust	3,883,132	3,286,616
Edgewater State	431,750	624,114
Englewood State	1,374,619	1,069,066
Fidelity State	155,848	99,321
First Trust	61,071,652	32,322,705
Foreman Bros.	13,037,387	9,353,546
Fort Dearborn Trust	3,695,263	2,774,691
Franklin Trust	1,138,644	1,077,653
Fullerton-Southport	260,390	102,021
Garfield Park	1,011,110	568,429
Greenebaum Sons	4,868,599	3,108,771
Guarantee Trust	538,027	576,757
Halsted Street	626,726	622,857
Harris Trust	23,337,696	9,546,893
Hibernian Banking	27,794,467	16,627,085
A. H. Hill & Co.	350,216	424,238

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO—DISTRICT NO. 7.

Directors—Class A (bankers)—George M. Reynolds, Chicago; James B. Forgan, Chicago; E. L. Johnson, Waterloo, Iowa.
 Class B (business men)—Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; M. B. Hutchinson, Ottumwa, Iowa; August H. Vogel, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Class C—Charles H. Bosworth, Chicago, federal reserve agent and chairman of the board of directors; W. F. McAllen, Columbia City, Ind., deputy federal reserve agent and vice-chairman of the board of directors; Edwin T. Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Executive Committee—George M. Reynolds, James B. Forgan, W. F. McAllen, James B. McDougal (ex officio) and Charles H. Bosworth (ex officio).

Governor—James B. McDougal.
 Deputy Governor—Charles R. McKay.
 Cashier—Bentley G. McCloud.
 Secretary—W. F. McAllen.
 Bank Location—Second and third floors of Rector building, Clark and Monroe streets.
 Territory—Iowa; all of Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of Vernon, Sauk, Columbia, Dodge, Washington and Ozaukee counties; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan; all of Illinois north of the southern boundary of Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties; all of Indiana north of the southern boundary of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio counties.

BEEF AND PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.

Year ended March 1.

Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.
1899-1900	1,734,776	7,544,219	1904-5	1,918,665	6,044,758	1909-10	1,698,921	5,161,552
1900-1	1,814,921	7,364,859	1905-6	1,988,955	6,170,341	1910-11	1,785,189	4,812,916
1901-2	2,047,489	7,691,513	1906-7	1,988,504	6,079,641	1911-12	1,733,188	6,275,463
1902-3	2,017,563	6,911,947	1907-8	1,817,737	6,342,717	1912-13	1,689,364	5,827,786
1903-4	2,163,976	6,763,685	1908-9	1,637,295	6,298,205	1913-14	1,520,440	6,152,780

COURTS IN COOK COUNTY.

APPELLATE COURT, FIRST DIST., ILLINOIS.
14th floor Boulevard building, Michigan boulevard and Washington street.

A—William H. McSurely, presiding justice; Frank Baker, Jesse Holdom.

B (Branch)—Martin M. Gridley, presiding justice; Albert C. Barnes, John P. McGoorty.

C (Branch)—Kiekham Scanlan, presiding justice; Hugo Pam, John M. O'Connor.

Clerk—James S. McInerney, D.; chief deputy, John E. Conerty.

Jurisdiction—The Appellate court has jurisdiction of all matters of appeal or writs of error from the Superior, Circuit and County courts, and from the Municipal court of Chicago, except in criminal cases and those affecting a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute. Decisions are final in cases involving an amount less than \$1,000, except that an appeal may be granted on a certificate of importance, or a review may be allowed on a writ of certiorari from the Supreme court.

Terms of Court—First Tuesdays in March and October of each year.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Courthouse, 4th floor.

Chief Justice—Richard E. Burke, D.

JUDGES.

(Expiration of term in parentheses.)

Albert C. Barnes, R. Martin M. Gridley, D. (1917). (1916).

Theodore Brentano, R. Marcus A. Kavanagh, R. (1921). (1917).

Richard E. Burke, D. Charles A. McDonald, D. (1916). (1916).

W. F. Cooper, D. (1916). M. L. McKinley, D. (1917).

William E. Dever, D. W. H. McSurely, R. (1916). (1917).

Joseph H. Fitch, D. John M. O'Connor, D. (1917). (1919).

Charles M. Foell, R. Denis E. Sullivan, D. (1917). (1917).

Clarence N. Goodwin, Robert E. Turney, R. D. (1917). (1916).

Clerk—Richard J. McGrath, D.; courthouse, fourth floor, south end. Chief clerk, Silas F. Leachman.

Jurisdiction—The Superior court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit court in all cases of law and equity and in appeals from inferior courts.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Courthouse, 4th floor.

(Terms of judges all expire in June, 1921.)

Chief Justice—Frederick A. Smith.

JUDGES.

Victor P. Arnold, R. John P. McGoorty, D. Frank Baker, D. Merritt W. Pinckney, R.

Jesse A. Baldwin, R. Kiekham Scanlan, R. George F. Barrett, R. Frederick A. Smith, R.

David M. Brothers, R. Thomas Taylor, Jr., R. John Gibbons, R. Charles M. Thomson, R.

Jesse Holdom, R. Oscar M. Torrison, R. Lockwood Honore, D. Richard S. Tuthill, R.

George Kersten, D. Charles M. Walker, D. David F. Matchett, R. Thomas G. Windes, D.

Clerk—John W. Rainey, D.; chief clerk, James M. Whalen; fourth floor, north end.

Jurisdiction—Same as that of the Superior court.

Terms of Court—Begin on the third Monday of every month.

COUNTY COURT.

Courthouse, 6th floor.

Judge—Thomas F. Scully, D.; term expires in December, 1918.

Clerk—R. M. Swetitzer, D.; 600 courthouse.

Jurisdiction—The County court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit courts in all cases of appeal from justices of the peace and police magistrates and in all common law matters

where the value of property does not exceed \$1,000; concurrent jurisdiction with courts of record in condemnation and special assessment proceedings; exclusive jurisdiction in voluntary assignments, release of insolvent debtors, trials of the right of property, commitment of insane and the support of paupers by their relatives; objections to the sale of real estate for nonpayment of general or special taxes are heard in the County court and all inheritance taxes are levied and collected under its direction; the official bonds of most county and township officers and the yearly reports of clerks, justices of the peace and state's attorneys and other officers of fees collected are subject to the approval of that court; the County court in Cook county has entire management and control of all elections in Chicago.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Criminal court building, West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street.

Judges—Judges of the Superior and Circuit courts alternate in presiding over the Criminal court.

Clerk—Frank J. Walsh, D.; office in Criminal court building.

Jurisdiction—The Criminal court of Cook county has original jurisdiction of all criminal offenses except such as is conferred upon justices of the peace, and appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

PROBATE COURT.

Courthouse, 6th floor.

Judge—Henry Horner, D.; term expires in 1918.

Assistants—Philip P. Bregstone, Harry G. Keats, I. T. Dankowski, E. G. Purkheiser.

Clerk—John A. Cervenk, D.

Public Administrator—James F. Bishop, D.

Public Guardian—Miss Nellie Carlin.

Jurisdiction—The Probate court has original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

JUVENILE COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

Room 1007 County building.

Judge—Merritt W. Pinckney.

Assistant—Mary M. Bartelme.

Chief Probation Officer—Joel D. Hunter.

Jurisdiction—The Juvenile court hears and disposes of cases brought before it under the act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, known as the Juvenile court act. It also administers the law providing for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead or are incapacitated for work when such mothers have children under 14 years of age. The Juvenile detention home is at 771 Gilpin place.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Federal building, 7th floor.

Associate Justice—James C. McReynolds.

Judges—Francis E. Baker, Christian C. Kohlsaat, Samuel A. Schuler.

Clerk—Edward M. Holloway.

Salary of judges, \$7,000 a year.

Jurisdiction—The Circuit Courts of Appeal have appellate jurisdiction to review final decisions in District courts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin in all cases other than those which may be taken direct to the United States Supreme court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Federal building, 6th floor.

Judges—Kenesaw M. Landis, George A. Carpenter.

Clerk—Thomas C. Mac Millan.

Marshal—John J. Bradley.

Salary of judges, \$6,000 a year.

Jurisdiction—United States District courts have jurisdiction of cases where the United States is plaintiff or defendant; of crimes and of offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States; of suits relating to debts by or

to the United States; of admiralty and maritime cases; of suits arising under the postal, patent, trade-mark, copyright, immigration, contract labor, national banking, antitrust laws, etc.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

City hall, 8th and 9th floors.

Chief Justice—Harry Olson, room 915.

Clerk—Frank R. Danisch.

Bailiff—Anton J. Cermak.

Judges—Terms expire in 1916: John R. Caverly, John J. Rooney, P. B. Flannagan, Jacob H. Hopkins, James C. Martin, Harry P. Dolan, Joseph Sabath, John R. Newcomer, Charles A. Williams, Dennis W. Sullivan. Terms expire in 1918: Harry Olson, chief justice; William N. Gemmill, John K. Prindville, Harry M. Fisher, John A. Mahoney, John Courtney, Edward T. Wade, Joseph P. Rafferty, Joseph S. LaBuy, John J. Sullivan, Hugh J. Kearns. Terms expire in 1920: C. Goodnow, F. Graham, John Stelk, S. E. Fry, S. H. Trude, Joseph Z. Uhlir, E. H. Jarecki, Joseph E. Ryan, Arnold Heap.

Salaries—Chief justice, \$10,000 a year; associate justices, \$6,000; clerk, \$6,000; chief deputy clerk, \$4,000; two assistant chief deputy clerks and one auditor, \$3,000; other clerks, \$1,800 to \$2,500; bailiff, \$6,000; chief deputy bailiff, \$4,000; two assistant chief deputy bailiffs, \$2,500; other bailiffs, \$1,500 to \$2,000.

Civil Courts—First district, city hall; second district, 8855 and 8857 Exchange avenue, South Chicago.

Criminal Courts—First district: Branches 1 and 2, Criminal court building; South Clark street branches 1 and 2, 625 South Clark street; Desplains street branch, 119 North Desplains street; Maxwell street branch, Maxwell and Morgan streets; Hyde Park branch, 5223 Lake

Park avenue; West Chicago avenue branch, 1125 West Chicago avenue; Shakespeare avenue branch, Shakespeare and California avenues; East Chicago avenue branch, 115 East Chicago avenue; Englewood branch, 6347 Wentworth avenue. Second district, 8855-8857 Exchange avenue, South Chicago.

JURISDICTION.

1. All actions on contracts when the amount claimed by the plaintiff exceeds \$1,000; all actions for the recovery of personal property the value of which exceeds \$1,000; all actions for recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds \$1,000.

2. Criminal cases of the grade of felony, except treason and murder, and cases of habeas corpus.

3. Criminal cases below the grade of felony, except habeas corpus cases.

4. Civil actions for the recovery of money only when the amount does not exceed \$1,000; actions for recovery of personal property valued at less than \$1,000; actions of forcible detainer; actions and proceedings over which justices of the peace have jurisdiction and actions not otherwise provided for by the act.

5. Quasi criminal actions.

6. Proceedings for the prevention of crime; for the arrest, examination and commitment of persons charged with criminal offenses; proceedings involving use of search warrants.

CHICAGO CRIME COMMISSION.

Appointed under the authority of the city council by Chief Justice Harry Olson of the Municipal court and Judge George Kersten of the Circuit court Sept. 28, 1915.

Herbert Harley, secretary of the American Judicature society.

William McChesney, president of the State Bar association.

Charles S. Cutting, president Chicago Bar association.

Edward Maher, president of the Lawyers' association.

Martin J. Isaacs, chairman Municipal courts committee of Chicago Bar association.

Prof. John H. Wigmore, dean of the Northwestern university law school.

Prof. James Parker Hall, dean of the University of Chicago law school.

Benedict J. Short, lawyer and former assistant state's attorney.

Daniel McMahon, lawyer.

Albert Kales, lawyer.

Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the Federation of Labor.

W. A. Field, general superintendent of the Illinois Steel company, South Chicago.

Nelson Lampert, vice-president of the Fort Dearborn National bank.

Allen Pond, president of the City club.

Aldermen John Kjellander, James H. Lawley, Otto Kerner, Charles E. Merriam and Stanley Walkowiak.

Mrs. Medill McCormick.

Mrs. Andrew J. Graham.

Miss Minnie F. Low.

Miss Grace Abbott of the Immigrants' Protective league.

Miss Harriet Vittum of the Northwestern Settlement.

The purpose of the commission is to secure an improved system of criminal statistics; to investigate actual methods and practices in police courts; actual methods and practices in criminal courts; methods in the offices of the city prosecutor and state's attorney; to suggest necessary changes in criminal law and procedure and make drafts of the same; investigate operation of the parole and probation systems; secure creation of a consolidated court of Chicago; improved methods of electing judges.

CHICAGO MORALS COMMISSION.

Appointed by the mayor Jan. 11, 1915.

Dr. Anna Dwyer, physician for Morals court.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Sinai temple.

Rev. W. J. McNamee, St. Bridget's church.

John Koelling, United Societies.

By an ordinance passed in December, 1914, it is the duty of the morals commission to study the social evil, make recommendations for legislation and act in an advisory capacity to the police and health department in handling the problem.

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF CITY COUNCIL.

From 1900 to 1915.

Year.	Mayor.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Soc.	Prog.	Year.	Mayor.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Soc.	Prog.
1900-1	Harrison, Dem.	27	39	4	..	..	1908-9	Busse, Rep.	26	43	1	..	..
1901-2	Harrison, Dem.	29	38	3	..	..	1909-10	Busse, Rep.	29	41	..	..	..
1902-3	Harrison, Dem.	30	39	1	..	..	1910-11	Busse, Rep.	38	32	..	..	..
1903-4	Harrison, Dem.	32	36	1	1	..	1911-12	Harrison, Dem.	42	28	..	..	..
1904-5	Harrison, Dem.	32	35	2	1	..	1912-13	Harrison, Dem.	45	24	..	..	..
1905-6	Dunne, Dem.	32	37	1	..	..	1913-14	Harrison, Dem.	45	21	1	..	3
1906-7	Dunne, Dem.	36	34	..	..	..	1914-15	Harrison, Dem.	39	21	4	..	6
1907-8	Busse, Rep.	36	34	..	..	..	1915-16	Thompson, Rep.	27	36	3	2	2

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

Entrances on Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets; telephone Harrison 4700; private exchange, all departments.

Postmaster—Daniel A. Campbell; room 358, south wing.

Secretary—John T. McGrath, room 358, south wing.

Assistant Postmaster—John M. Hubbard; room 357, south wing.

Superintendent of Mails—Frank H. Galbraith; room 550, south wing.

Superintendent of Delivery—L. T. Steward; room 379, west wing.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—J. B. Bennett (registry section), Adams street lobby.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—D. J. Foster (inquiry section), room 706.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—M. J. O'Malley (second class section), room 703.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—J. N. Brady (supply section), 712 West Monroe street.

Ass't Supt. of Finance—John Matter (auditor's section), room 362.

Ass't Supt. Finance—T. W. Bean (cashier's section), Dearborn street lobby.

Ass't Supt. Finance—J. M. Hubbard, Jr. (money order section), room 403.

Secretary Civil-Service Board—Peter Newton, 13th floor.

Inspector in Charge—James E. Stuart; room 334, east wing.

Superintendent 6th Division, Railway Mail Service—E. L. West; room 308, north wing.

CARRIER STATIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Armour—3017 Indiana avenue; Henry Welch, Jr. Auburn Park—David Herriott, 738 W. 79th street.

Austin—Howard Robertson, 433-435 N. Waller ave. C—1247-1249 West Madison street; George Berz.

Canal—Washington street, between Clinton and Canal; Robert T. Howard.

Carpenter Street—741 and 745 North Carpenter street; Frank A. Kwasigroch.

Chicago Avenue Station—210 West Chicago avenue; William S. Snorf.

Chicago Lawn—3510 West 63d street; Martin McVeagh.

Cragin—4207 Armitage ave.; Peter J. O'Connor. D—2108-2110 West Madison street; James H. McCauley.

Dauphin Park—8948 Cottage Grove avenue; Jeremiah F. Collins.

Douglas Park—1205-1207 South Western avenue; Albert P. Treleven.

Dunning—6441 West Irving Park boulevard; Milton M. Potter.

Eastside—9909 Ewing avenue; Walter G. Seborg. Edgewater—5501-03 Broadway; John H. Harrington.

Elsdon—3449 West 51st street; Leonard Withall. Englewood—449 West 63d street; Frederick A. Bosworth.

Fifty-First Street—5052-54 Halsted street; John E. Vreeland.

Garfield Park—3907-3909 West Madison street; Dugald Martin.

Grand Crossing—7427-29 South Chicago avenue; William Arens.

Hawthorne Station—3647-3649 Ogden avenue; Edward O'Connell.

Hegewisch—13303 Baltimore avenue—Frank Lonn. Hyde Park—1448-1450 East 55th street; Wilber E. Crunbacker.

Irving Park—4218 West Irving Park boulevard; John T. McCormick.

Jackson Park—1113-1115 East 63d street; Eben J. Beach.

Jefferson—4841 Milwaukee avenue; Ernest Willmann.

Lake View—929-931 Belmont avenue; William J. Becklenberg.

Lincoln Park—1546-1548 North Clark street; William R. Rennacker.

Logan Square—2311-2313 Milwaukee avenue; James Stott.

M—4235-37 Cottage Grove avenue; James N. McArthur.

McKinley Park—3475-77 Archer avenue; Henry Blattner.

Mont Clare—2314-16 Sayre avenue; Geo. F. Dupuis.

Morgan Park—Frederick W. Dayton, 2115 Morgan avenue.

North Halsted—2454-2458 North Halsted street; Michael J. Keigher.

Norwood Park—6040 Avondale avenue; Stanley C. de Log.

Ogden Park Station—1614-1616 West 63d street; Thomas A. Kenny.

Pilsen—1507-1509 West 18th street; Joseph H. Richak.

Pullman—111th place and Cottage Grove avenue; Gustav A. Ernst.

Ravenswood—1812-14 Wilson avenue; Redmond P. Hogan.

Riverdale—13565 Indiana avenue; Otto F. Grange. Rogers Park—William S. Hussander; 1774-1776

Lunt avenue. South Chicago—N. E. corner 92d street and Exchange avenue; Patrick T. O'Sullivan.

Stockyards—4193 South Halsted street; Henry C. Smale.

Twentieth Street Station—1929 Indiana avenue; Albert L. Anderson.

Washington Heights—1254 West 103d street; George B. Grunau.

West Pullman—12005 Halsted street; Frank M. Turner.

Wicker Park—1633-1635 Milwaukee avenue; C. W. Worthington.

STATIONS WITHOUT CARRIERS.

Masonic Temple—159 North State street; John Davy.

South Water—207 North LaSalle street; H. H. Henshaw.

Stock Exchange—30 North LaSalle street; Cassius C. Roberts.

Sheridan Park—Charles H. Chamberlain.

In addition to the above there are 302 numbered stations served from the carrier stations and each with a clerk in charge.

There are 3,898 clerks in the general postoffice and stations and 2,051 carriers, including collectors.

COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERIES.

In the downtown district there are twenty-six collections of mail matter between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m.; in the outlying districts there are from four to twelve collections. Mail is delivered six times a day in the business district and three times in the outlying districts.

Special delivery letters are delivered in the central postoffice district between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. and from stations within their respective districts between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. Special delivery mail received in special delivery section which can reach the point of delivery up to approximately 11 p. m. daily will be given service throughout the city.

In the district bounded by the Chicago river on the north and west, and on the south by 12th street, hotels, clubs, newspapers and theaters have three night deliveries between 6 and 12 p. m.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Year ended June 30, 1915.

Stamps and stamped paper.....	\$21,252,859.77
Second, third and fourth class postage	2,221,604.22
Miscellaneous receipts.....	21,266.77

Total	23,495,730.76
Decrease as compared with previous year,	\$2,794,139.18, or 11.89 per cent.

REGISTERED MAIL.

Fiscal year 1915.

Official registration fee prepaid, 25.876.
 Letters registered with fee prepaid, 1,359.491.
 Parcel post and third class registered with fee prepaid, 96.519.
 Registered letters received for delivery, 2,092,452.
 Registered parcel post and third class received for delivery, 56,090.

Distribution—Foreign mail re-registered free, forwarded, returned, missent and dead letters, 48,196.

Exchange office articles received in transit, 221,521.

Registered jackets and sack jackets received and opened, 125,648.

Registered jackets and sack jackets made up and dispatched, 32,288.

Through registered pouches and inner sacks received, 79,699.

Through registered pouches and inner sacks made up and dispatched, 87,565.

Official letters and parcels registered free, 231,985.

Total number of registered articles handled, 4,437,330.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS (MAIN OFFICE).

Fiscal year 1915.

Domestic money orders paid (23,844,070), \$117,204,467.42.

International money orders paid (24,248), \$451,852.87.

Domestic money orders issued (179,814), \$1,946,746.86.

Fees on domestic money orders issued, \$12,859.48.

International money orders issued (31,058), \$522,420.15.

Fees on international money orders issued, \$6,663.40.

Certificates of deposit issued (193,055), \$128,382,800.44.

Transferred to credit of postmaster-general, \$22,400,000.

Transferred to station's account, \$159,150.

Auditor's circulars, \$2,056.93.

P. M. drafts on New York, \$2,600,000.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT STATIONS.

Number of domestic orders issued, 1,430,639.

Amount received for domestic orders issued (including fees), \$10,852,631.85.

Increase in transactions (domestic), 6.62 per cent.

Decrease in amount (domestic), 2.18 per cent.

Number of international orders issued, 112,854.

Amount received for international orders issued (including fees), \$1,610,455.15.

Decrease in transactions (international), 45.69 per cent.

Decrease in amount (international), 62.09 per cent.

DELIVERY DIVISION.

Amount of mail matter of all classes received for delivery during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915:

Mail letters, 231,038,348.

Local letters, 236,663,872.

Mail letters received at stations, 122,029,809.

Local letters received at stations, 99,842,572.

Total number of letters, 739,574,601.

Newspapers, circulars, etc., 146,250,572.

Grand total of all classes of mail received for delivery, 835,825,173.

MAILING DIVISION.

Mails handled in the mailing division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

	Pounds.	Pieces.
Letters	20,565,074	866,558,499
Specials	41,231	1,031,774
Nixies*	537,877	13,446,923
Second class	100,107,720	500,538,600
Third class	31,748,600	380,983,200
Parcel post	156,609,165	227,795,147

Total

Increase

Percentage increase in weight

Percentage increase in pieces

Proportion of errors in handling mail

*Mail received with insufficient postage or misdirected.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The postal savings bank was opened at the main postoffice, Chicago, Aug. 1, 1911. Any one 10 years old or over may open an account. No account may be opened for less than \$1, nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit. No person is permitted to deposit more than \$100 in any one calendar month, nor to have a total balance to his credit at one time of more than \$500, exclusive of accumulated interest.

Deposits are evidenced by postal savings certificates issued in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100.

Depositors of the postal savings system by applying therefor thirty days in advance may exchange the whole or a part of their deposits on Jan. 1 or July 1 of each year for United States registered or coupon bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100 and \$500, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, payable semiannually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of issue, both principal and interest payable twenty years from that date in United States gold coin.

Postal savings banks have also been established at the following postal stations: Armour, Auburn Park, Austin, C. Carpenter street, Chicago Avenue, Chicago Lawn, Cragin, D. Dauphin Park, Douglas Park, Eastside, Edgewater, Elsdon, Englewood, 51st Street, Garfield Park, Grand Crossing, Hawthorne, Hegewisch, Hyde Park, Irving Park, Jackson Park, Jefferson, Lake View, Lincoln Park, Logan Square, M. McKinley Park, Morgan Park, North Halsted, Norwood Park, Ogden Park, Pilsen, Pullman, Ravenswood, Riverdale, Rogers Park, Sheridan Park, South Chicago, Stockyards, 20th Street, Washington Heights, West Pullman, Wicker Park and at Station No. 195 (Boston Store).

The Chicago office ranks second in the United States with total deposits, June 30, 1915, of \$3,297,532 and 22,524 depositors.

WIND-BAROMETER TABLE FOR THE GREAT LAKES.

[Prepared by United States weather bureau.]

Height of barom. (lake level).	Direction of wind.	Character of weather and wind indicated.
29.40 to 29.60, and steady.....	West.....	Fair, slight changes in temperature, gentle to fresh winds.
29.40 to 29.60, rising.....	West.....	Fair, cooler, fresh west to northwest winds.
29.40 to 29.60, falling.....	South.....	Warmer, increasing southerly winds.
29.60, or above, falling rapidly.....	East to south.....	Warmer, rain or snow within 36 hours, increasing east to southeast winds.
29.60, or above, rising rapidly.....	West to north.....	Cool and clear, quickly followed by warmer, variable winds.
29.60, or above, steady.....	Variable.....	No immediate change, but winds will go to south inside of 36 hours.
29.40, or below, falling slowly.....	South to east.....	Rain or snow, increasing easterly winds.
29.40, or below, falling rapidly.....	South to east.....	Rain or snow, high easterly winds, followed within 48 hours by clearing, cooler, west to northwest winds.
29.40, or below, rising slowly.....	South to west.....	Clearing, colder, fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly.....	South to east.....	Severe storm of wind and rain, and wind shifting to northwest within 36 hours.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly.....	East to north.....	Severe northeaster, with heavy rain or snow, and winds backing to northwest.
29.20, or below, rising rapidly.....	Going to west.....	Clearing and cooler, probably cold wave in winter.

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES OF CHICAGO AND SUBURBS.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Michigan avenue and Washington street.

Board of Directors—Antonio Lagorio, president; Max Henius, vice-president; Philip M. Kaycki, Samuel Despres, Charles C. Breyer, James J. Healy, Frank J. Pokorney, T. Frank O'Connell, Oscar G. Mayer.

Standing Committees (1914-1915)—Library: Despres, Henius, Pokorney. Administration: Mayer, O'Connell, Breyer. Buildings and grounds: Healy, Breyer, Kaycki.

Meetings—Regular meetings of the board at 5 p. m. on second and fourth Mondays of each month.

Librarian—Henry E. Legler.

Assistant Librarian—Carl B. Roden.

Secretary—Harry G. Wilson.

DEPARTMENTS AND HOURS.

Circulating, open shelf and registry departments, third floor, open 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reference room and public card catalogue, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Thomas Hughes room for young people, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Arts and Crafts, fifth floor; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Study room for women, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday and during August.

Music room and foreign room; open 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Patents, documents and bound newspapers room, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Civics room, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reading room for current magazines and newspapers, fourth floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Chicago public library is a free public institution, established under the Illinois library law of 1872. It derives its revenue from an annual library tax of approximately six-tenths of a mill. A board of directors of nine members is appointed by the mayor, three annually for terms of three years. The library occupies the site formerly known as Dearborn park, bounded by Michigan avenue, Washington street, Garland court and Randolph street. The cost of the building was about \$2,000,000, including the furniture, book stacks and machinery. There are thirty-three branches and 109 delivery stations.

The right of drawing books from the public library belongs to all who reside in the city of Chicago, and also to those who make their homes in the suburbs within the limits of Cook county and are regularly employed in the city. In order to become a book borrower it is necessary only to file an application giving the name and residence of the applicant and bearing the signature of a second person, who must be an actual resident of the city, appearing as such in the latest city directory. This person becomes the guarantor to the library for the proper observance of the library regulations on the part of the applicant. These regulations merely provide that books drawn for home use must be returned within the stated period and must not be defaced or injured.

At the close of May 31, 1915, the public library contained 627,619 volumes. The aggregate circulation for the year ending May 31, 1915, was 4,326,057 volumes, which does not include the use of books kept on the open shelves at the main library or its branches or the periodicals or newspapers used in the reading rooms. This use would bring the total recorded book issue to 5,302,911.

BRANCHES.

Branches marked * are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., those marked † are open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., all others are open from 1 to 9 p. m.

Sundays and holidays open from 2 to 6 p. m.

Armour Square.....	33d-st. and Shields-av.
*Austin.....	5642 W. Lake-st.
Bessemer Park.....	89th-st. and Muskegon-av.
*Blackstone.....	49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
Burr School.....	Ashland and Wabansia-avs.
Cornell Square.....	Wood and W. 51st-sts.
Davis Square.....	45th-st. and Marshfield-av.
*Douglas Branch.....	3537 West 12th-st.
Dvorak Park.....	20th and Plsk-sts.
Eckhardt Park.....	Chicago-av. and Noble-st.
Fuller Park.....	45th-st. and Princeton-av.
Hamilton Park.....	72d-st. and Normal-av.
Hamlin Park.....	Barry and Hoyne-avs.
†Hebrew Institute.....	Taylor and Lytle-sts.
*Hiram Kelly.....	62d-st. and Normal-bd.
Holstein.....	Oakley-av. and Ems-st.
Humboldt.....	North and Fairfield-avs.
Independence Pk.....	Springfield-av. and Irving Pk.-bd.
Lawndale.....	Millard-av. and 23d-st.
*Lewis Institute.....	1943 W. Madison-st.
†Lincoln Center.....	Oakwood-bd. and Langley-av.
Logan Square.....	3245 Fullerton-av.
Mark White Square.....	Halsted and 30th-sts.
†Ogden Park.....	64th-st. and Racine-av.
Palmer Park.....	11th-st. and Indiana-av.
Seward Park.....	Elm and Orleans-sts.
Sherman Park.....	Loomis and W. 53d-sts.
†Sheridan.....	4734-36 N. Racine-av.
Stanford Park.....	14th-pl. and Union-st.
Stanton Park.....	Vedder and Rees-sts.
Sumner School.....	Colorado and Kildare-avs.
†Twenty-Sixth Street.....	2548 S. Homan-av.
George O. Walker Branch.....	Morgan Park

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Ashburn.....	3622 W. 83d-st.
Brighton Park.....	2707 W. 38th-st.
Butler House.....	3212 Broadway
Cheltenham.....	3002 Cheltenham-pl.
Chicago Lawn.....	3509 W. 63d-st.
East Rogers Park.....	6614 Sheridan-rd.
Edgewater.....	6614 Sheridan-rd.
Edison Park.....	51 Drexel-bd.
Fernwood.....	104th and Wallace-sts.
Gano.....	11640 Wentworth-av.
Grand Crossing.....	1318 E. 75th-st.
Gresham.....	4227 Vincennes-av.
Irving Park.....	4227 Irving Park-bd.
Longwood.....	W. 97th-st. and Longwood drive
Mayfair.....	4500 Montrose-av.
Norwood Park.....	6013 Ceylon-av.
Park Manor.....	553 E. 71st-st.
Rogers Park.....	7013 N. Clark-st.
Washington Heights.....	9968 Vincennes-av.
West Englewood.....	1901 W. 59th-st.
West Pullman.....	700 W. 120th-st.
West Ravenswood.....	4763 Lincoln-av.
West Ridge—Armstrong school.....	
.....	Greenleaf-av. and Pingree-st.

DELIVERY STATIONS.

North.....	4. 534 W. 43d-st.
1. Elm and Orleans-sts.	5. 49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
2. 2004 Larrabee-st.	6. 62d-st. and Normal
3. 2544 Lincoln-av.	7. 4622 Grand-bd.
4. 4356 N. Hermitage-av.	8. 89th-st. and Muskegon-av.
5. 4016 Lincoln-av.	9. 7050 S. Halsted-st.
6. 3301 Northport-av.	10. 72d-st. and Normal
7. 6459 Broadway.	avenue.
8. 2942 N. Clark-st.	11. 956 E. 55th-st.
9. 3701 N. Halsted-st.	12. 336 E. 39th-st.
10. 4734 Racine-av.	13. 541 E. 47th-st.
11. 4405 Broadway.	14. 11100 Indiana-av.
12. 1236 Devon-av.	15. 146 W. 69th-st.
13. 5042 N. Clark-st.	16. 146 W. 69th-st.
14. 1514 Irving Park-bd.	17. 710 E. 63d-st.
15. Barry and Hoyne	18. 1318 E. 75th-st.
avenues.	19. 45th-st. and Marsh-
16. Vedder and Rees-sts.	field-av.
17. 4763 Lincoln-av.	20. 8634 Vincennes-rd.
18. 3456 N. Hoyne-av.	21. 5523 S. Halsted-st.
19. 5865 Glenwood-av.	22. 64th-st. and Racine.
20. 753 N. Dearborn-st.	23. 33d-st. and Shields.
21. 6614 Sheridan-rd.	24. 6005 State-st.
.....	25. 6559 Cottage Grove.
1. 76 E. 22d-st.	26. 5902 Wentworth-av.
2. 304 E. 31st-st.	27. 8944 Cottage Grove.
3. Oakwood-blvd. and	28. 313 E. 58th-st.
Langley-av.	

31. 553 E. 71st-st.
35. Halsted and 30th-sts.
36. Wood and W. 51st streets.
37. Loomis and W. 53d streets.
38. 632 E. 61st-st.
39. 1205 E. 63d-st.
41. 7036 Stony Island-av.
43. 903 E. 75th-st.
45. 45th-st. and Princeton-av.
- West.
1. 14th-pl. and Union-st.
2. 1722 Grand-av.
3. 1943 W. Madison-st.
4. 1254 S. Ashland-av.
5. 2043 W. Division-st.
6. 2430 W. Harrison-st.
7. Springfield-av. and Irving Park-bd.
8. 3555 Ogden-av.
9. 1152 W. Van Buren street.
10. 4216 W. Madison-st.
11. 4227 Irving Park-bd.
12. 2822 W. Madison-st.
13. 3249 W. Belmont-av.
14. 2639 N. Rockwell-st.
16. 4055 W. 26th-st.
17. 3308 W. 12th-st.
18. 2826 Milwaukee-av.
19. 3605 Armitage-av.
21. Taylor and Lytle-sts.
22. 3859 W. Chicago-av.
23. 4056 W. North-av.
25. 5642 W. Lake-st.
26. 2248 W. Ohio-st.
27. 4149 Armitage-av.
28. 3054 W. Harrison-st.
29. 426 N. Kedzie-av.
31. 3123-3125 W. 22d-st.
32. 2548 Homan-av.
33. 4114 W. 12th-st.
34. 4024 W. 16th-st.
35. 20th and Fisk-sts.
36. Chicago avenue and Noble street.
37. Colorado and Klidare-avs.
38. 3406 W. North-av.
39. 547 N. 48th-av.
40. Ashland and Wabansia-avs.
41. 2013 W. 12th-st.
42. 1105 N. California-av.
43. 3527 W. 12th-st.
44. 2445 Fullerton-av.
46. 1057 N. Crawford-av.
47. 2138 W. North-av.
48. 2158 N. Hamlin-av.
49. 1303 Blue Island-av.
50. 2147 W. Augusta-st.
54. 2553 W. North-av.
55. 3446 Irving Park-bd.
56. Ems-st. and Oakley avenue.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY.

110 North Wabash avenue, 6th floor.

President—Marvin Hughtitt.
Vice-Presidents—Thomas D. Jones and Robert Forsyth.
Secretary—Walter B. Smith.
Treasurer—William J. Londerback.
Librarian—Clement W. Andrews.
Board of Directors—Robert T. Lincoln, John M. Clark, Frank S. Johnson, Peter S. Grosscup, Marvin Hughtitt, Thomas D. Jones, John J. Mitchell, Leonard A. Busby, Robert Forsyth, Chauncey Keep, Frederick H. Rawson, Albert A. Sprague II., Walter B. Smith and the mayor and the comptroller of the city of Chicago, ex officio.

Hours—The library is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The John Crerar library contained in October, 1915, 348,500 volumes and 115,000 pamphlets on the social, physical, natural and medical sciences and their applications. They cannot be taken from the library, but may be freely consulted by all who wish to do so. The department of medical science, formerly housed in the Newberry library building, has now been moved to the main library, where the Senn reading room is open to physicians and students.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

North Clark street and Walton place.

President—Edward L. Ryerson.
Librarian—William N. C. Carlton.
Secretary—Jesse L. Moss.
Trustees—George E. Adams, Frederick I. Carpenter, Charles H. Halburd, David B. Jones, Bryan Lathrop, Andrew C. McLaughlin, George Manierre, Horace H. Martin, Edward L. Ryerson, John A. Spoor, John P. Wilson, John P. Wilson, Jr., Moses J. Wentworth.

Hours—From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day except Sundays and the following holidays: Jan. 1, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas. The Newberry library, Oct. 1, 1915, contained 256,033 books and pamphlets. These are not circulated, but are for consultation and use within the library building. The library is free to the public.

EVANSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Orrington avenue and Church street.

Free to residents of Evanston and open to others on payment of an annual fee of \$2.50, or 25 cents a month. Reference department free to all. Library open from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. week-

days. Reading room open from 2 to 6 p. m. Sundays, except during July and August, and holidays, except Jan. 1, July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25. The Coe music collection, which contains about 1,500 books, 400 pieces of sheet music and 560 pianola rolls, is open to all. The medical science room, containing over 600 medical books and periodicals, is open to resident physicians and nurses and to others by special arrangement. The total number of volumes June 1, 1915, was 52,056. Librarian, Mary B. Lindsay.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

Evanston and Chicago.

The Northwestern university libraries contained 159,227 bound volumes and 100,473 pamphlets July 1, 1915. The Evanston part of the library is open during the college year from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and during the summer vacation from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1:30 to 5 p. m. The building is known as the Orrington Lunt library. Other parts of Northwestern university libraries are located in Northwestern University building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago, and in the Northwestern Medical school, 25th and South Dearborn streets, Chicago. Librarian, Walter Lichtenstein.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY.

At the university, 59th street and Ellis avenue.

This library contained July 1, 1915, 458,616 bound volumes and 209,000 pamphlets. It is composed of the general library located in the Harper Memorial library and the departmental libraries located in the various departmental buildings. It is primarily intended for the use of the faculty and students of the university, but residents of Chicago engaged in serious study are permitted to use the reading rooms of the general library and of the School of Education and others may have the privilege of drawing books available for circulation upon the payment of a fee. Properly accredited scholars visiting Chicago will receive complimentary cards for a term of four weeks or less upon application. The reading room is open to all. The director of the library is Ernest D. Burton, the associate director is J. C. M. Hanson.

RYERSON LIBRARY.

Art institute, Michigan avenue and Adams street.

The Ryerson library of the Art Institute is devoted to works on fine art and travel. It contains about 8,000 volumes and collections of 31,000 photographs and 13,000 lantern slides. The Burnham Library of Architecture, kept in the Ryerson library, contains about 1,500 books on architecture. Open daily from 8:30 to 5:30: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until 9:30 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 6 p. m. (Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and three evenings from 6 to 9:30.) The library is primarily for the students of the institute, but is practically a free reference library on fine art. Librarian, Sarah Louise Mitchell.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

Dearborn avenue and West Ontario street.

President—Clarence A. Burley.
First Vice-President—George Merryweather.
Second Vice-President—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.
Secretary—Seymour Morris.
Treasurer—Orson Smith.
Librarian—Caroline M. McIlvaine.
Executive Committee—Clarence A. Burley, Seymour Morris, Edward L. Ryerson, William A. Fuller, Charles F. Gunther, Edward F. Swift, Joy Morton, Otto L. Schmidt, W. H. Bush.

The library, museum and portrait gallery are open free to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays. It is a repository of matter relating to the history and archeology of the northwest, particularly of Chicago, comprising some 40,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets and a large collection of MSS., maps, views, etc., illustrative of the development of Illinois and the central west.

ELBERT H. GARY LAW LIBRARY.

Northwestern University building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago.

The Gary Library of Law was the gift of Elbert H. Gary of New York, N. Y., to the Northwestern University Law school. It is open, without charge, to nonresident lawyers presenting satisfactory credentials. Resident lawyers who are graduates of the Northwestern University Law school are charged a registration fee of \$1 per year for the privilege of using the library; all other resident lawyers are charged a registration fee of \$4 a year. The library in 1913 contained about 44,000 volumes. Librarian, F. B. Crossley.

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

1025 County building.

President—John J. Herrick.

Secretary—Alfred E. Barr.

Treasurer—Frederic S. Hebard.

Librarian—William H. Holden.

The library contains about 61,000 volumes.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY.

826 Belden avenue.

The Virginia library of the McCormick Theological seminary contains more than 40,000 volumes and is open every weekday of the year except legal holidays not only to those immediately connected with the seminary but to others as well. The hours are 9 a. m. till 5 p. m. and 7:30 till 9:30 p. m. while the seminary is in session, and the same during the vacations with the exception of the evening hours and Saturday afternoons. Librarian, Rev. John F. Lyons.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

Evanston, Ill.

This is a reference library of theology for the use of the faculty and students of the institute and neighboring clergymen, but open to the public October to June from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and from 7 to 10 p. m. Oct. 1, 1915, the library contained 38,002 volumes and 21,147 pamphlets. Librarian, Doremus A. Hayes; assistant librarian in charge, Samuel G. Ayres.

HAMMOND LIBRARY.

1610 Warren avenue.

The Hammond library of the Chicago Theological seminary contains 32,700 volumes. It is intended for the use of the faculty and students of the Chicago Theological seminary, but may be used by clergymen and others. The library is open on weekdays from Sept. 29 to May 5 from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 10 p. m., except Saturdays, when it is closed at 5 p. m.; May 6 to Sept. 23, from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m. and 1 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 8:30 a. m. to 12 m.; closed Sundays. Assistant librarian, Rose R. Sears.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE LIBRARY.

1076 West 12th street.

The library of the college of arts of Loyola university contains more than 45,000 volumes for the use of the faculty and students, but may be consulted by others on application to the librarian. Open from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Librarian, A. J. Garvy, S. J.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Room 1005, city hall.

The municipal reference library is the city hall branch of the Chicago public library. It contains books, pamphlets and other data relating to municipal government in Chicago and other cities. Librarian, Frederick Rex.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY LIBRARY.

Jackson park.

The museum library occupies three rooms in the north end of the building and is open to the public every weekday from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. It is a scientific reference library. Visitors can consult books by making application to the office of the library. The magazines in the reading room are accessible to the public. Sept. 30, 1915, the library contained approximately 67,000 books and pamphlets. Librarian, Elsie Lippincott.

LEWIS INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

West Madison and Robey streets.

The Lewis institute library contains about 22,000 volumes and 7,000 pamphlets. The public is invited to use the library for reference, but books are loaned only to instructors and students of the institute. Throughout the school year the library is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except on Saturday, when it closes at 3 p. m.; during the session of the night school the library is also open from 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Librarian, Miss Frances S. Talcott.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

1735 Monadnock block.

The library of this society contains about 10,000 volumes, almost altogether engineering, scientific and technical works, and is maintained at the cost of the society. It is a free public reference library, open for use during business hours of business days. Secretary and librarian, E. N. Layfield.

CHILDREN'S SCIENCE LIBRARY.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Lincoln park, contains more than 500 volumes for children on natural history, including plants, animals, astronomy, geography and industries. The reading room is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. each weekday. Individual guidance in the proper use of nature study books is given by the librarian.

OAK PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Grove avenue and Lake street, Oak Park.

The Oak Park public library contains about 28,000 volumes. It is open every day except Sundays and holidays from 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; south branch, Harrison street, near Gunderson avenue, open afternoons 2 to 6, Tuesday and Saturday evenings 7 to 9. Librarian, Mabel A. Thain.

PULLMAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

73 to 77 Arcade building, Pullman, Ill.

Contains 10,000 volumes. Library open from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. and in the evenings from 6:45 to 9 o'clock; also Sundays and holidays, 2 to 6 p. m. Librarian, Bertha S. Ludlam; assistants, Caroline H. Mott and Rhoda Hiestand.

CHICAGO CITY ATTORNEYS SINCE 1837.

N. B. Judd.....1837-1839
Samuel L. Smith.....1839
Mark Skinner.....1840
George Manierre.....1841, 1843
Henry Brown.....1842
Henry W. Clarke.....1844-1845
Charles H. Larrabee.....1846
Patrick Ballingall.....1847, 1854
Giles Spring.....1848
O. R. W. Lull.....1849
Henry H. Clark.....1850-1851
Arno Voss.....1852-1853
J. A. Thompson.....1855
J. L. Marsh.....1856
John C. Miller.....1857

Elliott Anthony.....1858
George F. Crocker.....1859
John Lyle King.....1860
Ira W. Buell.....1861
George A. Meech.....1862
Francis Adams.....1863-1864
Daniel D. Driscoll.....1865-1866
Hasbrouck Davis.....1867-1869
Israel N. Stiles.....1869-1873
Robert Jamieson.....1873-1875
E. S. Tuthill.....1876-1878
Julius S. Grinnell.....1879-1885
Hempstead Washburne.....1885-1889
George F. Sugg.....1889-1891
Jacob J. Kern.....1891-1893

George A. Trude.....1893-1895
Roy O. West.....1895-1897
Miles J. Devine.....1897-1899
Andrew J. Ryan.....1899-1902
John E. Owens.....1902-1903
John F. Smulski.....1903-1905
Frank D. Avers.....1905-1907
John R. Caverly.....1908-1910
Clyde L. Day.....1910-1911
Nicholas L. Piotrowski.....1911-1915
Charles R. Francis.....1915

The city attorneyship became an appointive office in 1905.

NOTABLE BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

- Name, location, height in stories, height in feet and approximate cost given in order.
- Adams Express—115 South Dearborn street; 10; 140; \$450,000.
- Advertisers—123 West Madison street; 16; 209; \$350,000.
- American Trust and Savings Bank—Clark and Monroe streets; 18; 272; \$1,000,000.
- Art Institute—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 3; 75; \$600,000.
- Ashland—Clark and Randolph streets; 16; 200; \$1,500,000.
- Auditorium — Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 145 (to top of tower, 270); \$3,200,000.
- Auditorium Annex—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 162; \$1,000,000.
- Auditorium Annex No. 2—528 South Michigan avenue; 13; 180; \$750,000.
- Barnheisel — 616-622 Michigan avenue; 10; 150; \$350,000.
- Bedford—Adams and Dearborn streets; 14; 188; \$475,000.
- Blackstone Hotel—Michigan avenue and East 7th street; 20; 220; \$1,500,000.
- Board of Trade—Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street; 9; 135; \$1,800,000.
- Borland—Monroe and LaSalle streets; 17; 239; \$620,000.
- Born—342-344 South 5th avenue; 12; 185; \$300,000.
- Born—533 South Franklin street; 10; 165; \$500,000.
- Boston Store—State and Madison streets; 17; 260; \$3,500,000.
- Boyce—30 North Dearborn street; 12; 155; \$250,000.
- Breda—105 North Dearborn street; 13; 160; \$325,000.
- Brevort House—120 West Madison street; 12; 175; \$500,000.
- Brooks—315 Franklin street; 10; 142; \$330,000.
- Burlington—Jackson boulevard and Clinton street; 21; 260; \$1,500,000.
- Butler Brothers—Randolph and Canal streets; 14; 200; \$1,750,000.
- Cable—307 South Wabash avenue; 10; 140; \$350,000.
- Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.—State and Madison streets; 12; 168; \$1,350,000.
- Caxton—506 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; \$270,000.
- Central Trust Bank—117 West Monroe street; 3; 75; \$250,000.
- Chamber of Commerce—LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 190; \$1,000,000.
- Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan avenue; 10; 165; \$600,000.
- Chicago Athletic Association Addition—71 East Madison street; 13; 214; \$500,000.
- Chicago Savings Bank—State and Madison streets; 14; 198; \$750,000.
- Chicago Title and Trust—69 West Washington street; 16; 210; \$600,000.
- Church—32 South Wabash avenue; 12; 150; \$300,000.
- City Hall—LaSalle street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; \$5,000,000.
- City Hall Square—119-121 North Clark street; 20; 250; \$1,500,000.
- Columbia—Clark street, near Madison; 11; 125; \$500,000.
- Columbus Memorial — State and Washington streets; 14; 251; \$800,000.
- Congress Hotel—See Auditorium Annex.
- Consumers—State and Quincy streets; 21; 260; \$1,500,000.
- Continental—South 5th avenue and Quincy street; 10; 140; \$250,000.
- Continental and Commercial National Bank—5th avenue and Adams street; 20; 260; \$4,500,000.
- Conway—Washington street and Clark; 21; 260; \$2,000,000.
- Cook County Courthouse—Clark street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; \$5,000,000.
- Corn Exchange National Bank—LaSalle and Adams streets; 16; 189; \$1,000,000.
- Counselman—LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; 9; 145; \$325,000.
- Dexter—35 West Adams street; 8; 140; \$150,000.
- Federal Life—166 North Michigan avenue; 12; 175; \$400,000.
- Dry Goods Reporter—Market and Quincy streets; 12; 150; \$130,000.
- Edison—Clark and Adams streets; 18; 274; \$3,800,000.
- Ellsworth—537 South Dearborn street; 14; 170; \$300,000.
- Fair—State and Adams street; 11; 165; \$1,500,000.
- Farwell Trust—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 165; \$275,000.
- Federal Building—See postoffice.
- Field, Marshall (retail)—Block bounded by Washington, State and Randolph streets and Wabash avenue; 12; 225; \$8,500,000.
- Field, Marshall (men's store)—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 20; 260; \$2,500,000.
- Field, Marshall (wholesale)—Adams street and 5th avenue; 8; 130; \$2,000,000.
- Field Warehouse — West Polk and Ellsworth streets; 13; 160; \$500,000.
- Fine Arts—410 South Michigan avenue; 10; 150; \$750,000.
- First National Bank — Dearborn and Monroe streets; 17; 257; \$3,000,000.
- Fisher—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 20; 274; \$965,000.
- Fisk—Wabash avenue and South Water street; 13; 150; \$300,000.
- Fort Dearborn—Clark and Monroe streets; 12; 150; \$400,000.
- Fort Dearborn Hotel—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 17; 250; \$1,100,000.
- Gaff—230 South LaSalle street; 9; 145; \$275,000.
- Gage—18 South Michigan avenue; 12; 168; \$500,000.
- Garland—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 16; 200; \$1,000,000.
- Gibbons—49 West Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; \$298,000.
- Goddard—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; \$300,000.
- Grand Central Station—Harrison street and 5th avenue; 7; 212½ (to top of tower); \$1,000,000.
- Great Northern Hotel—Dearborn street and Jackson boulevard; 17; 176; \$900,000.
- Harris Trust and Savings Bank—111 West Monroe street; 21; 260; \$2,500,000.
- Hamilton Club—10 South Dearborn street; 10; 150; \$250,000.
- Hart, Schaffner & Marx—Franklin and Monroe streets; 12; 190; \$1,000,000.
- Hartford—Madison and Dearborn streets; 14; 165; \$1,000,000.
- Harvester—Michigan avenue and Harrison street; 15; 212; \$1,000,000.
- Herald—163 West Washington street; 7; 124; \$500,000.
- Heyworth—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 18; 286; \$1,500,000.
- Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.—South Water and State streets; 10; 135; \$1,000,000.
- Hirsh, Wickwire & Co.—337 South Franklin street; 10; 114; \$500,000.
- Home Insurance—LaSalle and Adams streets; 12; 156; \$800,000.
- Hotel LaSalle—LaSalle and Madison streets; 23; 260; \$3,500,000.
- Hunter—Madison and Market streets; 12; 148; \$500,000.
- Illinois Athletic Club—112 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; \$500,000.
- Illinois Central Station—Park row, near Michigan avenue; 13; 225 (to top of tower); \$1,000,000.
- Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; 2; 53; \$300,000.
- Insurance Exchange—Jackson boulevard and 5th avenue; 22; 260; \$4,000,000.
- Isabella—21 East Van Buren street; 10; 166; \$200,000.
- Kaiserhof Hotel—316 South Clark street; 20; 200; \$1,400,000.
- Karpen—Michigan avenue and East 9th street; 12; 200; \$1,400,000.
- Kent—Franklin and Congress streets; 10; 140; \$500,000.
- Kesner—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 17; 226; \$850,000.

- Kimball Hall—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; \$2,250,000.
- Kling Bros. & Co.—411 South 5th avenue; 10; 150; \$250,000.
- Kohn—425 South Franklin street; 10; 150; \$300,000.
- Kuppenheimer—415 South Franklin street; 10; 150; \$350,000.
- Lake View—116 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; \$250,000.
- Lakota—Michigan avenue and 30th street; 10; 140; \$750,000.
- LaSalle Street Station—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 14; 192; \$2,500,000.
- Lees—19 South 5th avenue; 14; 165; \$400,000.
- Lexington Hotel—Michigan avenue and 22d street; 10; 130; \$750,000.
- Lombard Hotel—5th avenue and Quincy street; 11; 175; \$500,000.
- Ludington—1104 South Wabash avenue; 8; 112; \$275,000.
- Lumberman's Exchange—LaSalle and Madison streets; 16; 200; \$1,250,000.
- Lyon & Healy—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 10; 175; \$1,000,000.
- Lytton—State street and Jackson boulevard; 18; 260; \$2,250,000.
- Majestic Theater—22 West Monroe street; 20; 240; \$1,000,000.
- Mallers—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 21; 260; \$1,500,000.
- Mallers—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 175; \$275,000.
- Mallers—Market and Quincy streets; 10; 150; \$200,000.
- Mandel—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 15; 226; \$2,000,000.
- Manhattan—431 South Dearborn street; 16; 208; \$700,000.
- Marquette—Dearborn and Adams streets; 16; 229; \$1,000,000.
- Masonic Temple—State and Randolph streets; 21; 354 (to observation platform); \$3,000,000.
- Medinah Temple—5th avenue and Jackson boulevard; 12; 190; \$500,000.
- Mentor—State and Monroe streets; 16; 192; \$500,000.
- Merchants' Loan and Trust Bank—Clark and Adams streets; 12; 157; \$1,000,000.
- Michigan Avenue—Michigan boulevard and Washington street; 15; 200; \$1,500,000.
- Monadnock—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 16; 194; \$2,000,000.
- Monon—440 South Dearborn street; 12; 160; \$285,000.
- Monroe—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 14; 200; \$1,500,000.
- Morrison Hotel—Clark and Madison streets; 22; 260; \$2,000,000.
- McClurg—218 South Wabash avenue; 9; 125; \$200,000.
- McCormick—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; 20; 260; \$1,000,000; addition, 20; 260; \$1,500,000.
- McNeill—321 West Jackson boulevard; 10; 140; \$250,000.
- National Life—29 South LaSalle street; 12; 160; \$1,200,000.
- Newberry Library—Clark street and Walton place; 5; 70; \$850,000.
- New York Life—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 14; 166; \$1,000,000.
- North American—State and Monroe streets; 20; 260; \$1,800,000.
- Northern Trust Bank—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 4; 74; \$500,000.
- Northwestern Railway (office)—226 West Jackson boulevard; 14; 212; \$2,000,000.
- Northwestern Railway (terminal station)—West Madison and Canal streets; 3; 116; \$20,000,000 (including site).
- Old Colony—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 17; 203; \$900,000.
- Orchestra Hall—216 South Michigan avenue; 8; 110; \$900,000.
- Otis—Madison and LaSalle streets; 18; 250; \$1,500,000.
- Palmer—367 West Adams street; 10; 140; \$450,000.
- Palmer House—State and Monroe streets; 9; 100; \$3,500,000.
- Patten—Harrison and Sherman streets; 12; 163; \$450,000.
- Peoples Gas—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 20; 260; \$3,000,000.
- Pontiac—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 14; 170; \$350,000.
- Pope—633 Plymouth court; 12; 160; \$290,000.
- Postal Telegraph—137-153 Van Buren street; 11; 150; \$800,000.
- Postoffice—Adams and Clark streets; 8; 300 (to top of dome); \$4,000,000.
- Powers—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; \$400,000.
- Printers—Folk and Sherman streets; 8; 120; \$400,000.
- Public Library—Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets; 3; 95; \$1,200,000.
- Pullman—Adams street and Michigan avenue; 9; 125; \$800,000.
- Railway Exchange—Michigan avenue and Jackson boulevard; 17; 220; \$1,600,000.
- Rector—Clark and Monroe streets; 13; 175; \$700,000.
- Reid, Murdoch & Co.—North side of river, between Clark and LaSalle streets; 9; 175; \$1,000,000.
- Reliance—State and Washington streets; 16; 200; \$500,000.
- Republic—State and Adams streets; 19; 280; \$1,100,000.
- Riggs—140 West Van Buren street; 9; 144; \$700,000.
- Rookery—LaSalle and Adams streets; 11; 165; \$1,500,000.
- Rothschild—304 South State street; 8; 138; \$250,000.
- Royal Insurance—160 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 185; \$800,000.
- Schiller—64 West Randolph street; 16; 211; \$750,000.
- Security—Madison street and 5th avenue; 14; 147; \$450,000.
- Sherman House—Clark and Randolph streets; 14; 200; \$2,500,000.
- Shuman—Randolph street and 5th avenue; 16; 200; \$700,000.
- Siegel, Cooper & Co.—State and Van Buren streets; 8; 123; \$1,250,000.
- Silversmiths—10 S. Wabash avenue; 10; 135; \$250,000.
- Society Brand—Franklin and Congress streets; 13; 160; \$450,000.
- Spitz & Schoenberg—529 South Franklin street; 10; 150; \$250,000.
- Star—538 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; \$250,000.
- State—Randolph street and 5th avenue; 17; 200; \$700,000.
- Steger—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 20; 250; \$800,000.
- Steinway—64 East Van Buren street; 11; 188; \$280,000.
- Stevens—State street, between Washington and Madison; 19; 250; \$2,250,000.
- Stewart—State and Washington streets; 12; 145; \$800,000.
- Stewart Apartments—Lake Shore drive and Division street; 12; 145; \$700,000.
- Stock Exchange—LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 173; \$1,250,000.
- Strass—Clark and Madison streets; 10; 141; \$250,000.
- Studebaker—629 S. Wabash avenue; 10; 135; \$350,000.
- Tacoma—Madison and LaSalle streets; 13; 165; \$500,000.
- Telephone—Washington, between 5th avenue and Market street; 20; 260; \$2,500,000.
- Temple—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 12; 185; \$1,000,000.
- Temple Court—219 South Dearborn Street; 9; 100; \$300,000.
- Teutonic—Washington street and 5th avenue; 10; 130; \$500,000.
- Theodore Thomas Hall—See Orchestra hall.
- Tower (old Montgomery Ward)—Michigan avenue and Madison street; 25; 394 (to top of tower); \$1,500,000.
- Transportation (Heisen)—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 22; 260; \$2,000,000.
- Tribune—Dearborn and Madison streets; 17; 244; \$1,500,000.

Twentieth Century—State and Adams streets; 15; 200; \$700,000.
 Union Terminal Station—South Canal and Adams streets; 3; 116; \$40,000,000 (including site).
 Unity—127 North Dearborn street; 16; 208; \$800,000.
 University Club—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 9; 130; \$1,150,000.
 Van Buren—Van Buren street and 5th avenue; 10; 130; \$250,000.
 Venetian—15 East Washington street; 13; 181; \$350,000.
 Virginia—Ohio and Rush streets; 10; 150; \$500,000.
 Vogue—286-290 South 5th avenue; 10; 150; \$200,000.
 Webster—127 South Market street; 10; 150; \$150,000.

Western Methodist Book Concern—14 West Washington street; 11; 133½; \$250,000.
 Western Union—111 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 176; \$700,000.
 Westminster—Monroe and Dearborn streets; 16; 200; \$1,200,000.
 Williams—205 West Monroe street; 10; 140; \$200,000.
 Wilson—528 South 5th avenue; 10; 150; \$500,000.
 Y. M. C. A.—19 South LaSalle street; 17; 260; \$1,000,000.
 Y. M. C. A. Hotel—818-826 South Wabash avenue; 19; 200; \$1,100,000.
 The limit of height under a building ordinance passed Feb. 6, 1911, is 200 feet.

CHICAGO TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

North Crawford and Bryn Mawr Avenues.

The Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium was established in accordance with the provisions of an act of the state legislature, approved March 7, 1908. A proposal for the levying of an annual tax of 1 mill on the dollar for such an institution was submitted to the voters of Chicago at the election of April 6, 1909, and was carried by a vote of 168,716 yeas to 39,237 nays. A site for the sanitarium was bought in February, 1911, at a cost of \$150,000. It consists of 160 acres located within the city limits at the intersection of North Crawford and Bryn Mawr avenues on the northwest side. Up to the time of the dedication of the institution, Feb. 16, 1915, thirty-two buildings, including administration headquarters, an infirmary and concrete cottages for men and women, had been erected at a cost of \$2,400,000. When the sanitarium was opened, March 9 of the same year, 650 beds for patients were available; the ultimate capacity is to be 950 beds, of which 650 will be for ambulant patients, 240 for children and 300 for infirmary patients.

The sanitarium is free to residents of Chicago. Patients are admitted only after the necessary examination has been made at one of the municipal tuberculosis dispensaries. These in 1915 were as follows:

North side—Chicago Polyclinic, 221 West Chicago avenue; Tuesdays and Fridays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; children's clinic, Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

South side—Postgraduate, 2400 Dearborn street; Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.; children's clinic, Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 12 m. Grand Crossing, 942 East 75th street; Mondays and Thursdays, 2 to 5 p. m. Provident, 57 West 36th street; Mondays and Thursdays, 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. Stockyards, 738 West 47th street; Tuesdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Downtown—Iroquois Memorial, 23 North Market street; Tuesdays, 7 to 10 p. m.; Saturdays, 2 to 5 p. m.

West side—St. Elizabeth, Blackhawk street and North Ashland avenue; Mondays and Thursdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Central Free, 1744 West Harrison street; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. West Side dispensary, Maxwell and Miller streets; Mondays and Tuesdays, 2 to 5 p. m.; Thursdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; children's clinic, Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Southwest, 2406 West 22d street; Mondays and Thursdays, 1 to 4 p. m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 1 to 3 p. m.; evening clinic, Thursdays, 7 to 9.

For the present only persons afflicted with tuberculosis in its curable stages are received at the sanitarium; others are cared for at the Oak Forest infirmary. Provision is made for extending the benefits of the institution into the homes of those suffering from the malady and nurses, instruction, medicines and attendance are furnished under proper rules and regulations.

The management of the affairs of the institution is vested in a board of three directors appointed by the mayor. It consisted, when the sanitarium was opened, of Theodore B. Sachs, M. D., president; George B. Young, M. D., secretary, and W. A. Wieboldt. The board, as originally constituted in 1909, was Harlow N. Higginbotham, president; Theodore B. Sachs, M. D., secretary, and William A. Evans, M. D. The board maintains a general office at 105 West Monroe street, where all the business affairs of the various departments are transacted. Frank E. Wing is the administrative secretary and J. W. Coon, M. D., is the superintendent and medical director of the sanitarium.

The revenue of the sanitarium from the 1 mill tax, used for the construction of the buildings and the maintenance of the institution and its auxiliaries, has been as follows:

1911	\$409,168.27	1914	\$900,702.22
1912	293,040.02		
1913	906,748.10	Total	2,509,658.61

FOREIGN CONSULS AND CONSULATES IN CHICAGO.

Argentina Republic—Albert W. Brickwood, Jr., 811, 79 West Monroe street.

Austria-Hungary—Hugo Silvestri (consul-general), 817, 108 South LaSalle street.

Belgium—Dr. Cyrille Vermeren, 1200, 25 East Washington street.

Bolivia—F. W. Harnwell, 1502, 105 S. LaSalle-st.

Brazil—S. R. Alexander, 10, 183 N. Wabash-av.

Chile—M. H. Ehler, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.

Costa Rica—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle-st.

Cuba—Calixto G. Becerra, 403, 139 W. Madison-st.

Denmark—J. E. Boggdil, 19, 154 W. Randolph-st.

Dominican Republic—Frederick W. Job, 832, 140 South Dearborn street.

Ecuador—Frutos T. Plaza, 914 Lakeside place.

France—Baron H. de Saint-Laurent, 652-654, 175 West Jackson boulevard.

Germany—Alfred Geissler (consul-general), 916, 122 South Michigan avenue.

Great Britain—Horace D. Nugent (consul-general), 807 Pullman building.

Greece—N. Salopoulos, 24, 143 N. Dearborn street.

Guatemala—Jule F. Brower, 1331, 33 South Dearborn street.

Honduras—J. B. Balleras, 123 W. Madison street.

Italy—Count Giulio Bolognesi, 1446, 72 West Adams street.

Japan—Saburo Kurusu, 929, 122 S. Michigan-av.

Mexico—Esteban A. Navarro, 601, 230 South LaSalle street.

Netherlands—John Vennema (consul-general), 1407, 140 South Dearborn street.

Nicaragua—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle-st.

Norway—Oscar H. Haugen, 210, 133 West Washington street.

Panama—A. Navarro, 403, 21 N. LaSalle street.

Paraguay—Albert W. Holmes, 5251 Carmen-av.

Persia—Sargis Y. Baaba, 1323 Winnemac avenue.

Peru—Hiram J. Slifer, 861, 209 S. LaSalle street.

Portugal—(Vacancy).

Russia—Anthony M. Wolff (consul-general), 548, 10 South LaSalle street.

Slam—Milward Adams, 404 South Michigan-av.

Spain—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.

Sweden—C. G. Puke, 315, 108 S. LaSalle street.

Switzerland—Arnold Holinger, 201, 179 West Washington street.

Turkey—(Vacancy).

Uruguay—John Moffitt, 1614, 127 N. Dearborn-st.

Venezuela—Blaine J. Brickwood, 811, 79 West Monroe street.

CHICAGO PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

LINCOLN PARK SYSTEM.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—Timothy J. O'Byrne, A. F. Bruchman, Bernard Jung, N. N. Lampert, William Rehm, Bertram M. Winston, John P. Friedlund.

Officers—President, Timothy J. O'Byrne; vice-president, Nelson N. Lampert; auditor, John P. Friedlund; secretary, George D. Crowley; superintendent, Edwin A. Kaust; attorney, Francis O'Shaughnessy; treasurer, Frederick H. Rawson.

Office—In Lincoln park near Clark and Center streets.

The Lincoln park district consists of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, with Fullerton avenue as the dividing line, and is bounded on the north by Devon avenue, on the south by the Chicago river, and extends from Lake Michigan on the east to the north branch of the river and North Western avenue on the west.

The area of the Lincoln park district is 12.64 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 642.63 acres, with 11,755 miles of boulevards.

Lincoln Park—Lincoln park, previously known as Lake park, began its history under its present name by resolution passed by the common council of Chicago under date of June 5, 1865. The park proper is 317 acres in extent and extends from Diversey boulevard to Oak street along the lake front. To this 200.59 acres of land has been added by filling in Lake Michigan north of Diversey boulevard. This extension will contain a 57 acre yacht harbor and will have bathing facilities. The park contains a large floral department, also an extensive zoological garden containing about 1,800 animals. Boating and bathing facilities are furnished and the park lagoon—one mile in length—gives an admirable course for racing. The Academy of Sciences is located in the park at the foot of Center street. This building was erected in 1893 and contains about 250,000 specimens. It is noted for its collection of local natural history specimens and for its complete collection of mollusks. The park has provided facilities for outdoor games during both the winter and summer seasons.

Stanton Park—At Vedder, Vine and Rees streets; area 4.78 acres; equipped with fieldhouse and outdoor gym facilities.

Lake Shore Playground—Area 9.16 acres; is situated between Pearson street and Chicago avenue, extending from the Chicago avenue pumping works to the lake. This park is fitted up as a playground, containing a shelter house, and with outdoor gymnasium apparatus.

Seward Park—Contains 1.78 acres; is fitted with outdoor and indoor gymnasium and has a fieldhouse which contains reading rooms, assembly hall, clubrooms, a branch of the public library and facilities for gymnastic work and aquatic sports.

Hamlin Park—Wellington avenue and Robey street; area 8.64 acres; is fully equipped with fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities.

Welles' Park—Western avenue and Montrose boulevard; area 8.17 acres.

Union Square—Goethe street on the north and Astor street on the west; area .46 acre.

LENGTH OF NORTH SIDE BOULEVARDS.

In miles and fractions of miles.

Dearborn parkway, 120.	North avenue, .275.
Diversey parkway, 2.302.	Lincoln Park West, .448.
Fullerton parkway, .510.	Sheridan road, 5.056.
Garfield avenue, .026.	North State parkway, .226.
Lake Shore drive, 2.262.	
Lincoln parkway, .530.	

SOUTH PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by Circuit court judges)—Albert Mohr, Charles L. Hutchinson, Joseph Donnersberger, L. B. Patterson, John Barton Payne.

Officers—John Barton Payne, president; Joseph

Donnersberger, auditor; L. B. Patterson, treasurer; John F. Nell, secretary; Robert Redfield, attorney; J. F. Foster, general superintendent; H. C. Carbaugh, superintendent of employment.

Offices—In Washington park, 57th street and Cottage Grove avenue.

The south park district is bounded on the north by the Chicago river and the Illinois and Michigan canal, east by Lake Michigan and the state of Indiana, south by 87th street and 138th street and west by South Cicero avenue and State street.

The area of the south park district is 92.6 square miles, population is in excess of 800,000. The total area of parks is 2,043.98 acres and of parks and boulevards 2,494.59 acres, consisting of twenty-four parks and 32.98 miles of boulevards. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Jackson Park—Area 542.89 acres; bounded on the north by 56th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 67th street and west by Stony Island avenue; this park is provided with facilities for boating, rowboats and launches, has two golf courses, one of nine holes and the other eighteen holes, with golf shelter, lockers and showers for both men and women; it has baseball and football fields, tennis courts, refectory, beach bathing, music court, the Field museum of natural history occupying the World's Fair art building located in the northern part of the park, and in the winter skating is provided. It also has a playground for small children.

Washington Park—Area 371 acres; bounded on the north by 51st street, east by Cottage Grove avenue, south by 60th street, west by South Park avenue; has the same accommodations for the public as Jackson park except the golf facilities and the museum and in addition has roque courts, archery range, accommodations for fly casting, wading pool and sand court for children and a house for the game of curling.

Marquette Park—Area 322.63 acres; bounded on the north by 67th street, east by California avenue, south by 71st street and west by the Grand Trunk Western railroad. The east 80 acres have been improved. It has ball fields and tennis courts and skating in the winter. It also has an eighteen hole golf course.

Grant Park—Area 205.14 acres; bounded on the north by Randolph street, east by Lake Michigan, south by Park row, west by Michigan avenue. This park is under construction. Temporary provision is made for athletic work in the northern part of the park. The Logan monument and the Art institute are located in this park.

Midway Plaisance—The connecting way between Washington and Jackson parks; bounded on the north by 59th street, east by Stony Island avenue, south by 60th street, west by Cottage Grove avenue. Has tennis courts and in the winter skating and hockey.

McKinley Park—Area 74.88 acres; bounded on the north by 37th street and Archer avenue, east by Robey street, south by 39th street, west by Western Avenue boulevard. Has swimming pool, outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, tennis courts, ball field, children's playground, wading pool and skating in the winter.

Gage Park—Area 20 acres; situated at the intersection of Western avenue and 55th street. Has wading pool, ball field and tennis court.

Sherman Park—Area 60.6 acres; bounded on the north by 52d street, east by South Racine avenue, south by Garfield boulevard, west by Loomis street. Has recreation buildings which include an assembly hall used by the people free of charge for various entertainments, clubrooms for meetings of the various clubs of the community, reading room supplied with periodicals by the park commissioners, gymnasiums for men and for women, shower and plunge baths and locker rooms. There are also outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, playground for children, wading pool and swim-

ming pool with the necessary dressing booths. Provision is made for baseball, football, tennis and boating. There is also a band stand under which concerts are given during the summer every Sunday evening. Also skating in the winter.

Ogden Park—Area 60.56 acres; bounded on the north by 64th street, east by South Racine avenue, south by 67th street, west by Loomis street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park.

Palmer Park—Area 46.48 acres; bounded on the north by 11th street, south by South Park avenue, south by 113th street, west by Indiana avenue. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except boating.

Hamilton Park—Area 29.95 acres; bounded on the north by 72d street, east by C., R. I. & P. railway, south by 74th street, west by C. & W. I. railway. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except swimming pool and boating.

Bessemer Park—Area 22.88 acres; bounded on the north by 89th street, east by Muskegon avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Chicago avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Mark White Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 29th street, east by Halsted street, south by 30th street, west by Poplar avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Armour Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 33d street, east by 5th avenue, south by 34th street, west by Shields avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Cornell Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 50th street, west by South Lincoln street, south by 51st street, east by Wood street. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Davis Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 45th street, east by Marshfield avenue, south by 45th street, west by Hermitage avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Russell Square—Area 11.47 acres; bounded on the north by 83d street, east by Bond avenue, south by Baker avenue, west by Houston avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Calumet Park—Area 66.19 acres; bounded on the north by 95th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 102d street, west by Avenue G and a line about 50 feet east of C., L. S. & E. railway.

Hardin Square—Area 7.41 acres; bounded on the north by 25th street, east by the Rock Island right of way, south by 26th street, west by Wentworth avenue.

Fuller Park—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 45th street, east by Princeton avenue, south by 46th place, west by Stewart avenue. Improved with same facilities as Sherman park.

Grand Crossing Park—Area 19.16 acres; bounded on the north by 76th street, east by Dobson avenue, south by 78th street, west by Ingleside avenue.

No. 16 Park—Area 18.52 acres; bounded on the north by 103d street, east by Bensley avenue, south by 105th street, west by Oglesby avenue.

No. 17 Park—Area 20 acres; bounded on the north by 130th street, east by Carondelet avenue, south by 132d street, west by Exchange avenue.

No. 18 Park—Area 20.19 acres; bounded on the north by 90th street, east by St. Lawrence avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Park avenue.

Michigan Avenue—80 to 100 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to Randolph street.

Garfield Boulevard—200 feet wide; from South Park avenue to Western Avenue boulevard on the line of 55th street.

Western Avenue Boulevard—200 feet wide; a strip of land east of and adjoining the center line of Western avenue from the Illinois and Michigan canal to 55th street (Garfield boulevard).

Grand Boulevard—198 feet wide; on the line of South Park avenue from 35th to 51st street.

Drexel Boulevard—200 feet wide; first street east of Cottage Grove avenue and extending from Oakwood boulevard to 51st street.

Prairie Avenue—66 feet wide; the street of that name from 16th to 29th street.

South Park Avenue—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between 35th and 29th streets.

Jackson Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name extending from Michigan avenue to the south branch of the Chicago river.

Oakwood Boulevard—100 feet wide; the first street south of 39th street, between Grand boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue.

Thirty-Third Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and South Park avenue.

Sixteenth Street—50 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and Prairie avenue.

Twenty-Ninth Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Prairie avenue and South Park avenue.

Fifty-Seventh Street—100 feet wide; being the street of that name between the I. C. railroad right of way and the west line of Jackson park.

Marquette Road—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Jackson park to California avenue.

Normal Avenue—65 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to 72d street.

Loomis Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Garfield boulevard to 67th street.

Hyde Park Boulevard—100 feet wide; being that part of 51st street between Drexel avenue and Jackson park.

South Shore Drive—100 feet wide; runs from Jackson park to 71st street and thence to 83d place.

WEST CHICAGO PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—Joseph H. Ankebrant, James C. Denvir, William F. Grower, Edward Mullen, Peter J. O'Brien, Camillo Volini, M. D.

Officers—William F. Grower, president; James C. Denvir, auditor; Edward Mullen, treasurer; Timothy Cruise, secretary; Frederick Papenbrook, assistant secretary and chief accountant; Jens Jensen, consulting landscape architect; Alfred C. Schrader, superintendent and engineer; Jacob C. Lebosky, attorney; Patrick Wall, captain of police.

Office—Union park, Lake street and Ashland boulevard.

The west park district comprises all that part of the town of West Chicago lying between the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Chicago river and the following described lines: Beginning at the north branch of the Chicago river at Belmont avenue, thence west to North Kedzie avenue, thence south along Kedzie avenue to North avenue, thence west on North avenue to North Austin avenue, thence south along Austin avenue to West 12th street, thence east along 12th street to South Kenton avenue, thence south along Kenton avenue to West 39th street, thence east along 39th street to the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The area of the west park district is 35.5 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 1,253.1¹ acres, consisting of 19 parks and playground areas and 29,527 miles of boulevard; area of parks, 813.27 acres. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards: Humboldt Park—Area 205.86 acres; bounded on the north by West North avenue, east by California and Sacramento avenues, south by Division and Augusta streets and west by Kedzie avenue; has rose garden with pergola and garden hall and fountains; refectory building, also a pavilion and boat landing; music court, a wading pool and shelter for children; is provided with facilities for boating, has baseball diamonds and tennis courts, and in winter skating is provided.

Garfield Park—Area 187.53 acres; bounded on the

north by Kinzie and Lake streets, east by Central Park and Homan avenues, south by Madison street and Colorado avenue, west by Hamlin avenue. Has a conservatory (the largest in the country), refectory building, outdoor natatorium, boat landing and pavilion, music court and bandstand, water courts with fountain, basin and extensive flower gardens. Has a golf course, with fieldhouse containing lockers for men and women; also has tennis courts and facilities for fly casting, and in winter skating is provided.

Douglas Park—Area 181.99 acres; bounded on the north by West 12th street, east by California avenue, south by West 19th street and west by Albany avenue. Has refectory building and pavilion, music court, flower gardens, outdoor gymnasiums and natatorium, with swimming pools, shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. Facilities are provided for baseball, boating and lawn tennis, and in winter skating is provided.

Union Park—Area 17.37 acres; bounded on the north by Lake street; east by Ogden avenue and Bryan place, south by Warren avenue and west by Ashland boulevard. In this park the offices of the West Chicago park commissioners are located. Facilities are provided for lawn tennis during the summer and skating during the winter. The lagoon has been converted into a wading pool for children during the summer.

Jefferson Park—Area 7.02 acres; bounded on the north by Monroe street, east by Throop street, south by Adams street and west by Loomis street.

Vernon Park—Area 6.14 acres; bounded on the north by Macalister place, east by South Racine avenue, south by Gilpin place and west by Loomis street.

Wicker Park—Area 4.03 acres; bounded on the north and east by Wicker Park avenue, south by Fowler street and west by Robey street.

Holstein Park—Area 1.94 acres; bounded on the north by Ems streets, south by Hamburg street, and located one block east of Western avenue. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasiums and shower baths for men and women, library and reading room and assembly hall. Has an outdoor gymnasium and playground and a children's playground, and in winter skating is provided.

Campbell Park—Area 1.33 acres; a strip of land 100 feet wide lying between Oakley boulevard and Leavitt street and one block north of Polk street.

Shedd's Park—Area 1.13 acres; located at 23d street and Millard avenue, opposite Lawndale station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company.

Bernard A. Eckhart Park—Area 8.125 acres; bounded on the north by Cornell street, east by Chase street, south by Chicago avenue and west by Noble street. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasium and shower baths for men and women, lunchrooms, library and reading room and assembly hall; also an outdoor swimming pool with shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women, playground with wading pool and sand courts for children and tennis courts and ball grounds have been provided; also skating in the winter.

Stanford Park—Area 2.39 acres; bounded on the north by Barber street, east by Jefferson street, south by 14th place and west by South Union avenue. In this park the same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in the small parks and playgrounds mentioned above.

Dvorak Park—Area 3.35 acres; bounded on the north by 20th street, east by Flisk street, south by 21st street and west by May street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Eckhart park.

Franklin Park—Area 8.26 acres; bounded by West 14th street, West 15th street, South Tripp avenue and South Kolin avenue. Baseball and skating facilities are provided.

Pulaski Park—Area 3.8 acres; bounded by Noble, Blackhawk, Cleaver and Bradley streets; con-

tains elaborate fieldhouse, swimming pool and other facilities for recreation.

Harrison Park—Area 8.244 acres; bounded by West 18th street, West 19th street, South Wood street and South Lincoln street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, also the necessary facilities for baseball and skating.

Sheridan Park—Area 3.57 acres; bounded by Polk, May and Aberdeen streets and first east and west 16-foot alley north of Taylor street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, together with an outdoor gymnasium for men and women, children's playground and a large field for baseball and skating.

Humboldt Park Natatorium and Playground—Area 1.057 acres; adjacent to Humboldt park on the south, at the southwest corner of North Sacramento boulevard and Augusta street. Contains an outdoor natatorium and children's playground, with sand court, wading pool and children's playground apparatus.

New Park in Austin ("Warren's Wood")—Area 154 acres; bounded by Adams street, Central avenue, Austin avenue and the right-of-way of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway company; baseball, golf, tennis and skating provided for.

New Congress Park Site—Area, 5.16 acres; lying in the center of South Talman avenue, between the north line of West Harrison street and the south line of West Van Buren street. To be provided with shelter, pool and other playground facilities. Site acquired in June, 1915.

Ashland Boulevard—1.26 miles long, 100 feet wide; North, from West Lake street, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street, south to West 12th street.

South California Boulevard—.692 mile long, from West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard south to West Thirty-First Street boulevard.

Central Park Boulevard—.448 mile long, 80 feet wide; North, from Franklin boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); South, from West Madison street to Colorado avenue, along the east side of Garfield park.

Douglas Boulevard—.377 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Independence boulevard east to Douglas park (Albany avenue).

Franklin Boulevard—.763 mile long, 250 to 400 feet wide; west from North Sacramento boulevard to North Central Park boulevard, and from North Central Park boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); connecting Humboldt and Garfield parks.

Hirsch Boulevard—.631 mile long; from North Oakley boulevard to Humboldt park (California avenue).

North Homan Boulevard—.254 mile long; from West Madison street to West Lake street, along the east side of Garfield park.

Humboldt Boulevard—.834 mile long, 100 feet to 400 feet wide; from Palmer square to Humboldt park (North avenue).

Independence Boulevard—.319 mile long, from Garfield park (Colorado avenue) south to Douglas boulevard.

West Jackson Boulevard—6.195 miles long, from 56 to 80 feet wide; from the Chicago river west to South Central avenue in Austin, passing through Garfield park, a continuation of Jackson boulevard on the south side.

North Kedzie Boulevard—.423 mile long; from Logan boulevard to Palmer square.

Logan Boulevard—1.356 miles long; from the Diversey avenue bridge to North Kedzie boulevard, connecting the west park system with the Lincoln park system on the north.

Marshall Boulevard—.505 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Douglas park (19th street) south to West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard.

Oakley Boulevard—3 miles long; North, from West North Avenue, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street to intersection of Oakley, Ogden and Twelfth Street boulevards.

Ogden Boulevard—.74 mile long, from 70 to 112 feet wide; from Douglas park (Albany avenue) to Oakley boulevard.

Palmer Square—.327 mile long; from North Kedzie boulevard to Humboldt boulevard.

Sacramento Boulevard—2.213 miles long; North, from West Madison street to Humboldt park (Augusta street); South, from West Madison street to Douglas park (12th street).

West Thirty-First Street Boulevard—.5 mile long; from South California boulevard east to South Western Avenue boulevard.

West Twelfth Street Boulevard—.896 mile long, 70 feet wide; from Oakley boulevard to Ashland boulevard; a continuation of West 12th street.

West Twenty-Fourth Street Boulevard—.217 mile long; east from Marshall boulevard to South California boulevard.

West Washington Boulevard—6.319 miles long, 66 to 100 feet wide; from Canal street west to city limits; through Union park and Garfield park, a continuation of Washington street on the south side.

South Western Avenue Boulevard—.253 mile long; from West Thirty-First Street boulevard south to the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the west park system with the south park system.

SMALL PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

Special Park Commission (appointed by the mayor)—Aldermen Eugene H. Block (chairman), John J. Coughlin, Edward P. Cullerton, Herman E. Gnadt, Frank J. Link, Mrs. James H. Channon, Mrs. Lulu M. Snodgrass, Dr. Marie S. Schmidt and Messrs. James B. Robinson, Robert Tarrant, Robert McLaughlin, Hill Beachey, Theophilus Schmid, Peter C. Clemensen, S. J. Rosenblatt.

Secretary—Walter Wright.

Superintendent of Parks and City Forester—J. H. Prost.

Superintendent of Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches—Theo. A. Gross.

Office of Commission—1004 city hall.

The special park commission is appointed by the mayor by authority of the city council. It has charge of a number of small parks and squares which are under the immediate jurisdiction of the city, and it also conducts several bathing beaches on the lake shore and a number of municipal playgrounds. The parks are provided with ornamental and drinking fountains, wherever it is practicable, lagoons, swings, tennis courts and landscape and other features according to circumstances. The playgrounds are provided with play apparatus, athletic fields, baseball diamonds, basket ball courts, skating ponds, drinking fountains, running tracks, gymnastic apparatus and buildings containing toilet rooms, offices, sand courts and roofed platforms. The bathing beaches are provided with bathhouses containing dressing rooms, lockers, check-rooms, washrooms, toilets and office.

In 1914 the total appropriation was \$679,528.01. The total expenditures amounted to \$273,786.02, distributed as follows: Parks and forestry, \$80,951.48; playgrounds and beaches, \$187,718.19, and office, \$5,116.35.

Following is a list of the small parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches in charge of the special park commission, with the area of the parks in acres. Two parks maintained privately are included in the list and are so described: Adams Park—75th place, 76th street and Dobson avenue; 1½.

Aldine Square—Vincennes avenue, 37th place and alley north of 35th place; 1¼.

Amy L. Barnard Park—105th street, between Longwood boulevard and Walden parkway; 1¼.

Arbor Rest—Chestnut, Rush and Cass streets; ½.

Arcade Park—111th place, 112th street, Morse avenue and Watt avenue; 9-10.

Archer Point—Archer avenue, 20th street and Dearborn street; ¼.

Auburn Park—Normal, Stewart and Hawthorne avenues; 6.

Austin Park—Waller avenue, Northwestern railway, Austin avenue and Lake street; 4½.

Belden Avenue Triangle—North Clark street, Sedgwick street and Belden avenue; ¼.

Bickerdike Square—Ohio street, Bickerdike street, Emerson avenue and Armour street; 1.

Blackstone Point—Lake Park avenue, Blackstone avenue and 49th street; ¼.

Buena Circle—Buena avenue and Kenmore avenue; ¼.

Buena Terrace—Sheridan road, Broadway and Buena terrace; ¼.

Chamberlin Triangle—Greenwood avenue, 43d street and Lake avenue; 27-100.

Colorado Point—Colorado avenue, Monroe street and Francisco avenue; ¼.

Columbus Circle—Exchange avenue, South Chicago avenue and 83d street; ¼.

Crescent Park—Crescent road, Prescott avenue, Ormonde avenue and Grassmere road; 8.

DeKalb Square—Lexington street, Hoyne avenue, Flournoy street and DeKalb street; ¾.

Dauphin Park—37th street, Illinois Central railroad, 91st street and Dauphin avenue; 5.1-10.

Dickinson Park—North Laverne avenue, Dickinson avenue and Belle Plaine avenue; 1½.

Douglas Monument Park—Woodland park, Illinois Central, 35th street and alley west of railroad; 3.

East End Park—East End avenue, 51st street, 53d street and the lake; 10.

Eighty-Seventh Street Parkway—37th street from Rock Island road to Eggleston avenue; 5.

Eldred Grove—Long avenue, Norwood Park avenue, North Lockwood and Northwestern railway; 1.

Ellis Park—36th street, Langley avenue, 37th street and Elmwood court; 4.

Eugenie Triangle—Eugenie street, North Clark street and North LaSalle street; ¼.

Fernwood Park—103d street, 95th street, Stewart avenue and Canal street; 8.

Gage Farm and Nursery—22d street, 26th street, west of Oak Park avenue; 240 acres.

Governor's Parkway—North St. Louis avenue, North Homan avenue and West Kinzie street.

Graceland Triangle—Montrose boulevard and Malden street; ¼.

Green Bay Triangle—North State street, Rush street and Bellevue place; ¼.

Gross Park—Otto street, North Paulina street, School street, Ravenswood avenue; ½.

Groveland (private)—Cottage Grove avenue, 34th street and Illinois Central railway; 3¼.

Harding Avenue Parkway—West Byron and West Addison streets and North Springfield and North Crawford avenues; 3.

Higgins Road Triangle—Milwaukee avenue and Higgins road.

Holden Park—Lake street, Race avenue, Central avenue and Parkside avenue; 4.

Irving Park—Irving Park boulevard, Northwestern railway, near North Keeler avenue; ¼.

Kedzie Park—Kedzie avenue, between Palmer place and North avenue; 2.

Kinzie Parkway—Kinzie street, between North Laramie avenue and Long avenue; 1¼.

Kosciusko Triangle—Kosciusko avenue, between Milwaukee avenue and N. Melvina avenue; ¼.

Lawrence Avenue Triangle—Lawrence avenue, between Clark street and Broadway; ¼.

Linden Park—Avondale avenue, Northwestern railroad, from School street to Belmont avenue; 9-10.

McKenna Triangle—38th street, Archer avenue and Campbell avenue; ¼.

Merrick Park—Pine avenue, Long avenue, Ferdinand street and Kinzie street; 6¼.

Montrose Point—Montrose avenue, Sheridan road and Broadway; ¼.

Mulberry Point—Nickerson avenue, Nina street and Nicollet avenue; ¾.

Myrtle Grove—Neva avenue, Ninnewa avenue and Hood avenue; 1½.

Normal Park—67th street, 69th street, Lowe avenue and Western Indiana railroad; 2½.

Norwood Circle—Hobart avenue, Colfax place and Circle avenue; 2½.

Oakland Park—Lake Park avenue, 39th street and Illinois Central road; ¾.

Oak Park—Oak, Rush and State streets; ¼.

Ogden Arrow—North Clark street, Wells street and Ogden front; ¼.

Patterson Park—Leavitt, Boone and DeKalb streets; $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Pullman Park—111th street and place, Cottage Grove avenue and Morse avenue; $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Rice Triangle—Grand avenue and Western avenue; $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Roberts Square—Winnemac avenue, North Laramie avenue, Argyle avenue and North Lockwood avenue; 5.
 Rocky Ledge—Lake Michigan and 79th street; $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Rutherford Park—Humboldt, North New England and North Oak Park avenues; $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Sacramento Avenue Parking—Sacramento avenue, 26th street and House of Correction; $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Sayre Park—New England avenue, West Belden avenue, Newcastle avenue and Humboldt avenue; $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Schoenhofen Place—Canal street, Canalport avenue and 18th street; $\frac{1}{4}$.
 The Midway—Midway between Waller avenue and Austin avenue; $\frac{1}{2}$.
 The Lilly Gardens—Lowe avenue, Western Indiana line, 71st street, 73d street; $\frac{2}{3}$.
 The Railway Gardens—Avondale avenue, Nettleton avenue, south of Northwestern railroad; also on Norwood Park avenue north of railroad, $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Twenty-Second Street Parkway—In 22d street, from 40th avenue to 46th avenue; $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Washington Heights Park—Vincennes road and 104th street; $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Washington Square—North Clark street, Walton place, North Dearborn street and Brennan street; 3.
 West End Parkway—In West End avenue from Menard avenue to Austin avenue; $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Winnemac Park—Robey street, Winnemac avenue, Foster avenue and Clay street; 40.
 Woodland Park (private)—Cottage Grove avenue, Illinois Central road, between 34th and 35th streets; $\frac{3}{4}$.

UNIMPROVED.

Parkway—In center of Canal street, between West 43d street and West 44th street.
 Triangle at Belmont avenue, Elston avenue and California avenue.
 Triangle at West 69th street, Vincennes avenue and Lafayette avenue.
 Triangle at Blue Island avenue, 16th street and Throop street.
 Tract fronting on Montgomery avenue, west of Rockwell street and north of West 42d street.

MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS.

Names, location and dimensions of the municipal playgrounds in Chicago:
 Audubon—Hoyle avenue, Cornelia avenue and Hamilton avenue; 125 by 165 feet.
 Agassiz—Seminary avenue and George street; 265 by 109 feet.
 Burroughs—36th street and Washtenaw avenue; 265 by 159 feet.
 Commercial Club—West Chicago avenue, near

North Lincoln street, main ground 200 by 125 feet; annex, 120 by 123 feet.
 Corkery—South Kildare avenue and 25th street; 157 by 266.
 Dante—Porquer and Ewing streets, west of Desplaines; 90 by 235 feet.
 Fliske—Ingleside avenue and 62d street; 400 by 300.
 Gary—Lawndale avenue and 31st street; 602 by 265 feet.
 George E. Adams—Seminary avenue, south of Center street; 102 by 283 feet.
 Hamlin Avenue—Springfield avenue, Hamlin avenue, 16th street, north to Avers avenue; 300 by 598 feet.
 Holden—Bonfield street, near West 35th; 696 by 116 feet.
 John B. Drake—Calumet avenue, between 26th and 28th streets; 194 by 181 feet.
 Max Beutner—Wentworth avenue and 33d and LaSalle streets; 113 by 200 and 346 by 258 feet.
 McCormick—Sawyer avenue and 28th street; 275 by 125 feet.
 McLaren—West Polk street, near Ladlin; 175 by 185 feet.
 Mitchell—Oakley avenue and Ohio street; 140 by 110 feet.
 Mosely—Wabash avenue and 24th street; 200 by 200 feet.
 Northwestern Elevated—Alaska and Larrabee streets; 90 by 350 feet.
 Oakland—Langley avenue and 40th street; 80 by 198 feet.
 Orleans—Institute place and Orleans street; 136 by 126 feet.
 Robey Street—Robey and Birch streets; 285 by 114 feet.
 Sampson—15th street, near Loomis; 215 by 125 feet.
 Sherwood—57th street and Princeton avenue; 156 by 250 feet.
 Thorpe—89th street and Buffalo avenue; 140 by 140 feet.
 Walter Christopher—22d street, west of Robey; 225 by 125 feet.
 Washington—Carpenter street and Grand avenue; 128 by 174 feet.
 Wrightwood Avenue—Corner Greenview and Wrightwood avenues; 454 by 361 feet.

MUNICIPAL BATHING BEACHES.

Ohio Street Beach—Ohio street and Lake Michigan.
 Rocky Ledge—Lake Michigan, foot of 79th street.
 Swimming Pool—Washington Heights; 104th street; Vincennes road and Charles street.

SUMMARY OF PARK AREAS. Acres.

South park system.....	2,043.98
West park system.....	1,258.14
Lincoln park system.....	642.63
Other parks and squares.....	415.52
Total	4,360.27

PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN CHICAGO.

Arlington.....339 North Dearborn street
 Auditorium.....430 South Michigan avenue
 Bismarck.....177 West Randolph street
 Blackstone.....636 South Michigan avenue
 Briggs house.....183 West Randolph street
 Chicago Beach.....51st street and Cornell avenue
 Congress hotel.....520 South Michigan avenue
 Commercial hotel.....538 South Wabash avenue
 Continental.....5 South Wabash avenue
 De Jonghe's.....12 East Monroe street
 Drexel Arms.....39th street and Drexel boulevard
 Fort Dearborn.....125 West Van Buren street
 Grand Pacific.....232 South Clark street
 Great Northern.....237 South Dearborn street
 Hotel Brevort.....120 West Madison street
 Hotel Del Prado.....55th street and Dorchester avenue
 Hotel Grace.....75 West Jackson boulevard
 Hotel Grant.....6 North Dearborn street
 Hotel Mayer.....1154 South Wabash avenue
 Hotel Luzerne.....N. Clark and Center streets
 Hotel Metropole.....23d street and Michigan avenue

Hotel Morrison.....83 West Madison street
 Hotel Warner.....33d street and Cottage Grove avenue
 Hotel Windermere.....56th street and Cornell avenue
 Hyde Park.....51st street and Lake Park avenue
 Jackson.....Halsted street and Jackson boulevard
 Kaiserhof.....324 South Clark street
 Lakota.....30th street and Michigan avenue
 LaSalle.....10 North LaSalle street
 Lexington.....Michigan avenue and 22d street
 Majestic.....29 Quincy street
 Palmer house.....115 South State street
 Planters.....17 North Clark street
 Plaza.....North Clark street and North avenue
 Revere house.....N. Clark street and W. Austin avenue
 Scaroga.....29 South Dearborn street
 Sherman house.....106 West Randolph street
 Stratford.....75 East Jackson boulevard
 Union hotel.....72 West Randolph street
 Vendome.....62d street and Kenwood avenue
 Victoria.....332 South Clark street
 Virginia.....Ohio and Rush streets
 Windsor-Clifton.....28 East Monroe street

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

A museum of fine arts and school of drawing, painting, etc.

Michigan avenue and Adams street.

OFFICERS.

President—Charles L. Hutchinson.

Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Frank G. Logan.

Secretary and Director Pro Tem—Newton H. Carpenter.

Assistant Secretary—William F. Tuttle.

Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.

Auditor—William A. Angell.

Librarian—Sarah Louise Mitchell.

Dean of School—Theodore J. Keane.

Trustees, 1914-1915—Edward E. Ayer, Adolphus

C. Bartlett, John C. Black, Chauncey J. Blair,

Edward B. Butler, Clyde M. Carr, Wallace L.

DeWolf, Henry H. Getty, John J. Glessner,

William O. Goodman, Frank W. Gunsaulus,

Charles L. Hutchinson, Bryan Lathrop, Frank

G. Logan, E. Hall McCormick, John J.

Mitchell, Honore Palmer, Martin A. Ryerson,

Howard Shaw, Charles H. Thorne. Ex officio,

William Hale Thompson, mayor; Eugene R.

Pike, city controller; John Barton Payne,

nominer south park commissioners; Joseph

Donnersberger, auditor south park commis-

sioners.

The Art Institute of Chicago was incorporated May 24, 1879, for the "founding and maintenance of schools of art and design, the formation and exhibition of collections of objects of art and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means." The museum building upon the lake front, first occupied in 1893, has never been closed for a day. It is open to the public every weekday from 9 to 6, Sundays from 12:15 to 10 p. m. Admission is free to members and their families at all times, and free to all upon Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. Upon other days the entrance fee is 25 cents.

All friends of art are invited to become members. Annual members pay a fee of \$10 a year. Life members pay \$100 and are thenceforth exempt from dues. Governing members are elected by the trustees and pay \$100 upon election and \$25 a year thereafter. Upon the payment of \$400 governing members become governing life members and are thenceforth exempt from dues. All receipts from life memberships are invested and the income only expended. All members are entitled, with their families and visiting friends, to admission to all exhibitions, receptions, public lectures and entertainments given by the Art Institute and to the use of the Ryerson reference library of art. Visitors desiring to see the collections under guidance may make appointments with the museum instructors at the office of the director.

MUSEUM.

The Art museum now ranks among the first three or four in the country. It contains excellent examples of the old masters and of the modern painters. There is also a large and comprehensive collection of sculptures, including reproductions of the work of the greatest sculptors, ancient and modern. There is an extensive collection of architectural casts. Other fields of art are represented by collections of ethnics, engravings, textiles, oriental art, Egyptian and classical antiquities, etc. There is a constant succession of passing exhibitions, thirty-five or

more in a year. All students enjoy the full use of the collections and the library. The number of visitors to the museum during the year ended June 1, 1914, was 861,267.

SCHOOL.

The school of instruction in the practice and theory of art includes departments of painting, sculpture, decorative designing, illustration, architecture and normal instruction. There are day and evening classes for beginners and for advanced pupils and special classes on Saturdays. The instructors number about eighty and the pupils average about 3,000 a year. The principle upon which the school is founded is to maintain in the highest efficiency the severe practice of academic drawing and painting, from life, from the antique and from objects, and around this practice, as a living stem, to group the various departments of art education.

The school is conducted upon the most modern methods and has grown to be the most comprehensive and probably the largest fine arts school in the United States. Constant communication and interchange are kept up with European art centers and distinguished teachers from a distance are called in from time to time. Students may enter at any time. The tuition rates are as follows:

Day School—Registration fee, \$5; full time for full term of twelve weeks, \$80; four weeks, \$12; four days a week, full term, \$27; four weeks, \$11; three days a week, full term, \$24; four weeks, \$9; two days a week, full term, \$18; four weeks, \$7; one day a week, full term, \$12; four weeks, \$5.

Half-Day Courses—Five half days a week, \$24 a term; four weeks, \$10; four half days a week, \$21 a term; four weeks, \$9; three half days a week, \$17 a term; four weeks, \$7; two half days a week, \$13 a term; four weeks, \$5; one half day a week, \$3 a term; four weeks, \$4.

Evening Rates—Registration fee, \$2; three nights a week, \$9 for twelve weeks or \$4 for four weeks; two nights a week, \$7 a term or \$3.25 for four weeks; one night a week, \$5 a term or \$2.50 for four weeks.

Saturday Rates for Juvenile Class—Twelve half days for \$5.

Special Classes—
Pottery—Twelve half days.....\$6.00
Leather—Twelve half days..... 6.00
Metal—Twelve half days..... 6.00
Bookbinding—Twelve half days..... 6.00
Drawing—Twelve half days..... 5.00
Design—Twelve half days..... 5.00
Ceramic Painting—Twelve half days..... 8.00
Ceramic Design—Twelve half days..... 5.00

The attendance of students for the year ended June 1, 1915, was as follows:

Day school.....	975
Saturday school.....	723
Evening school.....	735
Summer day school.....	367
Summer evening school.....	177

Total2,977

Students belonging to two schools..... 217

Grand total2,766

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

President—Stanley Field.

Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Watson F. Blair.

Director of the Museum and Secretary—Frederick J. V. Skiff.

Treasurer—Solomon A. Smith.

Assistant Secretary and Recorder—D. C. Davies.

The Field Museum of Natural History, established in 1894 at the close of the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, occupies the temporary building erected for fine arts in Jackson park, the exposition site. The founding of a scientific

institution of this character in Chicago was made possible by the gift of \$1,000,000 by Marshall Field, who on his death (Jan. 16, 1906) bequeathed the institution a further \$3,000,000, \$4,000,000 for the erection of a permanent building and \$4,600,000 for endowment. In addition \$1,200,000 has been donated by other individuals and there is an annual income from other sources than endowment of about \$25,000. The citizens of Chicago have confirmed legislative provision for the levy of a tax for the maintenance of the museum when a new building

shall have been erected, which it is estimated will eventually produce approximately \$100,000 per annum.

Plans have been completed and erection has begun of a new building for the museum near and south of 12th street extended in an easterly direction. The architecture of this building will be ornamental and dignified in character, as befits its location in a public park. The general architecture of the present building in Jackson park has been retained as well as the beautiful effect of the colonnade structure.

The nucleus of the exhibition material was gathered by gift and purchase at the World's Columbian exposition. Most of this material, however, has since been rearranged, readapted or discarded. Several departments created at the organization have been abandoned, until, after the lapse of twenty years and the expenditure of approximately \$6,000,000, the museum is now divided into four departments—namely, anthropology, botany, geology and zoology. Many expeditions for the purpose of obtaining study, exhibition and exchange material and data have been dispatched to all parts of North America and to different countries. The results of these expeditions, investigations and researches have been published by the museum from time to time, which publications have been distributed to kindred societies and institutions both at home and abroad. Two courses of free lectures are given annually. An important contribution of \$250,000 by Norman W. Harris was announced

in December, 1911, for the extension of the work of the museum into the public schools of Chicago. The plans for carrying out Mr. Harris' wishes were placed in operation in the spring of 1912. The museum has a working library of about 67,000 titles, an extensive exchange system, fully equipped departmental laboratories, a herbarium of 286,000 sheets, study collections in mammals and birds reaching many thousand specimens, a large two story taxidermy section, a well equipped printing shop, illustration studios and assaying and lapidary rooms. In North American ethnology, in the world's mineralogy, in economic botany the museum is particularly prominent, while its series of mounted mammals furnishes examples of advanced museum methods. The present main building covers nine acres and is open to the public on all days except Christmas and Thanksgiving. An admission fee of 25 cents is charged except on Saturdays and Sundays, when admission is free to all. Students, scholars and teachers are admitted free on all days between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The museum is incorporated under state law and the administrative control rests in a board of trustees with president, secretary, etc. The executive of the museum is the director, under whom there are four head curators with divisional assistant curators, preparators, etc. The entire museum records, the accessions system, the historical files, publications and supplies are in charge of a recorder.

SOCIETIES OF ARTISTS AND ART CLUBS.

Artcraft Service Guild—129 East Garfield boulevard; president, Dr. Frances Dickinson; secretary, Mrs. James H. Harris.

Art Students' League—Art institute; president, Lance Hart; secretary, Twigg Smith.

Artists' Guild—602, 410 South Michigan avenue; president, Charles F. Browne; secretary, Edward M. Ericson.

Chicago Arts and Crafts Society—Secretary, R. R. Jarvie, 842 Exchange avenue.

Chicago Public School Art Society—President, Mrs. John H. Buckingham; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alfred M. Walter, 2729 Prairie avenue.

Chicago Cartoonists' Club—31, 68 West Washington street; secretary, L. R. Merrell.

Chicago Ceramic Art Association—Art institute; president, Mrs. Isabella C. Kissinger; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rena O. Patterson.

Chicago Society of Artists (organized 1902)—President, Adam E. Albright; secretary, George F. Schultze, 818 Schiller building; meets in Art institute.

Municipal Art League of Chicago—President, Ralph Clarkson; secretary, Mrs. William F. Young.

Palette and Chisel Club—President, R. V. Brown; secretary, Bernard A. Kleboe.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

81 East Madison street.

President—Carl N. Wernitz.
Vice-President—C. M. Newman.
Secretary—E. M. Ashcraft, Jr.

The Chicago Academy of Fine Arts was founded in October, 1902. Its object is to popularize art and art education through the more practical channels of illustration, cartooning, commercial illustration, dress design, interior decoration, design, normal art training, crafts, miniature, etc. It was the first school to teach commercial art, craftwork, miniature and car-

toonings in exclusive classes. The average attendance is 700 pupils per year, with twenty instructors, the faculty including well known local artists. There are day and evening classes and the rates of tuition are as follows: Afternoons only, \$31.00 for three months; mornings only, \$31.00 for three months; all day classes, \$150.00 per season of ten months; evening classes, \$23.00 for ten months, three nights weekly; Sunday class, \$23.00 for ten months; Saturday classes, for school teachers, high school students and children, \$6.00 for three months; all classes limited.

MUNICIPAL ART LEAGUE.

Incorporated Jan. 30, 1901. Secretary's office at the Art institute.

President—Ralph Clarkson.
First Vice-President—Mrs. William F. Grower.
Second Vice-President—Everett L. Millard.
Secretary—Mrs. William F. Young, 5506 Rice street.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Directors—Mrs. Charles S. Downs, Elmer C. Jensen, Miss Lena May McCauley, Eames MacVeagh, Frederick C. Bartlett.

The object of the association is to promote civic art, the fine arts, art craftsmanship and to stimulate civic pride in the care and improvement of public and private property. The board of directors shall consist of nine members; the president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary of the league and five members of the league. Of this board, if possible, one member shall be a painter, one a sculptor, one an architect, one a landscape architect and five laymen.

SOCIAL SERVICE CLUB.

President—Miss Adelaide Mary Walsh.
First Vice-President—Wilfred S. Reynolds.
Second Vice-President—Miss Frances Taussig.
Secretary—Philip L. Seman, 1253 W. Taylor-st.
Treasurer—Miss Helen M. Jewel.
Executive Committee—Henry Maxted, Joel D. Hunter, Grace P. Norton, Harry Hill, the Rev.

Siedenbergs, S. J. Charles Reed, Mrs. James Minnick, Miss Carolyn Grimsby.

The objects of the club are the promotion of personal acquaintance, the reading of papers and the discussion of subjects related to the work of its members.

MUSIC IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Founded by Theodore Thomas.

The Theodore Thomas orchestra was organized in Chicago in 1890-1891 by a number of men interested in promoting the highest class of instrumental music. The Orchestral association was incorporated Dec. 18, 1890, and Theodore Thomas, famous for many years as a conductor, was engaged to lead the new organization, which was then named the Chicago orchestra. The preparations were completed in 1891 and the first public rehearsal was given at the Auditorium Friday afternoon, Oct. 16, of that year. Financially the result of the first season was discouraging, the fifty or more gentlemen guaranteeing the expenses being compelled to meet a deficit of about \$53,000. Receipts, however, continued to increase from year to year until the orchestra was finally placed on a permanent basis. This was accomplished when Orchestra hall, erected by subscriptions from more than 8,000 persons, was erected at 220 South Michigan avenue, and the organization was provided with a home of its own. The first concert there was given Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, 1904. Theodore Thomas died Jan. 4, 1905, and the orchestra, which until then had been called the Chicago orchestra, was named the Theodore Thomas orchestra. Feb. 24, 1913, the title was changed to the Chicago Symphony orchestra (founded by Theodore Thomas). Frederick Stock, after the death of Mr. Thomas, was made conductor, a position he still holds. The plan of giving two performances a week—a public rehearsal on Friday afternoon and a concert on Saturday evening—has been followed from the beginning. The season consists of twenty-eight weeks, beginning in October and ending in April.

The first officers of the Orchestral association were: N. K. Fairbank, president; C. Norman Fay, vice-president; P. A. McEwan, treasurer and secretary; Milward Adams, manager.

OFFICERS IN 1915.

President—Bryan Lathrop.
Vice-President—Clyde M. Carr.
Second Vice-President—Charles D. Hamill.
Secretary—Philo A. Otis.
Treasurer and Business Manager—Frederick J. Wessells.
Assistant Manager—Henry E. Voegeli.
Trustees—George E. Adams, Joseph Adams, William L. Brown, Clyde M. Carr, Frederic A. Delano, J. J. Glessner, C. H. Hamill, Charles L. Hutchinson, Chauncey Keep, Bryan Lathrop, Harold F. McCormick, Seymour Morris, Philo A. Otis, Charles H. Swift, Clarence M. Woolley.
Office—350 Orchestra building.

CHICAGO GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

The Chicago Grand Opera company (now the Chicago Opera association) was established in 1910 by a number of citizens of Chicago and New York, who organized with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$200,000 was subscribed in Chicago and the remainder in the east. The Auditorium was leased, important alterations were made and the first performance by the new company was given there in November, 1910. The officers were: President—Harold F. McCormick.
Vice-Presidents—Charles G. Dawes and Otto H. Kahn.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Secretary—Philip M. Lydig.
Chairman Executive Committee—Clarence H. Mackay.
Vice-Chairman Executive Committee—John C. Shaffer.
Directors—The above named officers and Robert Goelt, Frederick T. Haskell, John J. Mitchell, Ira N. Morris, LaVerne W. Noyes, Max Pam, Julius Rosenwald, John G. Shedd, Charles A. Stevens, Harry Payne Whitney, H. Rogers Whitthrop.

General Manager—Andreas Dippel.
General Musical Director—Cleofonte Campanini.
Business Manager—Bernhard Ulrich.

FIRST SEASON (1910-1911).

First performance ("Aida") given Nov. 3, 1910.
First season ended Jan. 18, 1911.

Receipts \$409,407.50.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" (Nov. 5, 1910).

Charpentier's "Louise" (Nov. 9, 1910).
Richard Strauss' "Salome" (Nov. 25, 1910).
Massenet's "Thaïs" (Dec. 6, 1910).
Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" (Dec. 27, 1910).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.
Nellie Melba.
Geraldine Farrar.
Lillian Grenville.
Carolina White.
Marzuerita Sylva.
Suzanne Dumesnil.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.
Eleonora de Cisneros.
Johanna Gadskei.

Jeanne Korolewicz.
Enrico Caruso.
Amedeo Bassi.
Charles Dalmores.
Mario Sammarco.
Antonio Scotti.
Mario Guardabassi.
John McCormack.
Hector Dufranne.

SECOND SEASON (1911-1912).

First performance ("Samson et Dalila") Nov. 22.
Second season ended Jan. 27, 1912.
Receipts, \$471,600.95.
Operas produced for first time in Chicago:
Massenet's "Cendrillon" (Nov. 27, 1911).
Wolf-Ferrari's "Il Segreto di Susanna" (Dec. 7).

Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" (Dec. 7).

Victor Herbert's "Natoma" (Dec. 15).
Jean Nougues' "Quo Vadis" (Dec. 20).
Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Jan. 16, 1912).

*First time in America.

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.
Luisa Tetrazzini.
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Olive Fremstad.
Maggie Teyte.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.
Jeanne Gerville-Reach.
Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.
Carolina White.
Marta Wittkowska.
Eleonora de Cisneros.
Agnes Berry.
Mabel Idigelman.
Marie Cavan.

Jenny Dufau.
Alice Zeppilli.
Rosina Galli.
Henri Scott.
Hector Dufranne.
Mario Sammarco.
Armand Crabbe.
Charles Dalmores.
Amedeo Bassi.
Edmund Warnery.
George Hamlin.
Mario Guardabassi.
Clarence Whitehill.
John McCormack.

THIRD SEASON (1912-1913).

First performance ("Manon Lescaut") Nov. 26.
Third season ended Feb. 1, 1913.
Receipts for ten weeks, \$508,000.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Erlanger's "Noel" (Jan. 8, 1913).
Zandonai's "Conchita" (Jan. 30, 1913).
*First time in the United States.

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.
Luisa Tetrazzini.
Maggie Teyte.
Tarquinia Tarquini.
Jenny Dufau.
Mabel Idigelman.
Minnie Egner.
Carolina White.
Eleonora de Cisneros.
Ruby Heyl.
Alice Zeppilli.
Marie Cavan.
Lilian Nordica.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.

Ernestine Schumann-Heink.*
Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.
Louise Berat.
Titta Ruffo.
Mario Sammarco.
Charles Dalmores.
Aristodemus Giorgini.
Constantin Nicolay.
Nicolo Fossietta.
Henri Scott.
Emilio Venturini.
*Guest artists.

FOURTH SEASON (1913-1914).

First performance ("La Tosca") Nov. 25, 1913.
Fourth season ended Jan. 31, 1914.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Massenet's "Don Quichotte" (Nov. 26, 1913).
Alberto Franchetti's "Cristoforo Colombo" (Dec. 4, 1913).

Wilhelm Kienzl's "Le Ranz des Vaches" (Dec. 9, 1913).
Leoncavallo's "Zingari" (Dec. 19, 1913).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.
Carolina White.
Minnie Egner.

Alice Zeppilli.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.
Louise Berat.

Mabel Riegelman.
Julia Claussen.
Margaret Keyes.
Jenny Dufau.
Lina Cavalleri.
Maggie Teyte.
Minnie Saltzman-
Stevens.
Ernestine Schumann-
Heink.
Frieda Hempel.*
Frances Aldi.*
Florence Macbeth.

Nellie Melba.*
Titta Ruffo.
Charles Dalmores.
Aristodemo Giorgini.
Gustave Huberdeau.
Henri Scott.
Lucien Muratore.
Clarence Whitehill.
George Hamlin.
Nicolò Fossetta.
Armand Crabbe.
Hector Dufranne.
*Guest artists.

NO OPERA IN 1914-1915.

Owing to the war in Europe no performances were given by the Chicago Grand Opera company during the season of 1914-1915. The organization went into liquidation and was reorganized, taking the name Chicago Opera association. Cleofonte Campanini made the necessary arrangements for artists and the performance of operas was resumed in November, 1915.

MANAGEMENT (1915-1916).

President—Harold F. McCormick.
Vice-Presidents—Charles G. Dawes. Otto H. Kahn.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Board of directors—Frederick Bode, H. M. Byllesby, R. T. Crane, Charles G. Dawes, Frederick T. Haskell, Charles L. Hutchinson, Otto H. Kahn, Harold F. McCormick, John J. Mitchell, Max Pam, George F. Porter, Julius Rosenwald, John C. Shaffer, John G. Shedd, Charles A. Stevens, F. D. Stout.
General Director—Cleofonte Campanini.
Business Manager—Bernhard Ulrich.
Assistant Business Manager—Guy Hardy.

CIVIC MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1913.

President—Mrs. George B. Carpenter.
First Vice-President—Mrs. Burton Hanson.
Second Vice-President—John C. Shaffer.
Secretary—Charles L. Allen.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Superintendent—Miss Frances F. Brundage.
Office—539, 410 South Michigan avenue.

The purpose of the organization is to promote and encourage the understanding, appreciation and study of the art of music and the develop-

ment of musical talent throughout the community, principally by providing musical entertainment and instruction, gratuitously or at little expense, in the small parks and playgrounds and other civic centers. It is supported by "popular subscription" in the way of \$2 memberships and larger contributions from individuals and organizations. Co-operating with the Civic Music association are the park commissions, board of education, Association of Commerce, City club, Chicago Symphony orchestra, Chicago Woman's club, Amateur Musical club, Lake View Musical society and various settlements and clubs.

THE APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB OF CHICAGO.

Organized in 1871.

President—W. B. Sloane.
Vice-President—Dr. F. W. Booth.
Secretary and Treasurer—T. H. Ratcliffe.
Business Manager—H. F. Grabo.
Conductor—Harrison M. Wild.
Singers—375.

THE CHICAGO MENDELSSOHN CLUB.

President—Jirah D. Cole.
Vice-President—Edw. M. Kerwin.
Treasurer—J. Wheldon Williams.
Secretary—H. F. Grabo.

THE CHICAGO BAND ASSOCIATION.

President—John J. Arnold.
Vice-Presidents—Fred L. Rossbach, John T. Stockton, T. Edward Wilder.
Secretary—Frank E. Scott.
Treasurer—Fred A. Campbell.
Office—230 South LaSalle street.

AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The American Symphony orchestra, composed chiefly of native Americans or men having received their entire musical education in this country, was organized in January, 1915, with Glenn Dillard Gunn as conductor, and made its formal debut at Orchestra hall Nov. 20. It aims to advance the interests of American music. The guarantors of its American programs in Chicago were Knowlton Ames, J. Ogden Armour, W. J. Calhoun, Charles G. Dawes, Chauncey Keep, J. E. Otis, Julius Rosenwald, John G. Shedd, Charles H. Swift and Walter Wilson.

LEARNED SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

American Library Association—Public library building; secretary, George B. Utey.
Chicago Academy of Sciences, The—Lincoln park; president, Dr. John M. Coulter; secretary, Wallace W. Atwood.
Chicago Architectural Club—Art Institute; president, George A. Awsumb; secretary, Gifford Brabant.
Chicago Astronomical Society—President, Elias Colbert; secretary, Prof. Philip Fox.
Chicago Bar Association—Library rooms, 105 Monroe street; president, Charles S. Cutting; secretary, Howard W. Hayes.
Chicago Dental Society—President, Dr. R. J. Cruise; secretary, Dr. P. B. D. Idler.
Chicago Historical Society—Dearborn avenue and Ontario street; president, Clarence A. Burley; secretary, Seymour Morris; librarian, Caroline M. McIlvaine.
Chicago Homeopathic Medical Society—President, E. A. Moulton, M. D.; secretary, T. B. McMaster, M. D.
Chicago Law Institute—President, John J. Her-
rick; secretary, Alfred E. Barr.
Chicago Library Club—President, J. M. C. Han-
son; secretary, Augustus H. Shearer, Ph. D.,
Newberry library.
Chicago Literary Club—410 South Michigan ave-
nue; president, Payson S. Wild; secretary,
and treasurer, Frederick W. Gooklin.

Chicago Medical Society—President, A. Augustus O'Neill, M. D.; secretary, Charles E. Humis-
ton.
Chicago Numismatic Society—1622 Masonic Tem-
ple; president, J. B. Holmes; secretary,
Michael Carey.
Council for Library and Museum Extension—
President, Newton H. Carpenter, Art Institute;
secretary, Miss Caroline McIlvaine, Chicago
Historical Society.
Geographic Society of Chicago—President, Henry
J. Patten; domestic corresponding secretary,
Miss Clara Walker, 6814 Normal avenue; treas-
urer, Orpheus M. Schantz, 1649 Otis building.
Institute of Medicine of Chicago—President, Dr.
William E. Quine; secretary, Dr. J. G. Wilson.
National League for Medical Freedom (Illinois
branch)—1237 McCormick building; acting se-
cretary, H. B. Anderson.
Physicians' Club of Chicago—President, Joseph
Zeisler, M. D.; secretary, Arthur M. Corwin,
M. D.
State Microscopical Society of Illinois—President,
Francis T. Harmon; secretary, V. A. Latham,
M. D., 1644 Morse avenue.
Western Economic Society—President, Walter
Fisher; secretary, H. G. Moulton.
Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock
block; president, William B. Jackson; secre-
tary, E. N. Layfield.

EMPLOYES ON THE CHICAGO CITY PAY ROLLS.

Average number in 1914.

General government.....	10,586	Board of education.....	9,468	Tuberculosis sanitarium....	101
Public works.....	5,394	Public library.....	412		
Waterworks.....	3,218	Harbor and subway.....	22	Total	29,201

CHICAGO CLUBS AND CLUBHOUSES.

- Adventurers' Club—26 North Dearborn street; president, Dr. G. Cooke-Adams; secretary, Lee A. McCalla.
- Aero Club of Illinois—President, Charles H. Porter; secretary, J. A. Tenney.
- Arche—President, Mrs. Joseph M. Steele; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William H. Bradley.
- Austin Woman's—President, Mrs. C. J. Gibson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. T. Snodgrass.
- Bankers—President, Charles S. Castle; secretary and treasurer, W. D. C. Street, 50 South LaSalle street.
- Builders—415 Chamber of Commerce building; president, A. C. Preble; secretary, Thomas J. Maney.
- Calumet Country—95th street and Cottage Grove avenue; president, Scott M. Rogers; secretary, W. L. Bennett.
- Caxton—Tenth floor Fine Arts building; president, James W. Thompson; secretary, Thomas W. Swan.
- Chicago Architectural—39 West Adams street; president, George A. Awsumb; secretary, Gifford Brabant.
- Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan avenue; president, Francis S. Peabody; secretary, Harold Dyrenforth.
- Chicago Automobile—321 Plymouth court; president, J. T. Brown; secretary, G. F. Ballou.
- Chicago Club—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; president, Edward L. Ryerson; secretary-treasurer, Arthur L. Farwell.
- Chicago Culture—President, Miss Ima Clarke; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. B. Smouse.
- Chicago Driving—President, L.-J. Pentecost; secretary, Joseph S. Hartford.
- Chicago Polo—President, Jarvis Hunt; secretary and treasurer, Harold Hayes.
- Chicago Woman's—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Harlan W. Cooley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. F. Pearce.
- Chicago Woman's Aid—Indiana avenue and 21st street; president, Mrs. Victor F. Frankenstein; corresponding secretary, Miss Lillian M. Kramer, 4636 Michigan avenue.
- Chicago Yacht—Foot of Monroe street; outer harbor; commodore, William A. Lydon; secretary, George L. Weed.
- City Club—315 Plymouth court; president, Allen B. Pond; secretary, Henry P. Chandler; civics secretary, George E. Hooker.
- Cliff Dwellers—216 South Michigan avenue; president, Charles H. Hutchinson; secretary, Arthur O. Anderson.
- Colonial Club of Chicago—4445 Grand boulevard; president, William H. Knapp; secretary, R. E. Gillogly.
- Columbia Yacht—Lake front, foot of Randolph street; commodore, Robert L. Doran; secretary, Howard I. Shaw.
- Commercial—President, John W. Scott; secretary, Louis A. Seeger.
- Cordon—President, Miss Clara Laughlin; corresponding secretary, Miss Janet Pratt.
- Douglas Park Woman's—President, Mrs. Thomas F. Wallace; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. Anderson.
- Drama League of Chicago—President, Mrs. Charles Besley; secretary, Mrs. J. N. Crandall.
- Edgewater Country—6585 Winthrop avenue; president, J. A. McLean; secretary, Lee H. Stiles.
- Electric Club—Jovian League—President, W. R. Pinckard; secretary, Fred M. Rosseland, 24, 230 West Washington street.
- El Sociedad Hispanica de Chicago—President, Prof. L. F. Hannum; corresponding secretary, Prof. Eduardo Diaz.
- Englewood—6323 Harvard avenue; president, H. L. Osman; secretary, R. W. Callender.
- Englewood Woman's Club—6732 Wentworth avenue; president, Mrs. William J. Roberts; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles W. Waters.
- Forty Club—President, Wilbur D. Nesbit; secretary, Charles H. Burras.
- German Club of Chicago—President, Oscar A. Kropf; secretary, Charles W. Wurster, 832 Lealand avenue.
- Germania Club—106 Germania place; president, E. J. Kruetgen; secretary, Charles W. Piper.
- Hamilton—20 South Dearborn street; president, Robert S. Iles; secretary, Elwood G. Goodman.
- Illinois—113 South Ashland boulevard; president, Thomas A. Jones; secretary, William E. Conlon.
- Illinois Athletic—112 South Michigan avenue; president, F. H. Millard; secretary, Albert McRae.
- Industrial—President, Frank C. Caldwell; secretary, Richard C. Schmidt.
- Irish Fellowship—President, Patrick H. O'Donnell; secretary, John T. Fitzgerald.
- Iroquois—21 North LaSalle street; president, William Rothmann; corresponding secretary, Richard S. McConnell.
- Kenwood—Lake Park avenue and 47th street; president, W. W. Graves; secretary, William T. Jones.
- Klio—26 South Wabash avenue; president, Mrs. Grant Wilson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. David M. Ball.
- Lincoln Park Navy—Secretary, E. J. Schack.
- Mathesis—President, Mrs. Fred Sholes; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. V. Hartwell.
- Mid-Day—First National Bank building, 17th floor; president, David R. Forgan; secretary, A. A. Sprague, 2d.
- Prairie Club—President, Allin Allenson; secretary, Miss Alice White.
- Press Club—City Hall Square building; president, H. Percy Millar; recording secretary, Eugene T. Skinklie.
- Quadrangle—University avenue and 58th street; president, James H. Tufts; secretary, Percy H. Boynton.
- Rotary—1302, 19 South LaSalle street; president, H. C. Angster; registrar, Walter S. Gerts.
- Ruth—6001 Indiana avenue; president, Mrs. Joseph Meyer; recording secretary, Mrs. M. Rosenbaum.
- Saddle and Cycle—Sheridan road and Foster avenue; president, B. M. Winston; secretary, J. A. Stevenson.
- Service—President, Miss Josephine Chapin; corresponding secretary, Miss Margaretta Deming.
- Social Service Club—17 Chalmers place; president, Thomas W. Allinson; secretary, Charles E. Reed.
- South End Woman's—President, Mrs. William Brady; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank Clute, 8918 Exchange avenue.
- South Shore Country—Lake shore and 67th street; president, Everett C. Brown; secretary, Martin H. Foss.
- Southern—116 South Michigan avenue; president, W. E. Conrad; secretary, J. R. Spalding.
- Sportsmen's Club of America—608 South Michigan avenue; president, James A. Pugh; secretary, J. C. Mueller.
- Standard—Michigan avenue and 24th street; president, Herbert A. Loeb; secretary, Daniel A. Fishell.
- Strollers'—14 North Dearborn street; president, U. J. Herrmann; secretary, Charles Ellis.
- Swedish Club of Chicago—1258 North LaSalle street; president, C. S. Peterson; secretary, Robert Hvidtfeldt.
- Three Arts—Dearborn and Goethe streets; president, Miss Gwethalyn Jones; secretary, Miss Grace Dixon.
- Town and Country—2841 Washington boulevard; president, Charles H. Gary; secretary, James H. Coates.
- Twentieth Century—Secretary, William M. Payne, 1933 Indiana avenue.
- Traffic—President, Fred Zimmerman; secretary, W. H. Wharton, 140 South Dearborn street.
- Union League—Jackson boulevard and Federal street; president, William P. Hypes; secretary, Warren Gorrell.
- Union Writers—23 North 5th avenue; president, Charles G. Stevens; secretary-treasurer, Joseph C. Larson.
- United Irish Societies of Chicago—President, Judge Joseph E. Ryan; corresponding secretary, Michael Harnett.

University—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; president, Walter L. Fisher; secretary, William F. Anderson.

West End Woman's—35 South Ashland boulevard; president, Mrs. F. W. Block; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Mulroy.

Woman's Athletic—606 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Thomas R. Lyon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William C. Pullman.

Woman's City—President, Miss Mary McDowell; secretary, Mrs. James L. Houghteling.

Woman's Club of Austin—President, Mrs. Charles

J. Gibson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. G. Snodgrass.

Woman's New Century—President, Mrs. W. J. Austin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. J. L. Strong.

Woodlawn Park—64th street and Woodlawn avenue; president, A. G. Peine; secretary, Philip L. Gibson.

Woodlawn Woman's—President, Mrs. Anna F. Johns; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. F. Doyle.

Young Fortnightly—925, 410 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. George F. Brown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edith F. Andrews.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF CHICAGO.

Abraham Lincoln—2941 Calumet avenue.

Alexian Brothers'—1200 Belden avenue.

American—2058 West Monroe street.

Augustana—2043 Cleveland avenue.

Beulah—2148 North Clark street.

Bohemian—1333 South California avenue.

Chicago Charity—2407 Dearborn street.

Chicago City Infant—721 North LaSalle street.

Chicago Fresh Air—2450 Howard street.

Chicago Homeopathic—711 South Wood street.

Chicago Lying-In—5038 Vincennes avenue.

Chicago Maternity—2314 North Clark street.

Chicago Policlinic—221 West Chicago avenue.

Chicago Union—830 Wellington avenue.

Children's—Wood street, near Polk.

Children's Memorial—735 Fullerton avenue.

Columbia—4607 Champlain avenue.

Columbus—2540 Lake View avenue.

Columbus Extension—West Polk and Lytle-sts.

Cook County—West Harrison and Wood streets.

Detention—Wood and West Polk streets.

Durand, Annie W.—Wood and York streets.

Edward Sanitarium—Naperville, Ill.

Emergency (city)—1065 West Monroe street, 540

West Van Buren street, 1260 West Madison

street and 621 Orleans street.

Englewood—West 60th and South Green streets.

Evangelical Deaconesses'—403 Wisconsin street.

Fort Dearborn—3830 Rhodes avenue.

Frances E. Willard National Temperance—710

South Lincoln street.

Garfield Park—3815 Washington boulevard.

George Smith Memorial—See St. Luke's.

German-American—741 Diversey boulevard.

German Hospital—549-559 Grant place.

Hahnemann—2814 Groveland avenue.

Henrotin Memorial—939 North LaSalle street.

Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary—904

West Adams street.

Iroquois Memorial Emergency—23 North Market

street.

Isolation—S. Lawndale-av. and W. 36th-st.

Jefferson Park—1402 West Monroe street.

Lake Shore—4147 Lake Park avenue.

Lakeside—3410 Rhodes avenue.

Lake View—4420 Clarendon avenue.

Littlejohn—1410 West Monroe street.

Maimonides—1519 South California avenue.

Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina-sts.

Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases—South

Wood and Flournoy streets.

Mercy—Calumet avenue and 26th street.

Michael Reese—Groveland avenue and 29th street.

Neal Institute—811 East 49th street.

North Chicago—2551 North Clark street.

Northwest Side—1627 West North avenue.

Norwegian Lutheran—1138 North Leavitt street.

Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha—1044 N. Francisco

avenue.

Park Avenue—1940 Park avenue.

Passavant Memorial—149 West Superior street.

People's—22d street and Archer avenue.

Post Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets.

Presbyterian—West Congress and Wood streets.

Provident—Dearborn and 36th streets.

Psychopathic—South Wood and Polk streets.

Pullman—11217 Van Buren avenue.

Ravenswood—1917 Wilson avenue.

Rhodes Avenue—Rhodes avenue and 32d street.

Robert Burns—3307 Washington boulevard.

St. Ann's—4900 Thomas street.

St. Anthony de Padua—West 19th street and Marshall boulevard.

St. Bernard's Hotel Dieu—6337 Harvard avenue.

St. Elizabeth's—North Claremont avenue and Le-

moynes street.

St. Joseph's—Garfield avenue and Burling street.

St. Luke's—1433 Michigan avenue.

St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses—

1416 Indiana avenue.

St. Mary of Nazareth—North Leavitt and Thomas

streets.

Sarah Morris Hospital for Children—Groveland

avenue and East 29th street.

Sheridan Park—628 Belmont avenue.

South Chicago—2325 East 92d place.

Streeter—2646 Calumet avenue.

Swedish Covenant—2739 Foster avenue.

Tuberculosis—North Crawford and Bryn Mawr

avenues.

United States Marine—4141 Clarendon avenue.

University—432 South Lincoln street.

Washington Boulevard—2449 Washington boule-

vard.

Washington Park—60th street and Vernon avenue.

Westley—2449 Dearborn street.

West Side—1844 West Harrison street.

West Side Emergency—1260 West Madison street.

DISPENSARIES.

Alexian Brothers' Hospital—Belden and Racine

avenues.

Bennett Free—300 North Ada; open 9 a. m. to

5 p. m.

Bureau of Personal Service—720 West 12th street;

10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Central Free—West Harrison and Wood; 9 a. m.

to 4:30 p. m., except Sundays.

Chicago Christian Industrial League—884 South

State street.

Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery—700

South Lincoln street.

Chicago College of Osteopathy—1422 West Monroe

street.

Chicago Lying-In—Maxwell and Newberry.

Chicago Policlinic—219 West Chicago avenue; 8:30

a. m. to 6 p. m., daily.

Children's South Side Free—705 West 47th street.

Hahnemann College Free—2811 Cottage Grove

avenue; all day.

Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear—124 South

Peoria; 1:30 to 3 p. m., except Sundays and

holidays.

Jewish Aid Society and Emanuel Mandel, West

Side, Free—1012 Maxwell; daily except Sunday.

Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue; 2 to 4 p.

m., except Fridays and Sundays; Saturday, 11

a. m. to 4 p. m.

Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina; 10

a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m., except Sun-

days.

Olivet—1500 Cleveland avenue.

Post Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets; all day.

Provident—16 West 36th street.

Salvation Army Free—673 South State street.

South Side—2431 Dearborn; 10 a. m. to 12 m. and

2 to 4 p. m., daily.

Southwest—2406 West 22d street.

Volunteers of America Free—1201 Washington

boulevard.

West Side Free—Congress and Honore (College

of Physicians and Surgeons); daily, except

Sundays, 1 to 4 p. m.

CHICAGO WATERWORKS SYSTEM.

The following table shows the growth of Chicago's waterworks system by decades since 1854, when the first large pumping station at Chicago avenue and the lake was built, and by years since 1900:

Year.	*Population using city water.	Gallons pumped per day.	Gallons per capita.	Total revenue.
1854.....	65,000	591,000	9.1	\$53,195.00
1860.....	109,000	4,704,000	43.1	131,162.00
1870.....	307,000	21,768,000	70.9	539,180.00
1880.....	503,000	57,384,000	114.1	865,618.35
1890.....	1,107,000	152,372,000	137.6	2,109,508.00
1900.....	1,727,566	322,683,000	186.8	3,250,481.85
1901.....	1,776,236	342,901,000	193.0	3,370,600.88
1902.....	1,824,906	358,179,000	196.3	3,611,558.81
1903.....	1,873,576	376,000,000	200.7	3,689,625.80
1904.....	1,922,266	399,065,000	207.6	3,894,541.30
1905.....	2,019,606	437,059,000	216.4	4,281,065.50
1906.....	2,068,276	455,194,000	220.1	4,450,349.61
1908.....	2,116,946	469,282,000	221.7	4,648,299.64
1909.....	2,165,616	480,905,000	222.0	5,032,008.48
1910.....	2,214,286	518,579,000	234.2	5,448,257.55
1911.....	2,262,956	507,332,000	224.2	5,993,771.32
1912.....	2,345,315	551,324,000	235.1	6,263,234.75
1913.....	2,372,000	577,860,575	243.6	6,560,042.21
1914.....	2,393,325	613,322,516	254.2	6,458,514.83

*Estimated from United States government census.

In 1914 the total amount of water pumped was 223,863,120,000 gallons.

The pumping stations, with the year of construction of each, follow:

Chicago avenue.....	1854	Washington Heights.....	1892
Twenty-second-st.....	1875	Jefferson Park.....	1897
Harrison street.....	1889	Rogers Park.....	1899
Lake View.....	1892	Central Park.....	1900
Fourteenth street.....	1892	Springfield avenue.....	1901
Sixty-eighth street.....	1892	Roseland.....	1910

The total daily capacity of the waterworks in gallons is 871,000,000.

Other statistics: Number of taps, 238,595; meters in use, 18,474; mileage of water pipe, 2,524.

LAKE TUNNELS.

One 5 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1867; cost \$464,866.05.

One 7 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1874; cost \$415,709.36.

One 7 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1887-1895; cost \$342,786.64.

One 14 foot tunnel lake extension of Chicago avenue and Blue Island avenue system; begun 1911; cost \$7,530.28.

One 8 foot tunnel from four mile crib to 14th street pumping station; built 1892; cost \$1,104,744.12.

One 10 foot tunnel from Carter H. Harrison crib to foot of Oak street; built 1898; cost \$677,577.55.

One 7 foot tunnel from Lake View crib to Lake View pumping station; built 1896; cost \$701,792.45.

One 7 foot tunnel from Hyde Park crib to 68th street pumping station; built 1898; cost \$771,556.07.

One 14 foot tunnel from Hyde Park to 73d street and Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost \$1,793,860.10.

LAND TUNNELS.

One 7 foot tunnel from Chicago avenue pumping station to 22d street pumping station; built 1874; cost \$542,912.63.

One 7 foot tunnel from Park row shaft to foot of Peck place and thence to Harrison street pumping station; built 1891; cost \$279,348.78.

One 6 foot connecting tunnel in Jefferson street from Van Buren to Harrison; built 1891; cost \$15,968.17.

One 10 foot tunnel foot of Oak street to Green street and Grand avenue, and two 8 foot tunnels from that point to Central Park avenue and Springfield avenue pumping stations, respectively; built 1900; cost \$2,121,525.02.

One 7 foot tunnel connecting above 10 foot tunnel with Chicago avenue pumping station (re-modeled); built 1898; cost \$42,436.45.

One 9 foot tunnel from 104th street and Stewart

avenue to 73d and State streets; one 12 foot tunnel in 73d street from State street to Yates avenue, and one 14 foot tunnel from Yates avenue to Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost \$1,647,591.18.

One 7 foot tunnel in Polk street connecting Peck place shaft and Jefferson street shaft; built 1907; cost \$181,929.54.

One 8 foot tunnel from Chicago avenue to 22d street and Ashland avenue; built 1911; cost \$383,267.77.

One 9 foot tunnel 73d and State streets to 75th street and Western avenue; in course of construction.

One 8 foot tunnel connecting two mile crib tunnel with Blue Island avenue tunnel; under construction.

WATER PIPE TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Dimension	Length	Year	Cost.	Location.
in ft.	in ft.	built.		
5.....	280	1871	\$7,550.00	Adams-st.
6.....	249	1871	7,633.00	Archer-av.
7½x10½.....	225	1891	17,458.56	Ashland-av.
6.....	306	1871	7,750.00	Chicago-av.
5.....	227	1880	6,875.00	Clybourn-pl.
6.....	468	1903	13,324.00	Division-st.
7x8½.....	380	1871	11,220.00	Division-st.
8.....	297	1880	14,630.00	18th-st.
6½x9.....	314	1880	7,883.00	Harrison-st.
5.....	272	1889	8,390.00	95th-st.
6x7.....	1,548	1899	35,561.75	Drainage canal.
5.....	403	1895	29,614.58	N. Western-av.
5.....	485	1880	11,250.00	Rush-st.
7x10.....	241	1892	17,495.20	35th-st.
6.....	311	1876	7,550.00	Throop-st.
7x8.....	345	1905	28,584.54	Montrose-bd.
7½.....	1,680	1907	61,307.10	Ashland-av.
7x8½.....	335	1907	24,831.30	Grand-av.
7x8½.....	450	1907	21,003.48	Diversey-bd.
7x8.....	326	1908	11,962.36	Western-av.
7x8.....	389	1908	16,013.60	Western-av.*
7x8.....	225	1908	8,387.77	Western-av.*

*Under canal.

WATERWORKS CRIBS.

Name.	Built.	Cost.
Two-mile.....	1867	\$106,679.63
Four-mile.....	1891	472,890.93
Lake View.....	1896	164,085.82
Hyde Park.....	1896	137,624.77
C. H. Harrison.....	1900	232,738.10
Edward F. Dunne.....	1912	473,090.60

CHICAGO'S BRIDGE SYSTEM.

The first ferry across the river was established in 1829, where the Lake street bridge now is. In 1833 a floating bridge of logs was in operation just north of the present Randolph street bridge.

A foot bridge over the north branch was built in 1832 at Kinzie street. The first drawbridge over the main branch of the river was placed at Dearborn street in 1834. In 1854 a pivot bridge was built at Clark street. These and other bridges of that time were built by the persons most directly benefited by them. It was not until 1857 that a bridge was built entirely at the city's expense. This was the structure over the south branch at Madison street. It cost \$30,000. Until 1872 the swing bridges were turned by hand, but in the year named steam power was installed on the Dearborn street structure and later on most of the other bridges in the downtown section were similarly equipped. In 1895 the Rush, Lake and Van Buren street bridges were operated by electric motors. The last named structure, which was opened for traffic in that year, was the first of the Scherzer rolling type. The Halsted street lift bridge, the first and only one of its kind, was opened in 1894 and was operated by steam. It cost the city \$242,880.

In 1915 Chicago had fifty bridges with movable spans and twenty-five with fixed spans. There were also thirty-six viaducts and seven foot bridges. Most of the movable bridges are operated by electricity. The bridges and viaducts had a plant value of more than \$6,500,000.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO.

NORTH SIDE.

Academy of Sciences museum in Lincoln park.
 Cemeteries—Graceland, Rosehill, Calvary.
 Fort Sheridan, near Highwood.
 Grant, Lincoln, Schiller, Goethe and other monuments in Lincoln park.
 Historical society library and collection, Dearborn avenue and Ontario street.
 Indian trail tree, near Glencoe.
 Kinzie home tablet, Pine and Kinzie streets.
 Lake Shore drive.
 Lincoln park conservatories and zoo.
 Newberry library, Clark street and Walton place.
 Northwestern university in Evanston.
 Waterworks, Chicago avenue, near lake.

SOUTH SIDE.

Armour Institute of Technology, 3300 Federal street.
 Art institute galleries of paintings, sculptures and art collections; on the lake front, foot of Adams street.
 Auditorium tower, Wabash avenue and Congress street; view of city.
 Blackstone branch library, Lake avenue and 49th street.
 Board of trade, LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; admission to gallery.
 Cahokia courthouse on Wooded island in Jackson park.
 Central Trust Company building, interior mural decorations, 125 West Monroe street.
 Chamber of Commerce building (interior), LaSalle and Washington streets.
 Chicago Normal school, 68th street and Stewart avenue.
 City hall, Washington, LaSalle and Randolph streets.
 Confederate monument in Oakwoods cemetery.
 County building, Clark, Randolph and Washington streets.
 Crerar library, 106 North Wabash avenue, 6th floor.
 Douglas monument, 35th street and Ellis avenue.
 Drexel, Grand and 55th Street boulevards.
 Field museum in Jackson park.
 Fire tablet (1871), 137 DeKoven street.
 Fort Dearborn site tablet, River street, opposite Rush street bridge.
 Grand Army hall in public library building, Randolph street and Michigan avenue.
 Great Lakes fountain, south end of Art institute.
 Iroquois theater fire, scene of, 28-30 West Randolph street; memorial tablet by Lorado Taft in Iroquois Memorial hospital, 28 North Market street.

Jackson park, site of World's Fair in 1893.
 Life saving station at mouth of Chicago river.
 Lincoln wigwam tablet, Market and Lake streets.
 Logan statue in Grant park (lake front).
 Marquette building sculpture panels, Dearborn and Adams streets.
 Marquette-Joliet cross, Robey street and drainage canal.
 Masonic Temple; view of city from roof.
 Massacre monument in 18th street near the lake.
 Midway plaisance.
 McKinley statue in McKinley park.
 Orchestra hall, 216-220 South Michigan avenue.
 Postoffice, on square bounded by Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard.
 Public library, Michigan avenue and Washington street.
 Pullman suburb and manufactory.
 South Water street; commission house district.
 State street department stores; shopping district.
 Stockyards, Halsted and Root streets.
 Tower building, Michigan avenue and Madison street.
 University of Chicago quadrangles, Ellis avenue and 58th street.
 Washington statue, Grand boulevard and 51st street.
 Wendell Phillips high school, Prairie avenue and 39th street.
 Wooded island in Jackson park.

WEST SIDE.

Ashland, Humboldt, Washington and Garfield boulevards.
 Northwestern railway passenger station, Canal and West Madison streets.
 Douglas park.
 Drainage canal.
 Garfield park.
 Ghetto district on South Canal, Jefferson and Maxwell streets; fish market on Jefferson street from 12th to Maxwell.
 Haymarket square, Randolph and Desplaines streets; scene of anarchist riot.
 Hull House, 800 South Halsted street.
 Humboldt park.
 Humboldt, Left Ericson, Reuter and Kosciusko monuments in Humboldt park.
 Parental school, St. Louis and Berwyn avenues.
 Police monument (Haymarket), in Union park.

LOCATION OF RAILWAY PASSENGER STATIONS.

CENTRAL STATION.

Park row and 12th street; south side.
 Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville.
 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four).
 Illinois Central.
 Michigan Central.
 West Michigan.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

West Madison and Canal streets; west side.
 All divisions.

DEARBORN STATION.

Dearborn and Polk streets; south side.
 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
 Chesapeake & Ohio.
 Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
 Chicago & Western Indiana.
 Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon).
 Erie.
 Grand Trunk.
 Wabash.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Fifth avenue and Harrison street; south side.
 Baltimore & Ohio.
 Chicago Great Western.
 Chicago Terminal Transfer.
 Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (Soo line; formerly Wisconsin Central).
 Pere Marquette.

LA SALLE STREET STATION.

Van Buren and LaSalle streets; south side.
 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
 Chicago & Indiana Southern.
 Lackawanna.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
 New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate).

UNION STATION.

Canal street, between Adams and Madison; west side.
 Chicago & Alton.
 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
 Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.
 Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Pan Handle).

TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Washington Street—Built 1867-1869; length, 1,605 feet; cost \$517,000; rebuilt 1909-1911.
 LaSalle Street—Built 1869-1871; length, 1,890 feet; cost \$566,000; rebuilt 1909-1912; length, 2,000 feet; cost \$1,200,000.

Van Buren Street—Built 1891-1892; length, 1,514 feet; cost \$1,000,000; rebuilt 1909-1912.

All used for street railway purposes.

CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS, PRECINCTS AND STATIONS.

General headquarters, city hall. Traffic division, 152 Illinois street. Detective division, 179 North LaSalle street.

Dlst.	Prec.	Location of stations.	Dlst.	Prec.	Location of stations.
1.....	1.....	*180 North LaSalle street.	15.....	23.....	1700 West 21st place.
2.....	2.....	*625 South Clark street.	25.....	25.....	*2656 South Lawndale avenue.
3.....	3.....	*210 West 21st street.	16.....	24.....	2250 West 13th street.
4.....	4.....	*2523 Cottage Grove avenue.	26.....	26.....	*4001 Fillmore street.
5.....	5.....	*454 East 35th street.	17.....	27.....	*120 North Desplaines street.
6.....	10.....	*5233 Lake Park avenue.	18.....	28.....	1637 West Lake street.
11.....	11.....	5001 South State street.	29.....	29.....	*2433 Warren avenue.
12.....	12.....	*6344 Harper avenue.	19.....	30.....	*4250 West Lake street.
13.....	13.....	834 East 75th street.	31.....	31.....	5610 West Lake street.
8.....	15.....	*2938 East 89th street.	32.....	32.....	*1123 West Chicago avenue.
16.....	16.....	3525 East 106th street.	33.....	33.....	1312 West North avenue.
9.....	9.....	11113 Commercial avenue.	21.....	34.....	2256 West North avenue.
14.....	14.....	*200 East 115th street.	35.....	35.....	*2138 North California avenue.
10.....	17.....	*6347 Wentworth avenue.	22.....	36.....	*3973 Milwaukee avenue.
18.....	18.....	8501 South Green street.	37.....	37.....	4905 Grand avenue.
11.....	19.....	*4736 South Halsted street.	23.....	38.....	*113 West Chicago avenue.
20.....	20.....	1700 West 47th street.	39.....	39.....	1501 Hudson avenue.
12.....	6.....	*740 West 35th street.	24.....	40.....	2126 North Halsted street.
13.....	7.....	2913 Loomis street.	41.....	41.....	*2742 Sheffield avenue.
8.....	8.....	*3900 South California avenue.	42.....	42.....	*3600 North Halsted street.
21.....	21.....	*943 Maxwell street.	43.....	43.....	3801 North Robey street.
22.....	22.....	2075 Canalport avenue.	44.....	44.....	*1940 Foster avenue.
			45.....	45.....	7075 North Clark street.

*District headquarters.

WORK OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT (1914).

PERSONS ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

Total number.....	Male.....	Female.....	Total.....
Married.....	97,046	14,415	111,461
Single.....	41,375	5,923	47,298
Under 16.....	55,671	8,492	64,163
From 16 to 20 incl.....	17	4	21
From 21 to 25 incl.....	10,827	969	11,796
From 26 to 30 incl.....	24,194	4,495	28,689
From 31 to 40 incl.....	20,134	3,563	23,697
From 41 to 50 incl.....	24,095	3,415	27,510
From 51 to 60 incl.....	11,820	1,447	13,267
More than 60.....	4,520	420	4,940
	1,439	102	1,541

OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS.

Actors.....	167	Machinists.....	2,064
Agents.....	1,661	Masons.....	555
Artists.....	73	Merchants.....	2,027
Attorneys.....	211	Midwives.....	16
Bakers.....	549	Milkmen.....	118
Barbers.....	618	Miners.....	39
Barkeepers.....	927	Molders.....	328
Billposters.....	36	Musicians.....	216
Blacksmiths.....	172	No occupation.....	15,093
Bollermakers.....	199	Painters.....	1,589
Brokers.....	135	Patternmakers.....	52
Butchers.....	624	Peddlers.....	2,526
Carpenters.....	1,358	Physicians.....	414
Chauffeurs.....	6,435	Plasterers.....	263
Cigarmakers.....	290	Plumbers.....	530
Clergymen.....	21	Policemen.....	25
Clerks.....	4,708	Porters.....	1,414
Confectioners.....	87	Printers.....	812
Cooks.....	848	Prostitutes.....	267
Dentists.....	80	Roofers.....	161
Detectives.....	21	Sailors.....	290
Draftsmen.....	64	Salesmen.....	3,247
Druggists.....	159	Saloonkeepers.....	1,113
Electricians.....	929	Servants.....	825
Engineers.....	577	Shoemakers.....	302
Farmers.....	217	Soldiers.....	22
Firemen.....	507	Steamfitters.....	327
Florists.....	90	Stock dealers.....	2
Grocers.....	265	Stonecutters.....	64
Harnessmakers.....	30	Street car employes.....	334
Horsehoers.....	103	Students.....	483
Housekeepers.....	5,426	Tailors.....	1,338
Janitors.....	795	Teamsters.....	5,898
Jewelers.....	119	Tinsmiths.....	167
Junk dealers.....	256	Undertakers.....	68
Laborers.....	23,826	Upelsters.....	81
Lathers.....	45	Wagonmakers.....	32
Letter carriers.....	27	Watchmen.....	273
Liverymen.....	100	Other occupations.....	15,536

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

Americans.....	54,958	Male.....	8,353	Female.....	63,316
Colored.....	5,686	2,139	7,825		
Austrians.....	1,798	136	1,934		
Bohemians.....	944	129	1,073		
Canadians.....	433	106	539		
Chinese.....	150	2	152		
Danes.....	395	15	410		
English.....	685	124	809		
French.....	188	84	272		
Germans.....	4,670	640	5,310		
Greeks.....	2,014	17	2,031		
Hollanders.....	198	3	201		
Italians.....	3,158	199	3,357		
Irish.....	2,531	507	3,038		
Lithuanians.....	1,327	155	1,482		
Norwegians.....	682	72	754		
Polanders.....	7,436	858	8,294		
Russians.....	4,623	376	4,999		
Scotch.....	385	51	436		
Slavonians.....	421	42	463		
Swedes.....	1,702	153	1,855		
Swiss.....	77	5	82		
Other nativities.....	2,585	244	2,829		

Totals.....97,046 14,415 111,461

DISPOSITION OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

Held to the grand jury.....	3,582
Held to the Juvenile court.....	4
Capias arrests.....	393
Sentenced to hang.....	1
Sentenced to penitentiaries.....	329
Sentenced to reformatory.....	129
Sentenced to county jail.....	224
Sentenced to house of correction.....	2,674
Sent to other corrective institutions.....	3
Fined.....	43,642
Released on probation.....	2,474
Released on peace bonds.....	112
Ordered to make weekly payments.....	1,042
Bonds forfeited.....	414
Otherwise disposed of.....	5
Turned over to United States authorities.....	65
No bills for grand jury.....	996
Discharged, nolle, etc.....	63,426
Pending.....	1,359

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES.

	FELONIES.				
	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910
Abandon'm't of child.....	10	9	11	1	2
Abduction.....	23	19	36	22	23
Abortion.....	43	17	25	17	10

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Arson or attempt to commit arson	63	85	73	100	45
Bigamy	38	22	35	21	26
Burglary	1,766	985	1,012	1,183	1,124
Burglary, attempt to commit	93	56	81	87	58
Children, crime against	160	131	109	80	78
Child's, contributing to delinquency of	1,929	1,528	821	666	692
Confidence game	993	681	740	641	589
Conspiracy	101	71	29	53	38
Counterfeiting	4	2	3	7	.....
Embezzlement	258	199	167	272	234
Forgery	81	63	89	87	59
Having burglar's tools	28	12	23	5	3
Kidnaping	7	10	9	18	27
Larceny and larceny as bailee	5,840	4,532	4,138	3,977	4,007
Larceny, access'ry to	31	28	41	35	23
Larceny, attempt to commit	60	23	19	18	11
Malicious mischief	297	250	227	212	219
Manslaughter	72	43	31	33	20
Mayhem	12	14	16	25	20
Murder	229	219	170	88	61
Murder, accessory to	62	33	13	15	23
Murder, assault to commit	281	246	238	391	312
Perjury	23	25	53	16	9
Receiving stolen property	716	451	240	389	413
Robbery	1,158	835	866	852	679
Robbery, access'ry to	27	7	16	18	23
Robbery, assault to commit	219	180	224	138	105
Threats to murder	65	68	133	.....	.....

MISDEMEANORS.

Abandonm't of wife or children	1,066	1,171	1,017	1,104	1,076
Assault	880	977	1,241	875	714

SUMMARY OF POLICE

Year.	No. officers and men.	Arrests.*	Fines imposed.
1886.....	1,032	44,261	\$202,036.00
1887.....	1,145	46,505	259,249.00
1888.....	1,255	50,432	305,176.00
1889.....	1,624	48,119	275,925.00
1890.....	1,900	62,230	363,938.00
1891.....	2,306	70,550	464,850.02
1892.....	2,726	89,833	615,822.10
1893.....	3,189	96,676	623,359.00
1894.....	3,188	88,323	452,340.00
1895.....	2,850	83,464	301,555.00
1896.....	3,033	96,847	300,319.00
1897.....	3,551	83,680	216,284.00
1898.....	3,594	77,441	212,056.00
1899.....	3,267	71,349	203,687.00
1900.....	3,314	70,438	219,902.00
1901.....	2,782	69,440	258,060.00
1902.....	2,732	70,314	245,440.00
1903.....	2,773	77,763	330,026.00
1904.....	2,676	79,026	393,003.00
1905.....	2,590	82,572	440,021.00
1906.....	3,578	91,471	527,450.00
1907.....	4,110	63,132	477,069.00
1908.....	4,293	68,220	384,518.00
1909.....	4,706	70,575	364,509.00
1910.....	4,260	81,269	445,232.00
1911.....	4,437	84,838	531,316.00
1912.....	4,436	86,950	539,615.00
1913.....	4,443	109,764	743,844.00
1914.....	4,420	116,895	802,340.00

*Charges brought.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Assault with deadly weapon	1,558	1,396	1,128	1,193	1,080
Carrying concealed weapon	1,038	1,192	1,129	1,203	970
Compound'g a felony	4	3	1	4	3
Cruelty to animals	263	255	212	100	368
Cruelty to children	2	1	1	12	14
Disorderly conduct	52,823	54,738	43,635	49,384	51,791
Gaming devices, having	.....	7	3	29	35
Gaming house, inmates of	3,151	4,127	2,112	2,579	1,230
Gaming house, keepers of	415	1,256	2,318	330	386
Intimidation	14	7	10	24	5
Impersonating an officer	64	44	53	43	54
Opium den, inmates of	69	99	258	34	37
Resisting an officer	359	167	133	350	359
Riot	3	.....	10	18	16
Selling liquor to minors or drunkards	111	124	20	32	79
Vagrancy	1,188	995	850	795	1,572
Violation speed ordinance	4,774	4,962	2,233	2,257	1,348

Total*116,895 109,764 86,950 84,838 81,269

*Including crimes not specified in above list.

HOMICIDES IN 1914.

Disposition of cases by coroner, grand jury and in the Criminal court.

Total number—255.

Cases without arrests—67.

Persons arrested—219.

Exonerated—33.

Acquitted—21.

No bills—55.

Suicide after homicide—15.

Sentenced to Joliet—23.

Sentenced to Pontiac—12.

Sentenced to Kankakee—1.

Sentenced to hang—1.

Cases pending at close of year—73.

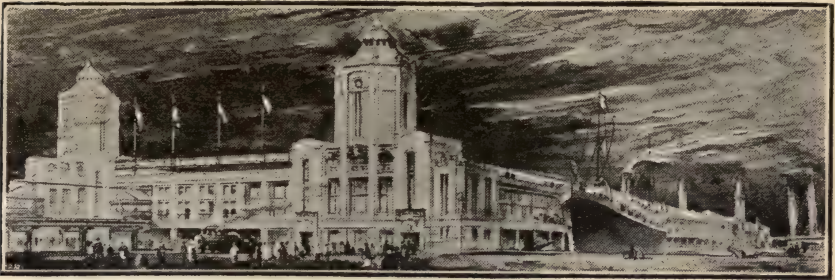
WORK BY YEARS.

Property recovered.	Salaries.	Miscellaneous expenditures.	Total expenditures.
\$149,988.52	\$1,084,259.25	\$108,510.31	\$1,192,769.56
168,023.03	1,199,022.28	106,539.79	1,305,562.07
193,141.67	1,297,379.20	177,756.12	1,475,135.32
206,822.12	1,432,189.25	170,405.35	1,602,594.60
228,885.73	2,066,308.92	133,818.04	2,200,126.96
309,585.45	2,485,981.24	136,067.21	2,622,048.45
319,305.00	2,822,220.27	121,823.65	3,035,043.92
294,129.83	3,287,530.84	263,026.86	3,550,557.70
392,082.14	3,433,129.30	210,806.87	3,643,936.17
360,358.82	3,253,195.20	166,619.60	3,419,814.80
429,882.00	3,150,569.19	153,839.58	3,304,408.77
390,623.89	3,290,419.66	167,163.69	3,457,583.35
372,934.73	3,281,092.08	160,777.77	3,441,869.85
339,914.59	3,257,256.17	181,318.28	3,438,574.04
414,181.37	3,230,627.63	154,532.41	3,385,160.41
381,654.45	3,260,608.80	148,398.15	3,409,096.95
436,792.73	3,179,948.96	158,833.67	3,338,782.63
392,181.63	3,420,079.92	149,397.85	3,569,477.77
298,696.07	3,363,059.47	182,382.36	3,545,941.83
382,159.61	3,551,447.60	409,826.87	3,961,274.47
545,043.35	3,796,430.94	274,771.42	4,071,202.36
498,571.63	4,822,509.36	565,600.65	5,388,110.31
668,285.17	5,407,117.87	296,799.46	5,703,917.02
735,957.75	5,544,545.68	266,072.89	5,810,618.57
1,148,851.00	5,611,840.47	213,614.40	5,825,454.87
1,634,148.46	5,846,167.52	295,464.80	6,141,632.32
1,762,599.26	6,343,897.35	293,554.63	6,637,451.98
1,260,619.02	6,288,502.99	334,152.81	6,622,654.80
1,884,153.64	6,621,923.91	363,981.07	6,985,904.98

CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT CHIEFS.

Alex. Lloyd.....1837-1838	A. Gilbert.....1849	D. J. Swenle....1858	Wm. H. Musham.1901-1904
A. Calhoun.....1839	C. P. Bradley.....1850-1851	U. P. Harris.....1859-1867	John Campion.1904-1906
L. Nicholl.....1840	J. P. Harris.....1852-1853	R. A. Williams.1867-1873	James Horan.....1906-1910
A. Sherman.....1841-1843	U. M. Donnelly.....1854	Matt. Benner.1873-1879	C. F. Seyferlich.1910-1914
S. F. Gale.....1844-1846	S. McBride.....1855-1857	D. J. Swenle....1879-1901	Thos. O'Connor. 1914
C. E. Peck.....1847-1848			

MUNICIPAL PIER AND OUTER HARBOR.



HEADHOUSE AT LAND END OF MUNICIPAL PIER.

Four outer harbor sites along Chicago's lake front were established by the city council Nov. 20, 1911. The ordinances provided for the following districts:

No. 1—From the mouth of the Chicago river north to Chicago avenue and extending one mile into Lake Michigan.

No. 2—From the mouth of the Chicago river south to Randolph street and extending one mile into the lake.

No. 3—From the south end of Grant park south to 31st street and extending one mile into the lake.

No. 4—All of the Calumet river within the city and all of Lake Calumet.

Feb. 7, 1912, the harbor and subway commission submitted to the council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges preliminary plans and drawings for the initial development of "outer harbor district No. 1." In this report the commission stated that it had proceeded on the theory that joint and parallel action by the federal government would be taken to protect the initial piers recommended by the construction of an adequate outer breakwater. The plan proposed by the commission provided for the construction of five piers extending eastward from the shore line between the mouth of the Chicago river and Chicago avenue, with a uniform length for four piers of 2,500 feet and one pier of 3,000 feet. At the election of April 3, 1912, a proposition to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds for harbor construction was approved by popular vote. It was found, however, that the O'Connor harbor act contained a provision prohibiting the city from acquiring title to property along the lake shore line where it has been filled in or where the riparian rights were in dispute. The harbor law was re-enacted in amended form in June, 1913, by the legislature and in August of the

same year land along the lake shore between Illinois and Ohio streets was acquired for \$300,000, and arrangements for building the first pier were made at once. Contracts were let and work was actually begun March 16, 1914. The pier, which is intended for freight, passenger and recreation purposes, was practically completed near the close of 1915, so as to be ready for use in 1916.

The pier extends 3,000 feet into the lake from the foot of Grand avenue. It rests on a foundation of concrete and piling, the superstructures being of brick and steel. The headhouse, as the building at the shore end of the pier is called, contains the administration offices and the entrances to the two freight and passenger buildings. Each of these is two stories in height, 2,340 feet long and 100 feet in width. The upper story is for passengers and the lower for freight. Between these buildings, which stand parallel to each other, is a roadway eighty feet in width. Between each building and the outer line of the dock is a six-foot dock. The total width of the pier is 292 feet. On the outer end is a recreation building, 665 feet long, containing a dance and concert hall, restaurant and other features of entertainment.

The total cost of the pier was approximately \$3,400,000, not including engineering and inspection, subdivided as follows:

Substructure	\$1,250,000
Headhouse	125,817
Freight and passenger buildings.....	1,091,800
Recreation building	604,436
Plumbing, gas, sewerage.....	68,727
Sprinkling system	99,405
Electrical installation	125,000
Street car line extension.....	35,000

Total

3,400,185

The pier is municipally owned and operated.

FLAG DISPLAY DAYS IN CHICAGO.

In accordance with an order issued by Mayor William Hale Thompson May 8, 1915, the American flag should be hoisted on the buildings under the jurisdiction of the city government on all election days and on the following anniversaries:

Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday.
Feb. 15—Sinking of the Maine.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday.
April 19—Battle of Lexington.
May 30—Memorial day.
June 14—Flag day.
June 17—Battle of Bunker Hill.

July 4—Independence day.
Oct. 9—Chicago day.
Oct. 12—Columbus day.
Oct. 17—Battle of Saratoga.
Oct. 19—Surrender of Yorktown.
Nov. 25—Evacuation of Yorktown.

On all the above dates the flag should be hoisted at full mast, with the exception of Memorial day and the anniversary of the sinking of the Maine, when it should be at half mast. The hours of displaying the flag are from sunrise to sunset.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Headquarters, fifth floor Federal bldg., Chicago.
Commander—Col. D. A. Frederick.
Chief of Staff—Col. Chase W. Kennedy.
Adjutant—Col. H. O. S. Heistand.
Inspector—Col. George K. Hunter.
Judge Advocate—Capt. M. W. Howze.

Quartermaster—Col. Daniel E. McCarthy.
Surgeon—Col. William Stephenson.
Engineer—Lieut.-Col. W. V. Judson.
 Ordnance Officer—Lieut.-Col. George W. Burr.
Signal Officer—(Vacancy).



MAP OF CHICAGO SHOWING WARD BOUNDARIES.

CHICAGO WARD BOUNDARIES.

As fixed by the redistricting ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911.

Ward.

1. Chicago river west and south of Wallace, south to W. 25th, east to Princeton, south to W. 28th-pl., east to S. 5th-av., south to W. 30th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 31st, east to Lake Shore right of way, north to W. 26th, east to S. Michigan-av., north to E. 25th, east to Indiana-av., south to E. 26th, east to South Park-av., south to E. 31st, east to Lake Michigan, north to river.
2. Lake Michigan and 31st-st., west to South Park-av., north to E. 26th, west to Indiana-av., north to E. 25th, west to S. Michigan-av., south to E. 26th, west to Lake Shore right of way, south to W. 31st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W. 30th, west to S. 5th-av., south to W. 33d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to 38th, east to Lake Michigan, north to 31st.
3. Lake Michigan and 47th, west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, north to W. 43d, west to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to E. 38th, east to Lake Michigan, southeast to 47th.
4. Wallace and river west and south to W. 34th-pl., east to S. Halsted, north to W. 34th, east to Union-av., south to W. 35th, east to Wallace, north to W. 33d, east to S. 5th-av., north to W. 28th-pl., west to Princeton-av., north to W. 25th, west to Wallace, north to river.
5. From intersection of river and south fork southwest along canal to W. 39th, west to S. 48th-av., south to W. 45th, east to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 43d, east to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 33d, west to Wallace, south to W. 35th, west to Union-av., north to W. 34th, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 35th, west to south fork of river and northwesterly to river.
6. Lake Michigan and E. 47th-st. west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, south to E. 63d, east to South Park-av., north to E. 60th, east to Lake Michigan, north to 47th.
7. Lake Michigan and E. 60th-st., west to South Park-av., south to E. 63d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 66th, east to Harvard-av., south to W. 67th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 71st, east to S. State, south to E. 75th, east to Stony Island-av., north to E. 73d, east to lake, northwest to E. 60th.
8. Lake Michigan and E. 73d-st., west to Stony Island-av., south through Lake Calumet to city limits, east to Indiana state line, north to lake and northwest to E. 73d.
9. Stony Island-av. and E. 75th, west to S. State, south to W. 79th, west to Wallace, south to W. 84th, east to Stewart-av., south to W. 103d, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 11th, west to S. Peoria, south to W. 115th, west to Vincennes-av., southwest to Lyon-av., east to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 123d, east to S. Halsted, south to city limits, east to Stony Island-av., projected, and north to E. 75th.
10. S. Racine-av. and W. 12th, west to Loomis, north to Taylor, west to S. Wood, south to W. 16th, east to S. Ashland-av., south to river, northeast to S. Morgan, north to W. 18th, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 16th, west to S. Racine-av., north to W. 12th.
11. S. Wood and Taylor, west to S. Oakley-bd., south to W. 12th, west to P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., south to canal, northeast to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 16th, west to S. Wood, north to Taylor.
12. W. 12th and P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., west to S. Kedzie-av., south to W. 19th, west to S. Homan-av., north to Ogden-av., southwest to Clifton Park-av., south to W. 24th, west to S. Central Park-av., south to canal, northeast to P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., north to W. 12th.
13. W. Washington-bd. and N. Oakley-bd., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. 12th, east to S. Oakley-bd., north to W. Washington-bd.

Ward.

14. W. Chicago-av. and N. Ashland-av., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. Washington-bd., east to N. Ashland-bd., north to W. Chicago-av.
15. W. North-av., and N. Robey, west to N. St. Louis-av., south to W. Chicago-av., east to N. Ashland-av., north to W. Division, west to N. Robey, north to W. North-av.
16. River and Fullerton-av., west to N. Robey, south to W. Division, east to river, northwest to Fullerton-av.
17. River and W. Division, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Kinzie, east to river, northwest to W. Division.
18. River and W. Kinzie, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Washington-bd., west to N. Oakley-bd., south to Taylor, east to S. Hermitage-av., north to W. Van Buren, east to river, north to W. Kinzie.
19. River and W. Van Buren, west to S. Hermitage-av., south to Taylor, east to Loomis, south to W. 12th, east to S. Halsted, north to Taylor, east to S. Desplaines, south to DeKoven, east to S. Jefferson, south to Bunker, east to river, north to W. Van Buren.
20. River and Bunker, west to S. Jefferson, north to DeKoven, west to S. Desplaines, north to Taylor, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 12th, west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 16th, east to S. Morgan, south to W. 18th, west to S. Morgan, south to river, northeast to Bunker.
21. Lake Michigan and Fullerton-av., west to N. Clark, southeast to Sedgwick, south to W. Division, east to Orleans, south to river, east to lake and north to Fullerton-av.
22. Menomonee and Sedgwick, west to Larrabee, north to Center, west to Racine-av., south to Clybourn-pl., west to river, south and southeast to Orleans, north to W. Division, west to Sedgwick, north to Menomonee.
23. Cornelia-av. and Lake Michigan, west to Southport-av., south to Roscoe, east to Racine-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to Sheffield-av., south to Center, east to Larrabee, south to Menomonee, east to Sedgwick, north to N. Clark, northwest to Fullerton-av., east to Lake Michigan.
24. Roscoe and Racine-avs., west to N. Western-av., south to Belmont-av., west to river, southeast to Clybourn-pl., east to Racine-av., north to Center, east to Sheffield-av., north to Fullerton-av., west to Racine-av., north to Roscoe.
25. Lake Michigan and Rogers-av., southwest to Howard, west to Ridge-rd., southeast to Devon-av., east to N. Clark, southeast to Southport-av., south to Cornelia-av., east to Lake Michigan, northwest to Rogers-av.
26. Ridge-rd. and Howard, west to N. Kedzie-av., south to Devon-av., west to north shore channel, south along channel and river to Belmont-av., east to N. Western-av., north to Roscoe, east to Southport-av., north to N. Clark, northwest to Devon, west to Ridge-rd., northwest to Howard.
27. North shore channel and Devon-av., west to N. Narragansett-av., thence along city limits as established by annexation of Norwood Park to Park Ridge-bd. on north and Highland-av. on west, east and south to Bryn Mawr-av., east to N. Maynard-av., south to Irving Park-bd., west to N. Harlem-av., south to Belmont-av., east to N. Crawford-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to N. Central Park-av., north to Diversey-av., east to N. Francisco-av., north to Belmont-av., east to river, northwest along river and channel to Devon-av.
28. River and Belmont-av., west to N. Francisco-av., south to Diversey-av., west to N. Sacramento-av., south to W. North-av., east to N. Robey, north to Fullerton-av., east to river, northwest to Belmont-av.
29. S. Racine-av. and W. 43d, west to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 45th, west to S. Cicero-

Ward.

av., south to W. 69th, east to S. Robey, south to W. 71st, east to Loomis, north to W. 66th, west to S. Wood, north to W. Garfield-bd., east to Loomis, north to W. 47th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 43d.

30. S. State and W. 43d, west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 47th, west to Loomis, south to W. Garfield-bd., east to S. State, north to W. 43d.

31. S. State and W. Garfield-bd., west to S. Wood, south to W. 66th, east to Loomis, north to W. 63d, east to S. State, north to W. Garfield-bd.

32. Stewart-av. and W. 63d, west to Loomis, south to W. 71st, west to S. Robey, north to W. 69th, west to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 87th, east to S. Western-av., south to W. 99th, west to Ogden-av. (Morgan Park), south to W. 115th, east to S. Western-av., south to Lyon-av., east to Vincennes-av., northeast to Raymond, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 111th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 107th, east to S. Halsted, north to W. 103d, east to Stewart-av., north to W. 84th, west to Wallace, east to W. 79th, east to S. State, north to W. 71st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W.

Ward.

67th, west to Harvard-av., north to W. 66th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 63d.

33. Diversey and N. Sacramento-avs., west to N. Central Park-av., south to Fullerton-av., west to N. Crawford-av., north to Belmont-av., west to N. Harlem-av., south to North-av., east to S. Austin-av., south to Madison, east to N. Laramie-av., north to W. Kinzie, east to N. Crawford-av., north to North-av., east to N. Crawford-av., north to Armitage-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Diversey-av.

34. S. Kedzie-av. and W. 12th, west to S. Keaton-av., south to W. 39th, east to canal, north, east to S. Central Park-av., north to W. 24th, east to Clifton Park-av., north to Ogden-av., northeast to S. Homan-av., south to W. 19th, east to S. Kedzie-av., north to W. 12th.

35. N. Sacramento and Armitage-avs., west to N. Crawford-av., south to W. North-av., west to N. Keaton-av., south to W. Kinzie, west to N. Laramie-av., south to Madison, west to S. Austin-av., south to W. 12th, east to S. Crawford-av., north to W. Chicago-av., east to St. Louis-av., north to W. North-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Armitage-av.

PROGRESS OF CHICAGO SINCE 1850.

For corresponding data for 1915 consult index.

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Area .....sq. miles	14.0	17.9	35.6	35.6	179.1	190.6	191.3
Population	28,269	109,206	298,977	503,298	1,099,850	1,698,579	2,185,283
Valuation .....dols.	7,220,249	37,053,512	275,986,550	117,133,726	219,354,368	276,565,880	*\$48,994,536
Tax levy.....dols.	25,271	373,315	4,139,799	3,899,127	9,558,335	18,384,195	23,485,538
Bonded debt.....dols.	93,395	2,336,000	11,041,000	12,750,000	13,546,400	16,328,400	26,229,642
Receipts—Flour, brls.		713,348	1,766,037	3,215,389	4,338,053	9,313,591	8,006,283
Wheat .....bu.	1,687,465	14,927,083	17,394,409	23,541,607	14,248,770	48,048,298	27,540,100
Corn .....bu.	2,869,339	15,862,394	20,189,775	97,272,344	91,897,754	134,663,456	102,582,850
Total grain.....bu.	6,928,459	37,235,027	60,432,574	165,855,370	219,052,518	349,637,295	294,858,724
Cattle .....No.			532,964	1,382,477	3,494,280	3,039,206	3,062,958
Shipments—							
Flour .....brls.	100,871	698,132	1,705,977	2,862,737	4,134,586	7,396,697	7,098,351
Wheat .....bu.	883,644	12,402,197	16,432,585	22,796,288	11,975,276	36,649,956	18,679,100
Corn .....bu.	262,013	13,700,113	17,777,377	93,572,934	90,574,379	111,099,653	78,623,100
Total grain.....bu.	1,330,968	31,108,759	54,745,903	154,377,115	204,674,918	265,552,246	214,601,080
Hogs, packed.....No.	20,000	151,339	688,149	4,680,337	4,473,467	7,119,440	5,161,552
Imports, value.....dols.				6,955,234	15,406,786	15,441,320	28,281,331
Vessel arrivals.....tons				4,616,969	5,138,253	7,044,995	9,439,074
Clearances .....tons				4,537,382	5,150,665	7,141,105	9,470,572
Manufactures, value							
.....dols.		20,000,000	92,518,742	249,022,948	664,567,927	888,945,311	†1,281,313,000
Bank clearings.....dols.			810,676,036	1,725,684,894	4,093,145,904	6,799,535,598	13,939,689,984.43
Internal revenue collections.....dols.			8,395,132	8,936,615	13,518,996	13,391,410	11,652,567.87
National bank deposits.....dols.			16,774,514	64,764,000	105,785,470	231,386,146	403,941,474
State bank deposits.....dols.					41,670,296	158,238,133	430,463,405
Postoffice repts.....dols.			1,071,842	1,446,014	3,318,989	7,063,704	18,502,854
Water used per day				57,394,376	152,372,288	322,599,630	517,117,000
.....gals.	590,000	4,703,525	21,766,260				
Pipe .....miles	30.0	91.0	272.4	455.4	1,205.0	1,872.0	2,272
Revenue .....dols.		131,162	539,180	865,618	2,109,508	3,250,481	5,685,006
Police men .....No.	9	100	274	473	1,900	2,800	4,260
Schools .....No.	7	14	59	73	238	329	280
Teachers .....No.	35	123	572	898	2,711	5,321	6,383
Pupils .....No.	3,000	14,199	40,832	59,562	135,541	255,861	300,893

*One-third full value. †In 1909.

CHIEFS OF POLICE OF CHICAGO.

Names and dates of appointment:

W. W. Kennedy, April, 1871.
 Elmer Washburn, April, 1872.
 Jacob Behm, December, 1873.
 Michael C. Hickey, Oct. 7, 1875.
 Valerius A. Seaver, July 30, 1878.
 Simon O'Donnell, Dec. 15, 1879.
 William J. McGarigle, Dec. 13, 1880.
 Austin J. Doyle, Nov. 13, 1882.
 Frederick Ebersold, Oct. 26, 1885.
 George W. Hubbard, April 17, 1888.
 Frederick H. Marsh, Jan. 1, 1890.

Robert W. McLaughry, May 18, 1891.

Michael Brennan, Sept. 11, 1893.

John J. Badenoch, April 11, 1895.

Joseph Kiple, April 16, 1897, and April, 1899.

Francis O'Neill, April 30, 1901, and June 26, 1903.

John M. Collins, July 26, 1905.

George M. Shippy, April 15, 1907.

LeRoy T. Steward, Aug. 14, 1909.

John McWeeny, May 1, 1911.

James Gleason, Nov. 3, 1913.

Charles C. Healey, April 26, 1915.

CHICAGO STREET GRADES.

The grade of the streets in the central portion of Chicago has been raised three times. In 1855 it was raised from 2½ to 3 feet above the then existing surface, and it was again raised

by about the same amount in 1857 and 1872, making the present level fourteen feet above "city datum," which is the low-water mark of the lake in 1847.

LICENSE RATES IN CHICAGO DEC. 1, 1915.

Per year unless otherwise specified.

Theaters—AMUSEMENTS.		Rate.		Rate.
(a) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, \$1.00 or more.....	\$1,000.00		Air domes, slideshows, etc., per day.....	\$10.00
(b) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 50c, but is less than \$1.00.....	400.00		Swimming and diving shows, per week.....	2.00
(c) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 30c, but does not exceed 50c.....	300.00		Platform, walk-around, etc., shows, per week.....	2.00
(d) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 20c, but does not exceed 30c.....	250.00		Skill and strength testing devices, per week.....	.50
(e) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, does not exceed 20c.....	200.00		Merry-Go-Rounds, Coasters, Etc.—	
Lectures, art exhibits, etc.....	200.00		(a) Highest fee or fare for one ride does not exceed 5c, per week.....	2.00
Concerts.....	100.00		(b) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 5c, but does not exceed 10c, per week.....	5.00
Penny arcades, etc.....	200.00		(c) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 10c, per week.....	10.00
Halls for Dances, Bazaars, Etc.—			Pony or animal rides, etc., per week.....	.50
(a) Seating capacity not exceeding 300 persons.....	25.00		Fireworks exhibitions, per day.....	50.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 300 persons, but not exceeding 500 persons.....	50.00		Entertainments not included in the foregoing, per day.....	5.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not exceeding 800 persons.....	75.00		Note—Where a license fee is fixed at so much per week, no license to issue for a less period than ten weeks.	
(d) Seating capacity exceeding 800 persons.....	100.00		MISCELLANEOUS.	
Summer gardens, per week.....	20.00		Acetylene gas, collection or compression of.....	\$150.00
Amusement parks, per week.....	40.00		Acetylene gas, sale or distribution of.....	5.00
Picnic grounds.....	10.00		Auctioneers.....	300.00
Roller or ice skating rinks.....	200.00		Auctioneers, special sales, per day.....	10.00
Baseball, Football, Etc., Fields—			Automobiles, public passenger (on stands), seating three persons or less.....	2.50
(a) Seating capacity 15,000 persons or more.....	1,000.00		Automobiles, public passenger (on stands), seating four to eight persons.....	5.00
(b) Seating capacity less than 15,000 persons, but not less than 10,000 persons.....	700.00		Automobiles, public passenger (on stands), seating nine to twenty persons.....	10.00
(c) Seating capacity less than 10,000 persons, but more than 4,000 persons.....	300.00		Automobiles, public passenger (on stands), seating more than twenty persons.....	25.00
(d) Seating capacity not exceeding 4,000 persons.....	75.00		Automobiles, public passenger (not on stands).....	5.00
Wrestling Matches—			Automobiles, passenger, 35 horse power or less (wheel tax).....	10.00
(a) Seating capacity 500 persons or less, per day.....	5.00		Automobiles, passenger, more than 35 horse power (wheel tax).....	20.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not more than 1,000 persons, per day.....	10.00		Automobile delivery wagons, capacity less than one ton (wheel tax).....	15.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,000 persons, but not more than 2,000 persons, per day.....	20.00		Automobile trucks (wheel tax).....	30.00
(d) Seating capacity more than 2,000 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day.....	30.00		Automobiles, demonstrating or testing vehicle (wheel tax), each.....	1.00
(e) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 4,000 persons, per day.....	40.00		Automobiles (State Fee)—	
(f) Seating capacity more than 4,000 persons, but less than 5,000 persons, per day.....	50.00		25 horse power or less.....	4.00
(g) Seating capacity 5,000 persons or more, per day.....	60.00		35 horse power and more than 25 horse power.....	6.00
Poultry, Horse, Stock, Dog, Etc., Shows—			50 horse power and more than 35 horse power.....	8.00
(a) Highest admission fee exceeds 75c, per day.....	25.00		More than 50 horse power.....	10.00
(b) Highest admission fee exceeds 50c, but does not exceed 75c, per day.....	15.00		Electric vehicles.....	5.00
(c) Highest admission fee exceeds 10c, but does not exceed 50c, per day.....	10.00		Manufacturers of and dealers in.....	15.00
(d) Highest admission fee does not exceed 10c, per day.....	1.00		Bakcries.....	5.00
Circuses, Menageries, Etc.—			Bathing beaches, etc.....	15.00
(a) Seating capacity more than 6,000 persons, per day.....	150.00		Billiard and pool tables, each.....	5.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 6,000 persons, per day.....	50.00		Bill posting, with wagons.....	100.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,500 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day.....	35.00		Bill posting, without wagons.....	25.00
(d) Seating capacity more than 750 persons, but not more than 1,500 persons, per day.....	25.00		Boarding stables.....	10.00
(e) Seating capacity more than 400 persons, but not more than 750 persons, per day.....	10.00		Boats, launches, etc., \$2.00, \$10.00 and.....	25.00
(f) Seating capacity not more than 400 persons, per month.....	10.00		Bowling alleys, each.....	5.00
			Brewers.....	500.00
			Brokers.....	25.00
			Cabs, public.....	1.00
			Carbonated waters, etc.....	20.00
			Cars, elevated railway, each.....	50.00
			Cartridges and shells, \$10 and.....	25.00
			Catch basins and sewers, cleaners of, per wagon.....	10.00
			Chanfeurs (state fee)—Original.....	5.00
			Chanfeurs (state fee)—Renewal.....	3.00
			Cigarette dealers.....	100.00
			Coupes, public.....	1.00
			Deadly weapons, dealers in.....	25.00
			Delicatessen stores.....	5.00
			Distillers.....	500.00
			Dispensaries, medical.....	20.00
			Dog, male or spayed female.....	2.00
			Dog, unspayed female.....	3.00
			Drain layers.....	5.00
			Drivers of public passenger horse drawn vehicles.....	1.00

Drug stores.....	\$5.00	Moving picture operators (renewal).....	\$2.00
Dry cleaners.....	15.00	Moving picture operators (assistant).....	1.00
Electrical contractor, certificate of registration (renewal \$10.00).....	25.00	Natoriums and swimming pools.....	15.00
Engineers, stationary.....	2.00	Nurseries, public.....	10.00
Fireworks, sale of.....	10.00	Omribuses, public.....	5.00
Fireworks, permit to discharge.....	10.00	Operators of public motor vehicles (original).....	2.00
Fishmongers.....	15.00	Operators of public motor vehicles (renewal).....	1.00
Fishing (State Fee)—		Pawnbrokers.....	300.00
For each 100 yards of seine or less (except minnow seines).....	5.25	Peddlers—Basket.....	10.00
For each dip net.....	1.25	Coal, charcoal and coke.....	5.00
For each hoop net.....	.75	Fish (Thursdays and Fridays only).....	15.00
For each fyke net.....	1.25	Hand cart.....	25.00
For each basket or trap net.....	.75	Oil, per wagon.....	10.00
For each steam tug used in operating gill or pound nets.....	25.25	Pack.....	15.00
For each gasoline launch used in operating gill or pound nets.....	15.25	Wagon, each.....	50.00
For each sailboat or rowboat used in operating gill or pound nets.....	10.25	Wood, per wagon.....	10.00
Fish market, wholesale.....	10.50	Plumbers, master or employing (renewal \$10.00).....	50.00
Fitness, certificates of (for handling high explosives).....	5.00	Plumbers, journeymen.....	1.00
Garages.....	25.00	Poulterers.....	15.00
Gunpowder and explosives, sale or use of.....	25.00	Public cart, automobiles ("express").....	15.00
Hacks, public.....	2.50	Public cart, horse-drawn ("express"), each.....	1.00
Hospitals.....	100.00	Public passenger horse-drawn vehicles (not on stands).....	5.00
Housemovers.....	5.00	Rendering tanks, each.....	20.00
Hunting (state fee).....	1.00	Restaurants.....	15.00
Ice dealers, retail, per wagon.....	10.00	Roofers, composition.....	10.00
Ice dealers, retail, per wagon.....	10.00	Runners.....	25.00
Junk wagons, each.....	10.00	Sale stable.....	25.00
Liquors, malt, wholesale (one to six gallons).....	50.00	Saloons.....	1,000.00
Liquors, malt, wholesale (more than six gallons at a time).....	500.00	Scavengers, night.....	50.00
Liquors, spirituous, wholesale.....	100.00	Scavengers, offal.....	100.00
Liquors, vinous, wholesale.....	50.00	Scavengers, private, per wagon.....	5.00
Liquors, malt and vinous, in amusement places (by special permit), per day.....	6.00	Second-hand dealers.....	50.00
Livery stables.....	10.00	Shooting galleries.....	25.00
Lumber yards.....	100.00	Slaughtering, rendering, etc.....	300.00
Marriage (county).....	1.50	Soap factories.....	150.00
Mason contractor (renewal \$25.00).....	50.00	Tanneries.....	50.00
Meat food products establishment.....	15.00	Tenders, boiler or water.....	1.00
Meat markets.....	15.00	Ticker.....	1.00
Milk dealers.....	10.00	Undertakers.....	10.00
Milk peddlers, per wagon.....	10.00	Undertakers' assistant (permit).....	5.00
Motor bicycles and motor tricycles (wheel tax).....	3.00	Vehicles, Horse-Drawn (Wheel Tax)—	
Motor bicycles (state fee).....	2.00	One horse.....	5.00
Moving picture films, storage of.....	25.00	Two horse.....	15.00
Moving picture operators (original).....	3.00	Three horse.....	15.00
		Four horse.....	25.00
		Six (or more) horse.....	35.00
		Weighers, public.....	10.00
		Workshops.....	2.00

Note—Further information relative to licenses may be obtained from the city clerk, rooms 107-8 city hall, phone main 447.

LAW AND ORDER LEAGUES AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

Anti-Cruelty Society and Refuge—President, L. E. Meyers; secretary, Hugo Krause, 155 West Grand avenue.

Anti-Saloon League of Illinois—1200, 139 West Madison street; superintendent, F. Scott McBride.

Chicago Law and Order League—President, Arthur B. Farwell; secretary, William F. Mulvihill, 1305, 19 South LaSalle street.

Citizens' Association—911, 8 South Dearborn street; president, Moses E. Greenebaum; secretary, S. M. Singleton.

Citizens' League of Chicago for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors and Drunkards

—1405, 155 North Clark street; secretary, Frank S. Baker; superintendent, Henry King Grose

Englewood Law and Order League—331 West 63d street; attorney, J. H. Lyle.

Garfield Park Protective Association—President, E. Worthing; secretary, William Watters, 4147 West Congress street.

Hyde Park Protective Association—President, John B. Lord; secretary, Arthur B. Farwell, 1305, 19 South LaSalle street.

Illinois Humane Society—1145 South Wabash avenue; president, John L. Shortall; secretary, George A. H. Scott.

Immigrants' Protective League—920 South Michigan avenue; president, Alex. A. McCormick.

THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

In Lincoln park, opposite Center street.

President—Dr. John M. Coulter.
Secretary—Dr. Wallace W. Atwood.

Trustees—La Verne W. Noyes, president; Charles F. Gunther, Charles A. Heath, Louis E. Ladlin, Henry J. Furber, Charles Dickinson, Ira J. Geer, Charles S. Raddin, Henry S. Henschen, William H. Rehm, Frances Dickinson, Carroll H. Sudler, Eugene Garnett, Dr. John M. Coulter (ex officio), Timothy J. O'Byrne (ex officio).
The museum is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays and from 1 to 5 p. m. on Sundays.

There is no charge for admission. The academy is in co-operation with the public and private schools of the city in the promotion of nature study and scientific courses of instruction. Lecture courses, classroom instruction and laboratory work are given at the academy for the benefit of teachers, children and members. Field excursions are conducted during the fall and spring months and museum material is loaned to the schools.

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATIONS.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES.

General headquarters, city hall.

No. Location.	No. Location.	No. Location.	No. Location.
1. 333 S. 5th avenue.	43. 2183 Stave street.	86. 2414 Cuyler avenue.	4. 214 West 22d street.
2. 2421 Lowe avenue.	44. 3138 W. Lake street.	87. 8701 Escanaba-av.	5. 1125 West 12th street.
3. 855 West Erie street.	45. 4602 Cottage Grove.	88. 3500 W. 60th street.	6. 117 N. Franklin-st.
4. 124 N. Halsted street.	46. 9321-23 S. Chicago-av.	89. 4456 N. Knox avenue.	7. 455 N. Lincoln street.
5. 328 S. Jefferson street.	47. 7541 Dobson avenue.	90. 1015 S. Division-st.	8. 2865 S. Loomis street.
6. 535 Maxwell street.	48. 4005 Dearborn street.	91. 3000 Elbridge avenue.	9. 61 E. South Water-st.
7. 636 Blue Island-av.	49. 1642 W. 47th street.	92. Fullerton-av. bridge.	10. 1613 Hudson avenue.
8. 1931 Archer avenue.	50. 4649 Wentworth-av.	93. 331 South 5th avenue.	11. 9 East 36th place.
9. 2527 Cottage Grove-av.	51. 6345	94. 326 S. Jefferson-st.	12. 2256 W. 13th street.
10. 733 S. LaSalle-st.	52. 4714 S. Elizabeth-st.	95. 4000 Wilcox avenue.	13. 2756 N. Fairfield-av.
11. 10 E. Austin avenue.	53. 402 and Packers-av.	96. 439 N. Waller-av.	14. 918 West 19th street.
12. 1641 W. Lake street.	54. 8023 Eberhart-av.	97. 13359 Superior-av.	15. 4600 Cottage Grove.
13. 209 N. Dearborn-st.	55. 2740 Sheffield avenue.	98. 202 E. Chicago-av.	16. 1405 East 62d place.
14. 509 W. Chicago-av.	56. 2214 Barry avenue.	99. 3042 S. Kedvale-av.	17. 9323 S. Chicago-av.
15. 1154 W. 22d street.	57. 2412 Haddon avenue.	100. 6843 Rosalie-av.	18. 4738 Halsted street.
16. 23 West 31st street.	58. 92d street bridge.	101. 6900 Justine street.	19. 1129 W. Chicago-av.
17. 558 W. Lake street.	59. 826 Exchange avenue.	102. 7077 N. Clark street.	20. 446 West 69th street.
18. 1123 W. 12th street.	60. 1315 E. 55th street.	103. 1459 W. Harrison-st.	21. 1529 Belmont avenue.
19. 3444 Rhodes avenue.	61. 5300 Wentworth-av.	104. 1401 Michigan-av.	22. 2545 Foster avenue.
20. 1318 Rawson street.	62. 34 E. 114th street.	105. 2337 W. Erie street.	23. 4837 Lipps avenue.
21. 14 W. Taylor street.	63. 6328-30 Maryland-av.	106. 2754 N. Fairfield-av.	24. 10400 Vincennes road.
22. 520 Webster avenue.	64. 6244 Ladlin street.	107. 2258 W. 13th street.	25. 7077 N. Clark-st.
23. 3711 West 21st place.	65. 2714 W. 39th street.	108. 4835 Lipps avenue.	26. 4002 Wilcox avenue.
24. 2447 Warren avenue.	66. 2856 Fillmore street.	109. 2358 S. Whipple-st.	27. 30 East 14th street.
25. 1976 Canalport-av.	67. 4666 Fulton street.	110. 2230 Foster avenue.	28. 1621 N. Robey street.
26. 451 N. Lincoln street.	68. 1642 N. Kostner-av.	111. 1701 North Washtenaw avenue.	29. 441 N. Waller avenue.
27. 1244 Wells street.	69. 4017 N. Tripp-av.	112. 1732 Byron street.	30. 6917 S. State street.
28. 2867 Loomis street.	70. 2100 Eastwood-av.	113. 4658 Lexington-st.	31. 1401 Michigan-av.
29. 740 West 35th street.	71. Weed-st bridge (fireboat Chicago).	114. 3542 Fullerton-av.	32. 2360 S. Whipple-st.
30. 1125 N. Ashland-av.	72. 7914 Burnham-av.	115. 11940 S. Peoria-st.	33. 1457 Marshfield-av.
31. 2012 W. Congress-st.	73. 8630 Emerald avenue.	116. 5929 S. Wood street.	34. 4024 East 73d street.
32. 69 E. South Water-st.	74. 10615 Ewing avenue.	117. 816 N. Laramie-av.	
33. 2208 Clybourn-av.	75. 12054-56 Wallace-st.	118. 13401 Indiana-av.	
34. 114 N. Curtis street.	76. 3519 Cortland street.	119. 6030 Avondale-av.	
35. 1625 N. Robey street.	77. 1224 S. Kaskaskia-av.	120. 1113 Commercial-av.	
36. 2346 W. 25th street.	78. 1052 Waveland-av.	121. 95th and Charles.	
37. Foot of N. Franklin street (fireboat Graeme Stewart).	79. 5358 N. Ashland-av.		
38. 2246 S. Ridgeway-av.	80. 623 East 108th street.		
39. 1618 West 33d place.	81. 10458 Hoxie avenue.		
40. 119 N. Franklin-st.	82. 761 East 95th street.		
41. Throop street bridge.	83. 1219 Lafayette place.		
42. 230 W. Illinois-st.	84. 5721 S. Halsted-st.		
	85. 3700 W. Huron-st.		

FIRE INSURANCE PATROLS.

No. Location.	Added.	Total.
1. 179 W. Monroe street.		
2. 111 South Green-st.		
3. 15 West 23d street.		
4. Union stockyards.		
5. 221 Whiting street.		
6. 334 S. Hoyne avenue.		
7. 1628 W. Division-st.		
8. 324 N. Michigan-av.		

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.

No. Location.	No. Location.
1. 218 Lomax place.	3. 158 West Erie street.
2. 540 W. Washington-st.	

GROWTH OF CHICAGO IN AREA.

Date.	Sq. mi.	Added.	Total.
		Sq. mi.	Sq. mi.
Feb. 11, 1835 (original town).....		2.550	
March 4, 1837 (city incorporated)....	8.085	10.635	
Feb. 16, 1847.....	3.375	14.010	
Feb. 12, 1853.....	3.988	17.998	
Feb. 13, 1863.....	6.284	24.282	
Feb. 27, 1869.....	11.350	35.662	
May 16, 1887.....	1.000	36.662	
April 29, 1889.....	7.139	43.802	
June 29, 1889.....	126.070	169.882	
April 1, 1890.....	1.773	171.655	
May 12, 1890.....	2.899	174.554	
Nov. 4, 1890.....	4.603	179.157	
April 7, 1891.....	.981	180.138	
April 4, 1893.....	3.875	184.013	
Nov. 7, 1893.....	2.125	186.138	
Feb. 25, 1895.....	1.000	187.138	
April 4, 1899.....	3.500	190.638	
Nov. 8, 1910.....	.687	191.325	
April 7, 1914.....	3.125	194.450	

Date.	Sq. mi.	Added.	Total.
		Sq. mi.	Sq. mi.
Feb. 8, 1915.....		.123	194.538
April 6, 1915.....		1.896	196.434
June 7, 1915.....		2.250	198.684
July 1, 1915.....		.312	198.996

The original town of Chicago in 1835 extended from Chicago avenue on the north to 12th street on the south and from Halsted street on the west to Lake Michigan on the east. When the city was incorporated in 1837 the city limits were as follows: From Lake Michigan west along Center street to North Clark street, south to North avenue, west to Wood street, south to 22d street and east to the lake. The largest addition to the area of the city was made in 1839, when Lake View, Jefferson, Hyde Park and Lake were annexed. Edison Park was annexed Nov. 8, 1910. Morgan Park was annexed April 7, 1914. Village of Clearing was annexed April 6, 1915, and part of the town of Stickney, June 7, 1915.

CHICAGO CITY TREASURERS SINCE 1837.

Hiram Pearsons.....1837-1838	W. H. Rice.....1861-1862	Peter Kiolbassa.....1891-1893
George W. Dole.....1839	David A. Gage.....1863-1864, 1869-1873	M. J. Bransfield.....1893-1895
Walter S. Gurnee.....1840, 1843-1844	A. G. Throop.....1865-1866	Adam Wolf.....1895-1897
N. H. Bolles.....1840-1841	Willard F. Wentworth.....1867-1869	Ernst Hummel.....1897-1899
Wm. L. Church.....1845-1846, 1848-1849	Daniel O'Hara.....1873-1875	Adam Ortfelien.....1899-1901, 1903-1905
Andrew Getzler.....1847	Clinton Briggs.....1876	Charles F. Gunther.....1901-1903
Edward Manierre.....1850-1853	Charles R. Larrabee.....1877-1878	Frederick W. Blocki.....1905-1907
Uriah P. Harris.....1854	William C. Seipp.....1879-1881	John E. Traeger.....1907-1909
William F. DeWolf.....1855	Rudolph Brand.....1881-1883	Isaac N. Powell.....1909-1911
O. J. Rose.....1856	John M. Dunphy.....1883-1885	Henry Stuckart.....1911-1913
C. N. Holden.....1857	William M. Devine.....1885-1887	Michael J. Flynn.....1913-1915
Alonzo Harvey.....1858-1860	C. Herman Plautz.....1887-1889	Charles H. Sergel.....1915-1917
Charles H. Hunt.....1860	Bernard Roeding.....1889-1891	

RATES OF FARE FOR TAXICABS.

Fixed by Chicago city ordinances. Sight-seeing cars and autobuses having a capacity of eight persons or more not included.

I. RATES BY DISTANCE.

For first half-mile (or fraction thereof) for one person.....40 cents
For each succeeding quarter-mile (or fraction thereof).....10 cents
For each additional person for the whole journey.....15 cents
For each four minutes of waiting (or fraction thereof).....10 cents

Waiting time shall include (a) the time during which the taxicab is not in motion, beginning ten minutes after call time at the place to which it has been called; (b) the time consumed by unavoidable delay at street crossings or bridges, and (c) the time consumed while standing at the direction of the passenger.

No charge shall be made (a) for time lost for inefficiency of the taxicab or its operator, or (b) for time consumed by the premature arrival in response to a call.

II. HOUR RATES.

For trip of two miles or more.

Car seating two persons, \$2.50; minimum charge for trip, \$1.

Seating three to five persons, \$3.50; minimum charge for trip, \$1.50.

Seating more than five persons, \$4.50; minimum charge for trip, \$2.

Where the trip is for two miles or more and the passenger at the time of hiring any such vehicle expressly elects, as such passenger may do, to pay therefor by the hour, the operator in charge of such vehicle shall supply the passenger with a card upon which shall appear the name of the owner, the name and license number of the operator and the exact time of the hiring, and the charge for such service. In the absence of such express agreement, shall not exceed the rates prescribed above as the "hour rate."

The rate of fare to be asked or demanded for such vehicles shall be determined in accordance with the time in which the vehicle is in use by the passenger or passengers engaging the same.

In determining the seating capacity of any such vehicle neither the operator's seat nor any portion thereof shall be computed, but the said capacity shall be determined by the number of persons which can be accommodated in the interior or tonneau of such vehicles.

No charge shall be made for the time consumed in responding to a call or in returning to the place from which such vehicle is called.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any public automobile, autocar or other similar vehicle shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle, without extra charge therefor, his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed fifty pounds. A fee of 20 cents may be charged for conveying a trunk.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article of baggage or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the operator of such vehicle shall, upon discovery of such package, baggage or goods, forthwith deliver the same to the vehicle bureau, department of police, in the city hall.

CAB AND CARRIAGE FARES.

ONE-HORSE VEHICLES.

1. For one or two passengers, not exceeding one mile.....\$0.50
2. For each additional passenger, 25 cents for the first mile or part thereof only..... .25
3. For one or more passengers for the second

mile and subsequent miles or part thereof, 25 cents for all for each such mile or part thereof..... .25

4. For children between 5 and 14 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, not more than half of the above rates shall be charged for like distances. For children under 5 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, no charge shall be made.

5. For the use of any vehicle mentioned in this section conveying one or more passengers, when hired by the hour with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, as follows:

For the first hour..... 1.00

For each additional hour or part thereof at the rate of \$1 an hour.

6. In the case of any vehicle described in this section being engaged by the hour and discharged at a distance from the place where it was engaged the driver shall have the right to charge for the time necessary to return to such place.

TWO-HORSE VEHICLES.

1. For one or two passengers not exceeding one mile.....\$1.00

2. For each additional passenger, 50 cents each for the first mile or part thereof only. .50

3. For one or more passengers for the second mile and subsequent miles or part thereof, 50 cents for all for each mile or part thereof..... .50

4. Children between 5 and 14 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, not more than half of the above rates shall be charged for like distances. For children under 5 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, no charge shall be made.

5. For the use of any vehicle mentioned in this section conveying one or more passengers, when hired by the hour with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, as follows:

For the first hour..... 2.00

For each additional hour or part thereof, at the rate of \$1.50 an hour.

6. In the case of any vehicle described in this section being engaged by the hour and discharged at a distance from the place where it was engaged, the driver shall have the right to charge for the time necessary to return to such place.

Hiring by the Hour—Must be so specified at the time of hiring. In all cases where the hiring of any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article is not at the time of such hiring specified by the person hiring same to be by the hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile, and for any detention exceeding a total period of fifteen minutes during the whole period of such hiring, when so working by the mile, the driver may demand pay for such period of detention at the rate of \$1.50 per hour in addition to the rate per mile.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle without charge therefor his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed in weight seventy-five pounds.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article of baggage or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the driver of such vehicle shall upon the discovery of such package, baggage or goods forthwith deliver the same to the board of inspectors of passenger vehicles.

CHICAGO WARDS AND ALDERMEN.

Number of, since 1837.

Year.	Wards.	Alder- men.	Year.	Wards.	Alder- men.	Year.	Wards.	Alder- men.	Year.	Wards.	Alder- men.
1837-1838.....	6	10	1857-1862.....	10	20	1876*-1888.....	18	36	1889-1901.....	34	68
1839-1846.....	6	12	1863-1869.....	16	32	1888-1889.....	24	48	1901-1915.....	35	70
1847-1856.....	9	18	1869-1875.....	20	40						

*Under the general incorporation act of 1875 Chicago was divided into eighteen wards.

RULES OF THE ROAD FOR MOTOR AND OTHER VEHICLES.

[From Chicago police ordinances.]

All vehicles shall keep as close to the right hand curb as prudence and safety shall permit, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle and except when running within car tracks. An overtaken vehicle must at all times be passed on its left side, except that in case of motor vehicles and motorcycles passing street cars or other vehicles when running within the car tracks; in such case such motor vehicle or motorcycle shall not turn to the left into the track reserved for street cars and vehicles moving in the opposite direction, but shall pass to the right of such street car or vehicle so overtaken.

Vehicles upon overtaking any street car which is stopped for the purpose of discharging or taking on passengers must not approach nearer than ten feet of it nor pass it while it is so stopped.

No vehicle, unless in charge of a driver, is permitted to stand more than 30 minutes in any street or alley in the district bounded by Lake street, Wabash avenue, Harrison and Market streets. The same rule applies to boulevards downtown under park jurisdiction.

Mufflers and horns or bells are required on all automobiles and motorcycles. Light showing license number to be controlled from outside. Headlights must not be so bright as to dazzle or confuse.

No vehicle shall proceed at a speed greater than the law allows and which is safe and proper under the conditions obtaining. The state law prohibits a speed greater than ten miles an hour in business and fifteen miles an hour in residence districts of cities and villages.

No vehicle shall cross any street at a speed exceeding one-half its legal speed.

No vehicle shall emerge from any alley, stable or garage at a pace faster than a walk.

On all thoroughfares the heavy and slow moving vehicles shall, as far as conditions permit, keep to the right, to allow the rapid moving and lighter traffic to proceed independently.

A vehicle meeting another shall turn to the right.

A vehicle turning into another street to the right shall turn the corner as near the right hand curb as possible.

A vehicle turning into another street to the left shall circle around the center of the street intersection.

A vehicle crossing from one side of the street to the other shall keep to the right.

No vehicle shall stop with the left side to the curb.

No vehicle shall stand backed up to the curb except when actually loading or unloading.

No vehicle shall, except in emergencies, stop in any street or highway except near the right hand curb so as not to obstruct a crossing.

No vehicle shall back to make a turn in any street if by so doing it interferes with other vehicles, but shall go around the block or to a

street wide enough to turn in without blocking the traffic.

Vehicles will enter north and south alleys and all L-shaped alleys from the north and leave from the south; east and west alleys from the east and leave from the west.

Horse drawn vehicles have the right of way over power driven vehicles, street cars excepted.

Motor vehicles are not permitted to stand within fifteen feet of a hydrant.

PUBLIC VEHICLE STANDS.

1. South side of Randolph, between Clark and LaSalle.
2. North side of Washington, between Clark and LaSalle.
3. North side of Washington, between Wabash and Michigan.
4. North side of Madison, between Clark and LaSalle.
5. South side of Monroe, between State and Dearborn.
6. South side of Van Buren, between Wabash and Michigan.
7. South side of Congress, between State and Wabash.
8. South side of Congress, between Wabash and Michigan.
9. North side of Harrison, between 5th avenue and Franklin.
10. North side of Park row, between Michigan avenue and Illinois Central.
11. South side of Ohio, between Rush and Cass.
12. West side of Wabash, between Congress and Harrison.
13. West side of Wabash, between Randolph and first alley north.
14. East side of Dearborn, between Randolph and Washington.
15. East side of Dearborn, between Van Buren and Jackson.
16. West side of Plymouth court, between Polk and Harrison.
17. West side of Clark, between Randolph and Washington.
18. East side of Clark, between Jackson and Adams.
19. West side of LaSalle, between Monroe and Adams.
20. West side of LaSalle, between Jackson and Van Buren.
21. East side of Canal, between Madison and Washington.
22. East side of Canal, 354 feet south from Madison.
23. East side of Canal, 21 feet north from Adams.
24. West side of Plymouth court, 100 feet south from Jackson.
25. South side of Madison, between Michigan and State.
26. North and south side of 8th, between State and Wabash.

PARKING FOR AUTOMOBILES.

The only free parking place for automobiles in Chicago is in Grant park, across from Van Buren street.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL COLORS.

Austin—Red and white.	Englewood—Purple and white.	McKinley—Orange and black.
Bowen, James H.—Purple and gold.	Farragut—Red and white.	Medill—Maroon and white.
Calumet—Maroon and light blue.	Hyde Park—Blue and white.	Phillips, Wendell—Red and black.
Carl Schurz—Purple and gold.	Jefferson—Purple and gold.	Senn—Green and white.
Crane, Richard T.—Crimson and royal blue.	Lake—Old blue and gold.	South Chicago—Purple and gold.
Curtis, George W.—Red and green.	Lake View—Red and white.	Tuley—Old gold and blue.
	Lane Technical—Myrtle green and old gold.	Waller, Robert A.—Royal blue and yellow.
	Marshall—Maroon and old gold.	

WIDTH OF TIRES REQUIRED IN CHICAGO.

	Load.	Tires, inches.
Between 6,000 and 8,000 pounds.....		3½
Between 8,000 and 10,000 pounds.....		3½
Between 10,000 and 14,000 pounds.....		4½
Between 14,000 and 18,000 pounds.....		6
Over 18,000 pounds.....		8

The width for two wheeled trucks is double.

The wide tire ordinance passed by the Chicago city council Feb. 4, 1908, requires that all four wheeled vehicles shall have tires proportionate to the load they carry, as follows:

	Tires, inches.
3,000 pounds or under.....	1½
Between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds.....	2
Between 4,000 and 6,000 pounds.....	2½

CHICAGO STREET NUMBERING GUIDE.

Numbers on the north and south streets where they are intersected by the principal east and west streets and numbers on the east and west streets where they are intersected by the principal north and south streets are given herewith. Numbered streets are omitted, as their location is indicated by their names.

NORTH FROM MADISON.	
1 Madison.	5000 Argyle.
100 Washington.	5100 Carmen-av.
150 Randolph.	5200 Foster-av.
200 Lake.	5300 Berwyn-av.
300 South Water.	5400 Balmoral-av.
400 Kinzie.	5500 Catalpa-av.
430 Austin-av.	5600 Bryn Mawr-av.
500 Illinois.	5700 Hollywood-av.
530 Grand-av.	5730 Edgewater-av.
600 Ohio.	5800 Victoria.
630 Ontario.	5900 Thirteenth-av.
660 Erie.	5938 Ridge-av.(at Clark)
700 Huron.	6000 Peterson-av.
720 Superior.	6100 Norwood-av.
800 Chicago-av.	6200 Granville-av.
848 Chestnut.	6300 Rosemont-av.
867 Brennan-st.	6400 Devon-av.
920 Locust.	6700 North Shore-av.
940 Walton-pl.	6800 Pratt-av.
1000 Oak.	6900 Farwell-av.
1100 Maple.	6944 Morse-av.
1149 Elm.	7000 Lunt-av.
1200 Division.	7100 Estes-av.
1300 Goethe.	7200 Kenilworth-av.
1400 Schiller.	7300 Chase-av.
1500 Burton-pl.	7400 Juniata-st.
1536 Germania-pl.	7500 Birchwood-av.
1600 North-av.	7548 Howard.
1700 Eugene.	7548 City limits.

SOUTH FROM MADISON.

1 Madison.	1000 Monroe.
100 Garfield-av.	200 Adams.
2200 Webster-av.	232 Quincy.
2300 Belden-av.	300 Jackson-bd.
2400 Fullerton-pky.	400 Van Buren.
2460 Arlington-pl.	500 Congress.
2472 Koslyn-pl.	600 Harrison.
2501 St. James-pl.	700 East 7th.
2530 Deming-pl.	800 Polk.
2600 Wrightwood-av.	900 East 9th.
2701 Sherman-pl.	1000 Taylor.
2800 Diversey-pky.	1100 East 11th.

EAST FROM STATE.

(North of river.)

1 State.	100 Rush.
40 Cass.	112 Tower-ct.
100 School.	140 Lincoln Park-bd.
3300 Roscoe.	201 St. Clair.
3500 Cornelia.	300 Fairbanks-ct.
3528 Eddy.	326 *Lake Shore drive.
3600 Addison.	*At Chicago-av.
3700 Waveland.	
3800 Grace.	
3900 Byron.	
4000 Irving Park-bd.	
4100 Belle Plaine-av.	
4200 Berteau-av.	
4300 Cullom.	
4400 Montrose-av.	
4500 Sunnyside-av.	
4600 Wilson-av.	
4700 Leland-av.	
4800 Lawrence-av.	
4900 Ainslie.	

EAST FROM STATE.

(South of river.)

1 State.	46 Wabash.
100 Michigan-av.	200 Indiana-av.
300 Prairie-av.	344 Calumet-av.
400 South Park-av.	485 Vernon-av.

500 Vincennes-av.	540 Clinton.
533 Rhodes-av.	600 Jefferson.
600 St. Lawrence-av.	640 Desplaines.
634 Champplain-av.	700 Union.
700 Langley-av.	700 *Orchard.
734 Evans-av.	800 Halsted.
834 Maryland-av.	839 Green.
900 Drexel-av.	900 Peoria.
934 Ingleside-av.	932 Sangamon.
1000 Ellis-av.	1000 Morgan.
1100 Greenwood-av.	1000 *Sheffield-av.
1152 Woodlawn-av.	1032 Carpenter.
1300 Kimbark-av.	1034 *Osgood.
1234 Kenwood-av.	1100 Curtis.
1400 Dorchester-av.	1100 *Seminary-av.
1434 Dante-av.	1111 Aberdeen.
1500 Blackstone-av.	1132 May.
1600 Stony Island-av.	1134 *Clifton-av.
1631 Cornell-av.	1164 Ann.
1700 East End-av.	1200 Racine-av.
1735 Ridgeland-av.	1248 Elizabeth.
1800 Cregier-av.	1300 Throop.
1900 Baldwin-av.	1400 *Southport-av.
1934 Euclid-av.	1401 Loomis.
2000 Jeffery-av.	1408 Sheldon.
2100 Cahokia-av.	1448 Bishop.
2200 Paxton-av.	1501 Laflin.
2300 Crandon-av.	1600 Ashland-bd.
2400 Yates-av.	1700 Paulina.
2500 Essex-av.	1734 Hermitage-av.
2600 Colfax-av.	1800 Wood.
2700 Marquette-av.	1835 Honore.
2800 Burnham-av.	1900 Lincoln.
2900 Escanaba-av.	1935 Winchester-av.
3000 Commercial-av.	2000 Robey.
3100 Baltimore-av.	2035 Seeley-av.
3200 Brandon-av.	2100 Hoyne-av.
3300 Buffalo-av.	2200 Leavitt.
3400 Green Bay-av.	2300 Oakley-bd.

WEST FROM STATE.

1 State.	2400 Western-av.
50 Dearborn-st.	2500 Campbell-av.
100 Clark.	2600 Rockwell.
150 LaSalle.	2700 Washenaw-av.
200 5th-av.	2800 California-av.
200 *Wells.	2900 Francisco-av.
300 Franklin.	3000 Sacramento-av.
300 *Franklin.	3100 Albany-av.
340 *Orleans.	3200 Kedzie-av.
350 Market.	3300 Spaulding-av.
400 *Sedgwick.	3356 Homan-av.
412 The river.	3501 St. Louis-av.
434 *Townsend.	3553 Central Park-av.
460 *Milton-av.	3800 Hamlin-av.
500 Canal.	3900 Springfield-av.
530 *Larrabee.	4000 Crawford-av.

*North side only.

HOUSE NUMBER SYSTEM IN CHICAGO.

The present house number system in Chicago was established by an ordinance passed June 22, 1908, and effective Sept. 1, 1909. This applied to all streets except those between the river, 12th street and the lake. Sept. 20, 1910, the city council passed an amendment to the ordinance making it applicable to the entire city. The change in the business district went into effect April 1, 1911. The system is laid out on two base lines, State street dividing the east and west streets and Madison street the north and south streets. Numbers are assigned on the basis of 800 to the mile or 100 to the prevailing block of 660 feet or one-eighth of a mile.

POSTMASTERS OF CHICAGO.

No. Name.	Appointed.	Died.	No. Name.	Appointed.	Died.	No. Name.	Appointed.	Died.
1. Jonathan N. Bailey.	1831	1850	10. Isaac Cook.	1853	1886	19. Solomon C. Judd.	1885	1895
2. John S. C. Coates.	1832	1868	11. John L. Scripps.	1861	1886	20. Walter C. Newberry.	1888	1912
3. Sydney Abell.	1837	1863	12. Samuel Hoard.	1865	1881	21. James A. Sexton.	1889	1899
4. William Stuart.	1841	1878	13. Thomas O. Osborne.	1866	1881	22. Washington Hesling.	1893	1897
5. Hart L. Stewart.	1845	1883	14. Robert A. Gillmore.	1866	1887	23. Charles U. Gordon.	1897	1901
6. Richard L. Wilson.	1849	1856	15. Francis T. Sherman.	1867	1905	24. F. E. Coyne.	1901	1905
7. George W. Dole.	1850	1860	16. Francis A. Eastman.	1869	1905	25. Fred A. Busse.	1905	1914
8. Isaac Cook.	1853	1886	17. John McArthur.	1872	1906	26. Daniel A. Campbell.	1907	1914
9. William Price.	1857	1885	18. Francis W. Palmer.	1872	1907			

CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Revised to Dec. 10, 1915.

Offices on the sixth, seventh and eighth floors of the Tribune building.

President—Jacob M. Loeb.
 Vice-President—John W. Eckhart.
 Secretary—Lewis E. Larson.

MEMBERS.

Terms expire.

Ernest J. Kruegtgen	1916
Harry A. Lipsky	1917
Mrs. John MacMahon	1917
Jacob M. Loeb	1917
Edward J. Piggott	1918
Dr. Otto F. Warning	1916
Charles R. French	1918
Michael J. Collins	1916
Charles S. Peterson	1915
Mrs. George P. Vosbrink	1916
Gertrude Howe Britton	1916
Dr. Peter C. Clemensen	1916
Ralph C. Otis	1916
Joseph A. Holpuch	1917
John W. Eckhart	1917
Charles R. Young	1918
Mrs. Charles O. Sethness	1917
Mrs. William Gallagher	1917
Mrs. F. E. Thornton	1918
Max Loeb	1918
Harris W. Huehl	1918

STANDING COMMITTEES (1915).

School Management—Mrs. MacMahon, chairman; Jacob M. Loeb, Lipsky, Eckhart, Peterson, Mrs. Vosbrink, Mrs. Sethness, Mrs. Gallagher, Kruegtgen, Mrs. Thornton, president ex officio.
 Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Otis, chairman; Dr. Warning, Huehl, Mrs. Britton, Holpuch, Dr. Clemensen, president ex officio.
 Finance—Mr. Peterson, chairman; Otis, Holpuch, Dr. Clemensen, Mrs. MacMahon, Mrs. Britton, Mrs. Vosbrink, Max Loeb, president ex officio.
 Rules—Mr. Jacob M. Loeb, chairman; Mrs. Sethness, Mrs. Gallagher, Kruegtgen, heads of departments advisory; president ex officio.
 Leases—Mr. Lipsky, chairman; Otis, Eckhart, Peterson, Dr. Warning, president ex officio.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Superintendent—John D. Shoop.
 First Assistant Superintendent—(Vacancy).
 Assistant Superintendent—Charles D. Lowry.
 Bureau of Compulsory Education—W. L. Bodine.
 Superintendent of Parental School—Peter A. Mortenson.

Examiner—William H. Campbell.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. William C. Dodge. | 6. Kate S. Kellogg. |
| 2. Rufus M. Hitch. | 7. Ella C. Sullivan. |
| 3. Henry C. Cox. | 8. Edward C. Rossiter. |
| 4. Elizabeth W. Murphy. | 9. Minnie R. Cowan. |
| 5. Gertrude E. English. | 10. Orville T. Bright. |
- William M. Roberts, in charge of evening and vocational schools.
 Samuel B. Allison, district superintendent in charge of special divisions.

SUPERVISORS.

Physical Education—Henry Suder.
 Technical Work in High Schools—Robert M. Smith.
 Commercial Work in High Schools—William Bachrach.
 Household Arts and Science—Ida M. Cook.
 Schools for Blind—John B. Curtis.
 German—Martin Schmidhofer.
 Elementary Manual Training and Construction Work—Edward F. Worst.
 Music—Agnes C. Heath.
 Art—Lucy S. Silke.
 Director of Child Study—Daniel P. MacMillan.
 Head Gardener—Carl A. Meltzer.

OFFICE HOURS.

General offices open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; Saturdays to 12 m.
 Business manager, 4 to 5:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 12 m.
 Superintendent, school days, 2 to 4:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 to 10:15 a. m.
 District superintendents, Saturdays, 9 to 10:15 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m. on stated days.

SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO.

With the location and principal of each.

Chicago Normal College—6800 Stewart avenue; William Bishop Owen.
 Parker Practice School—6800 Stewart avenue; Charles W. French.
 Haines Practice School—231 West 23d place; Elizabeth R. Daly.
 Carter Practice—5740 South Michigan avenue; Abby E. Lane.
 Chicago Parental School—3600 Foster avenue; Peter A. Mortenson, superintendent.
HIGH SCHOOLS.
 Austin—5417 Fulton street; George H. Rockwood.
 Bowen—8860 Manistee avenue; Charles I. Parker.
 Calumet—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.
 Crane Technical—2246 West Van Buren street; William J. Bartolf.
 Englewood—6220 Stewart avenue—James E. Armstrong.
 Fenger—50 East 115th street; Thomas C. Hill.
 Flower Technical—2610 South Wabash avenue; Dora Wells.
 Harrison Technical—2850 West 24th Street boulevard; Frank L. Morse.
 Hyde Park—6220 Stony Island avenue; Hiram B. Loomis.
 Lake View—4015 North Ashland avenue; E. Frank Brown.
 Lane Technical—1225 Sedgwick street; William J. Bogan.
 Lindblom High (site)—61st and Lincoln streets.
 Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
 McKinley—2040 West Adams street; George M. Clayberg.
 Medill—1326 West 14th place; Avon S. Hall.
 Morgan Park—2350 West 110th place; John H. Heil.

Parker—6800 Stewart avenue; William B. Owen.
 Phillips—3825 South Prairie avenue; Spencer R. Smith.
 Schurz—3601 Milwaukee avenue; Walter F. Sloeum.
 Senn—5900 North Glenwood avenue; Benjamin F. Buck.
 Tilden—645 West 47th place; Edward F. Stearns.
 Tuley—1313 North Claremont avenue; Franklin P. Fisk.
 Waller—2007 Orchard street; John E. Adams.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
 Adams—849 Townsend street; Dora W. Zollmann.
 Agassiz—2851 Seminary avenue; Lina E. Troendle.
 Albany Avenue—1560 South Albany avenue; Annette M. Chapin.
 Alcott—670 Wrightwood avenue; A. Esther Camfield.
 Altgeld—1340 West 71st street; James W. Brooks.
 Andersen—1155 North Lincoln street; Francis M. McKay.
 Armour—950 West 33d place; Martin E. Hurney.
 Armstrong—7050 Pingree street; Azile B. Reynolds.
 Arnold—2001 Burling street; J. Edward Huber.
 Auburn Park—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.
 Audubon—3500 North Hoyne avenue; Mary E. Vaughan.
 Avondale—2945 North Sawyer avenue; John H. Siehman.
 Bancroft—1638 North Maplewood avenue; Carrie E. Patterson.
 Barnard—10354 Charles street; Elizabeth H. Sutherland.

- Bass—6554 South May street; Lucy I. Laing.
 Beale—6043 South Sangamon street; John W. May.
 Beaubien—5025 North Laramie avenue; Sarah J. O'Keefe.
 Beidler—3151 Walnut street; Jay C. Edwards.
 Belding—4257 North Tripp avenue; Delos Buzzleil.
 Bismarck—2010 North Central Park avenue; Herbert C. Hansen.
 Blaine—3808 Southport avenue; Mary J. Zollman.
 Bradwell—7110 Burnham avenue; Georgia A. Seaman.
 Brainard—2113 Washburne avenue; Mina P. Schurer.
 Brentano—2723 North Fairfield avenue; Washington D. Smyser.
 Brown—1758 Warren avenue; Matilda M. Niehaus.
 Brownell—6503 Perry avenue; Alice E. Sollett.
 Bryant—1355 South Kedvale avenue; Ida Mighell.
 Bryn Mawr—7355 South Jeffery avenue; Margaret J. McKee.
 Budlong—2701 Foster avenue; Minnie M. Jamieson.
 Burley—6356 South Park avenue; J. Clara Breese.
 Burley—1630 Barry avenue; Mary F. Willard.
 Burns—2524 South Central Park avenue; Robert Nightingale.
 Burns—650 East 91st place; Frank W. Rieder.
 Burr—1621 Wabansia avenue; John H. Stube.
 Burroughs—3606 Washtenaw avenue; Elizabeth B. Letzkuss.
 Byford—5600 Iowa street; Novella M. Close.
 Calhoun—2850 West Jackson boulevard; Luella V. Little.
 Cameron—1236 Monticello avenue; Herbert L. Merrill.
 Carpenter—666 North Racine avenue; Volney Underhill.
 Chalmers—1220 South Fairfield avenue; Thomas J. Casey.
 Chase—2021 Point street; Solon S. Dodge.
 Chicago and Cook County School for Boys—2615 South California avenue; superintendent, Orris J. Milliken.
 Chicago Lawn—3400 West 65th place; Helen N. Blanchard.
 Chopin (site)—Iowa street and Campbell avenue.
 Clarke—1310 South Ashland avenue; Henry G. Clark.
 Clay—13231 Burley avenue; Flora V. Renaud.
 Cleveland—3850 North Albany avenue; Lewis W. Colwell.
 Colman—4655 South Dearborn street; Francis G. Rogers.
 Columbus—2120 Augusta street; Kate A. Reedy.
 Coonley—4048 North Leavitt street; Elizabeth A. McGillen.
 Cooper—1624 West 19th street; Ida A. Shaver.
 Copernicus—6010 South Throop street; Cora Caverno.
 Corkery—2510 South Kildare avenue; Daniel F. O'Hearn.
 Cornell—7520 Drexel avenue; Flora J. Joslyn.
 Cregier—1820 Yeaton street; William L. Smyser.
 Crerar—2501 West Taylor street; Henry F. Kling.
 Curtis—50 East 115th street; Thomas C. Hill.
 Dante—810 South Desplaines street; Harriet F. Hayward.
 Darwin—2314 North Albany avenue; Ernest E. Cole.
 Davis—3014 West 39th place; Helen C. Maine.
 Delano—3957 Wilcox street; Gerbrandus A. Osinga.
 Dewey—5415 South Union avenue; Edward McLoughlin.
 Doolittle—525 East 35th street; Frederick M. Sisson.
 Dore—755 West Harrison street; George A. Beers.
 Douglas—3211 Forest avenue; Lucile Johnston.
 Drake—2641 Calumet avenue; Helen W. McLoughlin.
 Drummond—1845 Cortland street; Horace N. Herick.
 Earle—6121 South Hermitage avenue; Ira C. Baker.
 Emerson—1700 Walnut street; June H. MacConkey.
 Euimet (Austin)—5500 West Madison street; Helen B. Eastman.
 Ericsson—2930 West Harrison street; Otto M. Becker.
 Everett—3419 South Irving avenue; Patrick F. Haley.
 Fallon—4174 Wallace street; James E. McDade.
 Farragut—2336 South Spaulding avenue; Albert W. Evans.
 Farren—5030 South Wabash avenue; Isabella Doltou.
 Felsenthal—4101 Calumet avenue; Walter J. Harrower.
 Field—7019 North Ashland avenue; Charles A. Kent.
 Fiske—6145 Ingleside avenue; Harry T. Baker.
 Forestville—4439 St. Lawrence avenue; Florence Holbrook.
 Foster—7020 O'Brien street; Mary B. Catalain.
 Franklin—226 West Goethe street; Etta Q. Gee.
 Froebel—2021 West 21st street; James N. McGinnis.
 Fuller—537 East 42d street; Louise K. Stone.
 Fulton—5390 South Hermitage avenue; Clara H. McFarlin.
 Gage Park—5515 South Rockwell street; Martha V. Bishop.
 Gallistel—10347 Ewing avenue; James H. Henry.
 Garfield—820 West 14th place; James E. Welsh.
 Gary—3000 South Ridgeway avenue; Frank W. Stahl.
 Gladstone—1231 South Robey street; Harry S. Vaile.
 Goethe—2236 North Rockwell street; Charles S. Bartholf.
 Goodrich—915 West Taylor street; Charles J. Lunak.
 Goudy—5124 Winthrop avenue; Thomas C. M. Jamieson.
 Graham—4436 South Union avenue; Mary T. Maroney.
 Grant—2433 Wilcox street; Marguerite L. O'Brien.
 Gray—3810 North Laramie avenue; Ella R. Connell.
 Greeley—3801 Sheffield avenue; Abigail Cannon Ellings.
 Greene—3537 South Paulina street; Edward Wildeman.
 Gresham—3510 South Green street; Robert H. Rennie.
 Hamilton—1650 Cornelia avenue; M. Elizabeth Farson.
 Hamline—4747 South Bishop street; Eleanor Reese Dunn.
 Hammond—2815 West 21st place; John A. Long.
 Hancock—4548 Princeton avenue; Nora F. Doran.
 Hanson Park—Mont Clare—5520 Grand avenue; Fannie L. Marble.
 Harper—6520 South Wood street; Morgan G. Hogge.
 Harvard—7537 Harvard avenue; Mary S. L. Hartigan.
 Haugan—4540 North Hamlin avenue; Thomas C. Johnson.
 Haven—1472 South Wabash avenue; Margaret Madden.
 Hawthorne—3300 Seminary avenue; George W. Davis.
 Hayes—258 North Leavitt street; Susan A. Bonfield.
 Hayt—1518 Granville avenue; Elmer L. Kletzing.
 Headley—2109 Lewis street; Theresa J. Donnelly.
 Healy—3037 Wallace street; William C. Payne.
 Hedges—4735 South Winchester avenue; Marcella R. Hanlon.
 Hendricks—313 West 43d street; Elizabeth Haines.
 Henry—4250 North St. Louis avenue; Mary E. C. Lyons.
 Herzl—1433 South Ridgeway avenue; Jaroslov J. Zmrhal.
 Holden—3065 South Loomis street; Lincoln P. Goodhue.
 Holmes—5525 South Morgan street; Daniel A. Tear.
 Howe (Austin)—720 Lorel avenue; Mary E. Vance.
 Howland—1604 South Spaulding avenue; Cora E. Lewis.
 Irving—2140 West Lexington street; John W. Troeger.
 Irving Park—3315 North Kedvale avenue; Mary McMahon.
 Jackson—820 Sholto street; William Hedges.
 Jahn—3149 North Lincoln street; Cephas H. Leach.

- Jefferson—1010 South Laflin street; Catherine M. Delanty.
- Jenner—1009 Milton avenue; Frederick J. Lane.
- Jirka—400 West 17th street; Mary E. Rodgers.
- Jones—607 Plymouth court; Clyde A. Brown.
- Jungman—1746 Loeffler court; Sarah A. Fleming.
- Juvenile Court School—748 Forquer street.
- Keeler Avenue—1410 North Kedvale avenue; Katherine Riordan.
- Keith—3400 South Dearborn street; Louise Schroll.
- Kenwood—4959 Blackstone avenue; Abigail M. Hunt.
- Kershaw—643 South Union avenue; William Radebaugh.
- Key (Austin)—517 North Parkside avenue; Lillian H. Wright.
- King—2420 West Harrison street; Ellen J. Hardick.
- Kinzie—150 West Ohio street; Ida L. Jaeger.
- Knickerbocker—2301 North Clifton avenue; Mary G. Guthrie.
- Kohn—10434 South State street; Charles C. Cobb.
- Komensky—1923 South Throop street; Clara H. Mahony.
- Kosciuszko—1424 North Cleaver street; Harriet P. Johnston.
- Kozminski—936 East 54th street; Leslie Lewis.
- Lafayette—2700 Augusta street; Mary I. Purer.
- Langland—2230 Cortland street; Effie C. Tinen.
- LaSalle—326 West Eugene street; Mary Taylor.
- Lawson—1256 South Homan avenue; Charles C. Krauskopf.
- Lemoine (site)—Rokeby and Addison streets.
- Lewis-Champlin—6200 Princeton avenue; Henry S. Crane.
- Libby—5300 South Loomis street; Florence U. Colt.
- Lincoln—2324 Larrabee street; Albert L. Stevenson.
- Linne—3221 North Sacramento avenue; Charles A. Cook.
- Lloyd—2103 North Lamon avenue; Jacob H. Hauch.
- Logan—2238 North Oakley avenue; M. Therese Norton.
- Longfellow—1901 West 35th street; Mary E. Gilbert.
- Lowell—1412 North Spaulding avenue; Clarence E. De Butts.
- Madison—7433 Dorchester avenue; Sarah A. Miller.
- Manierre—1420 Hudson avenue; Luman Hewes.
- Mann—250 West 37th street; Jeannette P. Robinson.
- Marquette—1800 West Harrison street; Mary E. Tobin.
- Marsh—9810 Exchange avenue; Franklin C. Doncker.
- Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
- May—5000 West Harrison street; Thomas J. Plant.
- Mayfair—4615 North Kilpatrick avenue; Annie S. Newman.
- McAllister—926 West 36th street; Esther R. Perry.
- McClellan—3527 Wallace street; Lillias M. Williamson.
- McCormick—2712 South Sawyer avenue; William H. Chamberlin.
- McCosh—6543 Champlain avenue; Ida M. Phalan.
- McLaren—1500 Flournoy street; Cyrus Lauron Hooper.
- McPherson—4728 North Lincoln street; Adelaide E. Jordan.
- Medill—1326 West 14th place; Avon S. Hall.
- Mitchell—2233 West Ohio street; Chester C. Dodge.
- Monroe—3550 Schubert avenue; Ada B. Sempill.
- Montefiore—461 North Sangamon street; G. Oveda Jacobs.
- Moos—1711 North California avenue; Esther J. W. Barker.
- Morgan Park—2364 West 110th street; John H. Heil.
- Morris—919 Barry avenue; Luella Heinroth.
- Morse—620 North Sawyer avenue; George L. Voorhees.
- Moseley—2348 South Michigan avenue; Leona L. Thorne.
- Motley—738 North Ada street; Miriam Del Banco.
- Mozart—2200 North Hamlin avenue; Harriet B. Davis.
- Mulligan—1832 Sheffield avenue; Hanna Schiff.
- Nash—4851 West Erie street; Fred J. Watson.
- Nettelhorst—3252 Broadway; Robert L. Hughes.
- Newberry—700 Willow street; Mary E. Fellows.
- Nineteenth Street—3001 West 19th street; Nellie C. Hudd.
- Nixon—2121 North Keeler avenue; Charles H. Osterlander.
- Nobel—4127 Hirsch street; Marie A. Dunne.
- Norwood Park—5850 Huribut street; Charles A. Myall.
- Oakland—750 East 40th street; Susie L. Cowan.
- Ogden—9 West Chestnut street; Martha M. Rugles.
- Oglesby—7646 South Green street; Daniel J. Beely.
- Otis—525 Armour street; John M. Dugan.
- Parkman—245 West 51st street; John B. McGinty.
- Park Manor—7049 South Rhodes avenue; Genevieve Melody.
- Parkside—6938 East End avenue; Jane S. Atwater.
- Peabody—1444 Augusta street; Mary H. Smyth.
- Pierce—1423 Bryn Mawr avenue; Inger M. Schjoldager.
- Penn—1616 South Avers avenue; Bertha Benson.
- Pickard—2105 South Oakley boulevard; Mary Ryan.
- Plaindon—1525 South Washtenaw avenue; William W. Reed.
- Poe—10538 South Langley avenue; Isabel G. Grapace.
- Prescott—1632 Wrightwood avenue; Margaret S. Fitch.
- Pulaski—2030 North Leavitt street; Anna C. Goggin.
- Pullman—521 East 113th street; Daniel R. Martin.
- Raster—6936 South Hermitage avenue; David L. Murray.
- Ravenswood—4322 North Paulina street; Josiah F. Kietzing.
- Ray—5631 South Kimbark avenue; Arthur O. Rape.
- Raymond—3633 South Wabash avenue; John L. Lewis.
- Reilly—3550 School street; Helen H. Robinson.
- Revere—7145 Ellis avenue; Frank Mayo.
- Riis—1018 Lytle street; Cecilia B. Schinek.
- Rogers—1247 West 13th place; Alice A. Hogan.
- Ryder—8716 Wallace street; Minnie M. Wrisley.
- Ryerson—620 West Lawndale avenue; Sarah A. Kirkley.
- Sabin—2216 Hirsch street; Mary J. W. Boughan.
- Sawyer Avenue—5248 South Sawyer avenue; Robert G. Jeffrey.
- Scammon—107 South Morgan street; Sarah McG. Hennen.
- Scanlon—1725 Perry avenue; Harriette T. Treadwell.
- Schiller—700 Vedder street; Belle B. Murphy.
- Schley—1244 North Oakley avenue; Minna S. Heusermann.
- Schneider—3029 North Hoyne avenue; Elizabeth E. Fisk.
- Scott—6435 Blackstone avenue; John W. Akers.
- Seward—4600 South Hermitage avenue; Mary A. Forkin.
- Sexton, Austin O.—641 East 60th street; John A. Johnson.
- Sexton, James A.—1029 Wells street; Visa McLaughlin.
- Shakespeare—4623 Greenwood avenue; Walter H. Comstock.
- Shepard—2339 Fillmore street; Katherine Cutler.
- Sheridan, Mark—533 West 27th street; Augustus R. Dillon.
- Sheridan, Phil—9001 Escanaba avenue; Edward L. C. Morse.
- Sherman—5116 South Morgan street; Levi T. Regan.
- Sherwood—245 West 57th street; Edmund B. Smith.
- Shields—4250 South Rockwell street; Walter R. Hatfield.
- Skinner—1112 West Jackson boulevard; Caroline Jane Utter.

Smyth—1059 West 13th street; William R. Hornbaker.
 Spalding—1623 Park avenue; Jane A. Neil.
 Spencer—214 North Laverne avenue; Harriet S. Thompson.
 Spry—2400 Marshall boulevard; William J. Fraser.
 Stewart—4525 Kenmore avenue; Archibald O. Coddington.
 Stowe—344 Wabansia avenue; Frank A. Larek.
 Sullivan—8255 South Houston avenue; Anna F. Mullay.
 Sumner—715 South Kildare avenue; Edgar W. Trout.
 Swift—5900 Winthrop avenue; Harriet A. Eckhardt.
 Swing—1701 String street; Margaret C. Adams.
 Talcott—1850 West Ohio street; Ambrose B. Wight.
 Taylor—9913 Avenue J; Annie K. Sullivan.
 Tennyson—2800 West Fulton street; Gertrude Corrigan.
 Thomas—1445 Belden avenue; William F. Jingrich.
 Thorp, J. N.—8915 Burley avenue; Henry D. Hatch.
 Thorp—Ole A.—6329 Addison street; Mary E. Marshall.
 Throop—1815 South Throop street; Mary W. O'Keefe.
 Tilden—1250 West Lake street; Harriet N. Winchell.
 Tilton—4150 West Randolph street; Bertha S. Armbruster.
 Trumbull—1600 Foster avenue; Helen R. Ryan.
 University Avenue—9125 University avenue; Jessie B. Black.
 Vanderpool—9510 South Prospect avenue; Catherine A. Burke.
 Van Vlissingen—137 West 108th place; George A. Brennan.
 Von Humboldt—1410 North Rockwell street; Fred E. Smith.
 Wadsworth—6420 University avenue; Isabel J. Burke.
 Walsh—2015 South Peoria street; Alfred E. Logie.
 Ward—2700 South Shields avenue; Myra C. Billings.
 Warren—9210 Chappell avenue; Edith P. Shepherd.
 Washburne—655 West 14th street; G. Charles Griffiths.
 Washington—1000 Grand avenue; Samuel R. Meek.
 Waters—2519 Wilson avenue; Esther E. Morgan.
 Webster—3315 Wentworth avenue; Adrian M. Doolin.
 Wells—936 North Ashland avenue; George B. Masslich.
 Wentworth—6950 South Sangamon street; Humphrey J. Moynihan.
 West Pullman—11941 Parnell avenue; Rose A. Pesta.
 Whitney—2815 Komensky avenue; Ella R. Coles.
 Whittier—1900 West 23d street; Mary J. Rice.
 Wicker Park—2032 Evergreen avenue; Frank H. Chace.
 Willard—4901 St. Lawrence avenue; Grace Reed.
 Worthy (now Chicago and Cook County School for Boys)—Orris J. Milliken.
 Yale—7010 Yale avenue; William Schoch.
 Yates—1849 North Richmond street; Blanca R. Daiger.

SALARIES IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS (1915).

(Per year unless otherwise stated).

Superintendent	\$10,000
First assistant superintendent	6,000
Assistant superintendent	5,000
Director superintendents, each	5,000
Examiner	5,000
Supervisor technical work	4,000
Supervisor physical education	4,000
Supervisor manual training	4,000
Supervisor household arts	4,000
Supervisor schools for the blind	2,500
Supervisor German	3,000
Supervisor commercial work	3,000
Supervisor of music	3,000
Supervisor of art	3,000
Director of child study	3,000
Head gardener	2,500

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Principal \$5,500
 Assistant to the principal, \$300 extra over and above the regular schedule for heads of departments.

Heads of departments, \$200 over the amount they would receive at the point at which they would be placed on the schedule for principals of elementary schools.

Instructors, \$200 over the amount they would receive at the point at which they would be placed on the high school teachers' schedule.
 Substitutes in the Chicago Normal receive \$5 or \$6 per day for days of actual service.

PRACTICE SCHOOLS.

Teachers in practice schools receive \$200 per year in excess of grammar grade teachers.

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

First year	\$3,300	Seventh year	\$3,960
Second year	3,410	Eighth year	4,070
Third year	3,520	Ninth year	4,180
Fourth year	3,630	Tenth year	4,290
Fifth year	3,740	Eleventh year	4,400
Sixth year	3,850		

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

LOWER GROUP.

First year	\$1,100	Fifth year	\$1,540
Second year	1,210	Sixth year	1,650
Third year	1,320	Seventh year	1,760
Fourth year	1,430		

UPPER GROUP.

First year	\$1,870	Sixth year	\$2,420
Second year	1,980	Seventh year	2,530
Third year	2,090	Eighth year	2,640
Fourth year	2,200	Ninth year	2,750
Fifth year	2,310	Tenth year	2,860

TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

LOWER GROUP.

Flat salary	\$1,430
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TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOLS HOLDING LIMITED CERTIFICATES AS TEACHERS OF ART, MODERN LANGUAGES, COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING OR HOUSEHOLD ARTS.

LOWER GROUP.

First year	\$1,100	Fifth year	\$1,320
Second year	1,155	Sixth year	1,375
Third year	1,210	Seventh and subsequent years	1,430
Fourth year	1,265		

TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, MUSIC, ART AND MANUAL TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOLS HOLDING LIMITED CERTIFICATES.

UPPER GROUP.

First year	\$1,540	Sixth year	\$2,090
Second year	1,650	Seventh year	2,200
Third year	1,760	Eighth year	2,310
Fourth year	1,870	Ninth and subsequent years	2,420
Fifth year	1,980		

TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOLS HOLDING LIMITED CERTIFICATES AS TEACHERS OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS OR HOUSEHOLD ARTS.

UPPER GROUP.

First year	\$1,485	Fifth year	\$1,705
Second year	1,540	Sixth year	1,760
Third year	1,595	Seventh and subsequent years	1,870
Fourth year	1,650		

ASSISTANTS TO PRINCIPALS—HIGH SCHOOLS.

Each high school having twenty-five or more teachers is allowed an assistant to the principal, whose duty it is to assist in the general management of the school under the direction of the principal, and is paid \$300 extra over and above the regular schedule for high school teachers.

DEANS OF GIRLS IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

Deans of girls are paid \$300 extra over and above the regular schedule for high school teachers.

SUBSTITUTES (HIGH SCHOOLS).

Substitutes in high schools receive \$5 or \$6 per day for days of actual service—the rate to be determined by the superintendent.

EXTRA TEACHERS—HIGH SCHOOLS.

First year.....	\$742.50	Fifth year.....	\$962.50
Second year.....	797.50	Sixth year.....	1,017.50
Third year.....	852.50	Seventh and sub-	
Fourth year.....	907.50	sequent years.....	1,072.50

TEACHERS OF ART AND SINGING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

First year.....	\$1,500	Sixth year.....	\$2,000
Second year.....	1,600	Seventh year.....	2,100
Third year.....	1,700	Eighth and subse-	
Fourth year.....	1,800	quent years.....	2,200
Fifth year.....	1,900		

HOUSEHOLD ARTS—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

LOWER GROUP.			
First year.....	\$850	Fourth year.....	\$1,000
Second year.....	900	Fifth and subsequent	
Third year.....	950	years.....	1,075

UPPER GROUP.			
First year.....	\$1,150	Third and subse-	
Second year.....	1,225	quent years.....	\$1,300

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND MANUAL TRAINING—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

LOWER GROUP.			
First year.....	\$850	First year.....	\$1,200
Second year.....	925	Second year.....	1,300
Third year.....	1,000	Third year.....	1,400
Fourth and subse-		Fourth and subse-	
quent years.....	1,100	quent years.....	1,500

SUBSTITUTES MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD ARTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Substitutes—manual training, household arts, physical education in elementary schools—receive \$3.50 per day for days of actual service.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—PRINCIPALS.

LOWER GROUP.			
First year.....	\$1,800	Sixth year.....	\$2,300
Second year.....	1,900	Seventh year.....	2,400
Third year.....	2,000	Eighth year.....	2,500
Fourth year.....	2,100	Ninth and subse-	
Fifth year.....	2,200	quent years.....	2,600

UPPER GROUP.			
First year.....	\$2,700	Fourth year.....	\$3,100
Second year.....	2,800	Fifth year.....	3,300
Third year.....	2,900	Sixth year.....	3,500

HEAD ASSISTANTS.

First year.....	\$1,350	Third year.....	1,500
Second year.....	1,400		

EIGHTH GRADE TEACHERS.

LOWER GROUP.			
First and subsequent years.....			\$1,050

UPPER GROUP.			
First year.....	\$1,100	Third year.....	1,200
Second year.....	1,150	Fourth year.....	1,310

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS.

LOWER GROUP.			
Primary.		Grammar.	
First year.....	\$675	First year.....	\$700
Second year.....	725	Second year.....	750
Third year.....	775	Third year.....	800
Fourth year.....	825	Fourth year.....	850
Fifth year.....	875	Fifth year.....	900
Sixth year.....	925	Sixth year.....	950
Seventh year.....	975	Seventh year.....	1,000

UPPER GROUP.			
Primary.		Grammar.	
First year.....	\$1,025	First year.....	\$1,050
Second year.....	1,075	Second year.....	1,100
Third year.....	1,125	Third year.....	1,150
Fourth year.....	1,235	Fourth year.....	1,260

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF—PRIMARY.

LOWER GROUP.			
First year.....	\$875	Fifth year.....	\$1,075
Second year.....	925	Sixth year.....	1,125
Third year.....	975	Seventh year.....	1,175
Fourth year.....	1,025		

UPPER GROUP.			
First year.....	\$1,225	Third year.....	\$1,325
Second year.....	1,275	Fourth year.....	1,435

TEACHERS OF DEAF—GRAMMAR.

LOWER GROUP.			
First year.....	\$900	Fifth year.....	\$1,100
Second year.....	950	Sixth year.....	1,150
Third year.....	1,000	Seventh year.....	1,200
Fourth year.....	1,050		

UPPER GROUP.

First year.....	\$1,250	Third year.....	\$1,350
Second year.....	1,300	Fourth year.....	1,460

TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN—PRIMARY.

LOWER GROUP.			
First year.....	\$750	Fifth year.....	\$950
Second year.....	800	Sixth year.....	1,025
Third year.....	825	Seventh and subse-	
Fourth year.....	900	quent years.....	1,050

UPPER GROUP.			
First year.....	\$1,100	Fourth and subse-	
Second year.....	1,150	quent years.....	\$1,300
Third year.....	1,200		

TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN—GRAMMAR.

LOWER GROUP.			
First year.....	\$750	Fifth year.....	\$975
Second year.....	800	Sixth year.....	1,050
Third year.....	875	Seventh and subse-	
Fourth year.....	925	quent years.....	1,075

UPPER GROUP.			
First year.....	\$1,125	Fourth and subse-	
Second year.....	1,175	quent years.....	\$1,300
Third year.....	1,200		

MISCELLANEOUS.**SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.**

Teachers are paid on the schedule for teachers in elementary schools.

TEACHERS IN CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Teachers are paid \$25 per school month in excess of the schedule for elementary teachers.

TEACHERS IN JUVENILE COURT DETENTION HOME.

Family officers are paid \$100 per calendar month. Teachers in the juvenile court detention home are paid \$10 per school month in excess of the schedule for elementary teachers.

TEACHERS OF CHILDREN WITH SPEECH DEFECTS.

Teachers of children with speech defects are paid on the schedule for elementary teachers in grammar grades.

PARENTAL SCHOOL.

Teachers in the Chicago parental school receive \$5 per school month in excess of teachers in elementary schools.

FAMILY OFFICERS.

Family instructor, per calendar month, \$75; \$25 per month extra to military instructor; assistant family instructor, per calendar month, \$50; family instructors who have served three years or more in the parental school, per calendar month, \$80; assistant family instructors who have served three years or more in the parental school, per calendar month, \$55.

EXTRA TEACHERS (ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS).

Each elementary school having a membership of 2,000 is allowed one extra teacher, who is paid according to the primary schedule (elementary school), lower group.

The salary of such extra teacher, in all cases, begins at the first year of the lower group and advances according to years of service as in the case of regular teachers but does not advance beyond the maximum salary of the lower group.

BRANCHES.

Teachers in charge of branch schools receive extra compensation of \$75 per annum when elected to such positions.

GERMAN.

Teachers in charge of classes in German receive extra compensation of \$50 per annum.

SPECIAL ROOMS.

Teachers in charge of former truant rooms, of rooms for subnormal children, rooms for epileptic children and in the ward in the Cook county hospital, receive \$50 per annum in advance of grammar grade schedule.

SUBSTITUTES (ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS).

Substitutes in elementary schools receive \$3 per day for days of actual service.

Substitutes in manual training, household arts, physical education and in schools for the deaf in the elementary schools receive \$3.50 per day for days of actual service.

Substitutes in high schools and in the Chicago normal college receive \$5 or \$6 per day.

LOCAL ELECTION CALENDAR.

For Chicago, Cook county and Illinois.

FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL.

Aldermen in Chicago (one from each ward) annually.

Mayor quadrennially, treasurer and city clerk biennially. Next election of mayor in 1919.

One Superior court judge every sixth year counting from 1913. Next election in 1919.

Town officers, officers in cities containing one or more towns and officers in villages whose boundaries coincide with the boundaries of a town, annually.

THIRD TUESDAY IN APRIL.

Officers of cities organized under the general law (except such as contain within their limits one or more townships) annually.

Officers of villages organized under the general law (except where territorial limits coincide with the territorial limits of a township) annually.

FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE.

Judges of the Circuit court (twenty in Cook county) every sixth year, counting from 1873. Next election in 1919.

One judge of the Superior court of Cook county every sixth year, counting from 1915. Next election in 1921; six judges of the Superior court of Cook county every sixth year beginning in 1916.

Judges of the Supreme court of the state; 5th district, every ninth year, counting from 1873 (next election in 1918); from the 4th district every ninth year, counting from 1876 (next election in 1921); from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th and 7th districts every ninth year, counting from 1879 (next election in 1924).

FIRST TUESDAY AFTER FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER.

Presidential electors, governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, attorney-general, state senators in even-numbered districts, members of the state board of equalization, clerk of the Superior court and recorder of deeds in Cook county, clerks of the Circuit courts, state's attorneys, county surveyors and county coroners every fourth year, counting from 1872. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

State treasurer, representatives in congress, representatives in the general assembly and three trustees of the University of Illinois every second year, counting from 1872. Next election Nov. 7, 1916.

Clerk of the state Supreme court every sixth year, counting from 1902. Next election in 1920. Clerks of the Appellate courts every sixth year, counting from 1878. Next election in 1920.

Superintendent of public instruction, state senators in odd-numbered districts, clerk of the Criminal court in Cook county, county clerks, county judges, county treasurers, county superintendents of schools and sheriffs every fourth year, counting from 1874. Next election in 1918.

President and fifteen members of the Cook county board biennially.

Members of the board of assessors in Cook county every second year as terms (six years) expire.

Members of the board of review in Cook county every second year as terms (six years) expire. Ten judges of the Superior court of Cook county every sixth year, counting from 1911. Next election in 1917.

Sanitary district trustees in Cook county as terms expire. Three are elected every other year. Next president to be elected in 1916.

Judges, one chief justice, one clerk and one bailiff of the Municipal court as terms expire. Next election of chief justice, clerk and bailiff in 1918.

ELECTION DATES IN 1916.

Feb. 8—Registration.

Feb. 9 and 10—Canvass of precincts.

Feb. 12—Revision.

Feb. 29—Primary.

March 14—Registration.

March 15 and 16—Canvass of precincts.

March 18—Revision.

March 21—Registration.

March 22 and 23—Canvass of precincts.

March 25—Revision.

April 4—Election.

April 11—Primary.

June 5—Judicial election.

Aug. 23—Registration.

Aug. 24 and 25—Canvass of precincts.

Aug. 26—Revision.

Sept. 13—Primary.

Oct. 7—Registration.

Oct. 17—Registration.

Oct. 18 and 19—Canvass of precincts.

Oct. 21—Revision.

Nov. 7—Election.

FORT SHERIDAN MILITARY TRAINING CAMP.

To encourage military training and arouse interest in military efficiency among the citizens of the United States camps were established in 1915 at Plattsburg, N. Y., and Fort Sheridan, Ill. The training season at Fort Sheridan lasted from Sept. 20 to Oct. 17. It was attended by about 500 civilians, out of whom five companies were formed. The students included bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, clerks, artisans and men of other occupations, most of whom paid their own expenses for clothing, food and incidentals. All the instructors were experts in the various branches of the United States army service who taught the "rookies" the first principles of infantry, cavalry, artillery, sanitation, first aid and signal corps work. Special lectures on various military subjects were given. The officers and instructors of the camp were:

COMMANDING OFFICER.

Col. William J. Nicholson, cavalry, U. S. A.

STAFF.

Adjutant and Ordnance Officer—First Lieutenant E. R. Warner McCabe, 5th cavalry.

Quartermaster—First Lieutenant Joseph H. Barnard, 5th cavalry.

Surgeon—Lieut.-Col. William B. Banister, medical corps.

SENIOR INSTRUCTORS.

Medical Service—Lieut.-Col. William B. Banister, medical corps.

Field Artillery—Capt. John E. Stephens, 3d field artillery.

Cavalry—Capt. Wallace B. Scales, 5th cavalry.

Infantry and General Training—Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th infantry.

Signal Corps—Capt. Paul H. Goodrich, signal corps.

Topography—First Lieutenant E. R. Warner McCabe, 5th cavalry.

ILLINOIS CROPS AND PRICES, 1915.

Preliminary estimate by the United States agricultural department issued Nov. 8, 1915. Prices are those paid to producers Nov. 1:
Corn—387,000,000 bushels; 57 cents bushel.
Wheat—54,625,000 bushels; \$1.02 bushel.

Oats—195,425,000 bushels; 33 cents bushel.
Barley—1,782,000 bushels; 61 cents bushel.
Potatoes—13,900,000 bushels; 54 cents bushel.
Apples—4,720,000 barrels; \$1.65 barrel.

BASEBALL. CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Cubs of the National league and the White Sox of the American league contested for the 1915 baseball championship of Chicago with the following result:

SOUTH SIDE, OCT. 6.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Good, rf.	4	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
*Archer.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Schulte, lf.	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	0
Saier, lb.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	7	0	0
Williams, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Phelan, 2b.	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Bresnahan, c.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	3	0
Vaughn, p.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
*Murray.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humphries, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total	35	5	11	13	3	1	1	24	11	1
White Sox. AB. R. B.H. T.B. B.B. S.H. S.B. P.O. A. E.										
Murphy, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Weaver, ss.	5	2	2	4	0	0	0	3	2	0
E. Collins, 2b.	5	1	4	7	0	0	0	2	5	2
Fournier, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felsch, cf.	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0
Jackson, lf.	4	0	2	2	0	1	0	4	0	0
J. Collins, lb.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	2	0
Blackburne, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Schalk, c.	3	2	2	4	1	0	0	4	0	0
Scott, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Russell, p.	3	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0

Total	37	9	16	25	2	2	2	3	27	12	0
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*Batted for Good in ninth.

*Batted for Vaughn in eighth.

Cubs	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
White Sox	0	0	2	0	0	4	3	*-9		

Two base hits—Williams, Phelan, E. Collins. Three base hits—E. Collins, Schalk, Russell, Weaver. Struck out—By Scott, 3 (Phelan, Saier, Vaughn); by Russell, 1 (Murray); by Vaughn, 8 (Murphy 2, J. Collins 2, Blackburne 2, Weaver, Jackson). Base on balls—Off Scott, 3; off Vaughn, 1; off Humphries, 1. Double play—Russell-Weaver-J. Collins. Hits—Off Scott, 7 in 4-2-3 innings; off Vaughn, 12 in 7 innings. Wild pitches—Scott, Vaughn. Time—2:12. Umpires—Connolly at plate, Quigley on bases, Dinneen in right, Orth in left.

WEST SIDE, OCT. 7.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Good, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fisher, ss.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Schulte, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Zimmerman, 3b.	4	1	2	5	0	0	1	1	1	0
Saier, lb.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
Williams, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Phelan, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0
Archer, c.	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Lavender, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Total	33	4	7	11	0	0	2	27	12	0
White Sox. AB. R. B.H. T.B. B.B. S.H. S.B. P.O. A. E.										
Murphy, rf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1
Weaver, ss.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
E. Collins, 2b.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Felsch, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0
Jackson, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Collins, lb.	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	8	0	0
Blackburne, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Leibold.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johns, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fournier,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mayer, c.	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	7	0	0
Benz, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cicotte, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total	28	0	4	5	4	2	0	24	8	2
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*Batted for Blackburne in seventh.

*Batted for Johns in ninth.

Cubs	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	*-4		
White Sox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two base hits—J. Collins, Archer. Home run—Zimmerman. Struck out—By Lavender, 4 (Blackburne 2, Benz, Jackson); by Benz, 5 (Good, Phelan, Lavender 2, Saier); by Cicotte 1 (Lavender). Double play—Phelan-Saier. Hits—Off Benz, 5 in 6 innings. Time—1:29. Umpires—Orth at plate, Dinneen on bases, Quigley in right field, Connolly in left field.

SOUTH SIDE, OCT. 8.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Murphy, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
Weaver, ss.	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	0
E. Collins, 2b.	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Felsch, cf.	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
Jackson, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Collins, lb.	4	0	3	6	0	0	0	7	2	1
Blackburne, 3b.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	2	2	1	0	1	9	2	0
Faber, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

Total	30	5	12	16	4	2	1	27	9	1
Cubs. AB. R. B.H. T.B. B.B. S.H. S.B. P.O. A. E.										
Good, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Schulte, lf.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.	4	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
Saier, lb.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	1	0
Williams, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Phelan, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0
Archer, c.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0
Pierce, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Zabel, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Murray.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total	32	2	5	6	3	0	1	24	17	0
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*Batted for Zabel in ninth inning.

White Sox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	*-5	
Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2

Two base hits—J. Collins, Jackson, Zimmerman. Three base hit—J. Collins. Struck out—By Faber, 8 (Phelan, Pierce 2, Good 2, Archer, Williams, Fisher); by Pierce, 5 (Schalk, Faber 2, Felsch, Blackburne); by Zabel, 1 (Faber). Base on balls—Off Faber, 3; off Pierce, 4. Double play—Archer-Phelan. Hits—Off Pierce, 11 in 7-1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, Saier. Wild pitch—Pierce. Time—2:13. Umpires—Dinneen at plate, Orth on bases, Connolly left field, Quigley right field.

WEST SIDE, OCT. 9.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Good, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0
Schulte, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Saier, lb.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	1	0
Williams, cf.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Phelan, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
Archer, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Vaughn, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Adams, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Murray.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total	29	0	4	4	0	0	0	27	15	0
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*Batted for Adams in the ninth.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Murphy, rf.	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Weaver, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	0
E. Collins, 2b.	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	3	6	0
Felsch, cf.	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jackson, lf.	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
J. Collins, lb.	3	1	2	5	0	1	0	13	1	0
Blackburne, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Scott, p.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0

Total	32	5	10	14	3	2	0	27	13	0
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White Sox	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
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Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Two base hit—Jackson. Home run—J. Collins. Struck out—By Scott, 7 (Zimmerman 2, Schulte, Archer 2, Adams, Fisher). Base on balls—Off

Vaughn, 3. Double plays—E. Collins-J. Collins—Weaver-E. Collins-J. Collins. Hits—Off Vaughn, 4 in 2-1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, Felsch. Time—1:35. Umpires—Quigley at plate, Connolly on bases, Orth in left field, Dinneen in right field.

SOUTH SIDE, OCT. 10.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Murphy, rf.	4	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Weaver, ss.	5	1	2	3	0	0	1	2	2	0
E. Collins, 2b.	4	2	1	2	1	0	0	8	6	0
Felsch, cf.	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson, lf.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
J. Collins, lb.	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	6	1	1
Blackburne, 3b.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	0
Shalk, c.	3	2	2	3	1	0	0	6	2	0
Russell, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Total35 11 12 17 4 1 1 27 12 2

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Murray, lf.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fisher, ss.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	1
Schulte, rf.	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	2
Saier, lb.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	11	2	0
Williams, cf.	4	0	3	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Phelan, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1
Archer, c.	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Lavender, p.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Pierce, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Schultz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Standridge, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Hargrave	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total33 3 8 11 1 1 0 24 13 4

*Batted for Pierce in seventh.

†Batted for Standridge in ninth.

White Sox	.....	0	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	*-11
Cubs	.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0-3

Two base hits—Weaver, Blackburne, Murphy, Schulte, E. Collins. Three base hit—Williams. Struck out—By Russell, 5 (Murray, Zimmerman, Williams, Lavender, Saier); by Lavender, 1 (Russell); by Pierce, 1 (Russell); by Standridge, 1 (Shalk). Base on balls—Off Russell, 1; off Lavender, 3; off Pierce, 1. Double plays—Archer-Saier-Lavender-Phelan; Weaver-E. Collins-J. Collins. Hits—Off Lavender, 8 in 5 innings; off Pierce, 4 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, Archer, Schultz. Wild pitch—Pierce. Time—1:48. Umpires—Connolly at plate, Quigley on bases, Orth in left field, Dinneen in right field.

BATTING AVERAGES IN SERIES.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	BB.	SB.	Av.
Murphy	20	3	5	6	2	0	.250
Weaver	20	4	7	10	0	1	.350
E. Collins	15	5	8	12	7	2	.583
Felsch	16	6	6	6	2	2	.375
Jackson	19	3	6	8	1	0	.316
J. Collins	17	1	8	15	1	0	.471
Blackburne	18	2	4	5	0	0	.222
Shalk	13	4	6	9	3	1	.462
Scott	5	0	1	1	0	0	.200
Russell	7	2	2	4	0	0	.286
Mayer	2	0	1	1	1	0	.500
Benz	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Cicotte	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Faber	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Fournier	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Leibold	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Total162 30 54 77 17 6 .333

Cubs.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	BB.	SB.	Av.
Good	16	1	4	4	0	0	.250
Murray	8	0	1	1	0	0	.125
Fisher	19	2	4	4	1	1	.211
Schulte	17	4	4	5	3	0	.235
Zimmerman	19	2	8	12	0	2	.421
Saier	16	2	3	3	2	0	.187
Williams	19	1	6	9	0	1	.316
Phelan	18	1	2	3	0	0	.111
Bresnahan	3	0	0	0	1	0	.000
Archer	14	1	2	3	0	0	.143
Lavender	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000

	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	BB.	SH.	Av.
Vaughn	3	0	1	1	0	0	.333
Pierce	3	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Adams	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Hargrave	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Total162 14 35 45 7 4 .216

SUMMARY.

Games won—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 1.	
Total attendance five games.....	75,956
Gross receipts five games.....	\$49,854.47
Total commission's share.....	\$4,985.43
Total each club's share.....	\$14,682.62
Each Sox player's share.....	\$437.56
Each Cub player's share.....	\$291.39
The winning team received 60 per cent and the losing team 40 per cent of the players' share.	

RESULTS BY YEARS.

(Games won.)

1903—White Sox, 7; Cubs, 7.
1905—Cubs, 4; White Sox, 1.
1906—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 2.
1909—Cubs, 4; White Sox, 1.
1911—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 0.
1912—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 3.
1913—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 2.
1914—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 3.
1915—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 1.

SHOOTING.

CHICAGO GRAND HANDICAP.

The sixth annual Grand Chicago distance handicap shoot took place on the grounds of the Chicago Gun club June 13, 1915. P. J. Krueger, amateur, of Blue Island, was the winner after shooting off a second tie with J. F. Sabin of Rockford, Ill. His score was 95. Krueger shot from the nineteen-yard mark, while Sabin shot from eighteen yards. In the first shootoff each broke eighteen targets out of twenty, but in the second attempt Krueger again broke eighteen, while Sabin broke only seventeen. Grand Chicago handicap winners to date:

1910—Albert Southard, Pecatonica, Ill.....	94
1911—W. F. Riley, Chicago, Ill.....	93
1912—Henry Carstens, Lowell, Ind.....	93
1913—J. F. Caldwell, Concordia, Kas.....	98
1914—Sam Hunter, Vancouver, B. C.....	90
1915—P. J. Krueger, Blue Island, Ill.....	95

ILLINOIS STATE SHOOT.

The thirty-ninth annual tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's association was held at Kankakee June 22-24, 1915. William Malek of Gardiner, Ill., won the 18 yard amateur championship with 49 out of a possible 50. The interstate association's amateur championship from 16 yards was won by C. H. Ditto of Keithsburg with a score of 99 out of 100 and a score of 25 on a shootoff for first place with C. H. Schade of Chatsworth.

GOLF.

CHICAGO DISTRICT TITLE.

Donald Edwards of the Midlothian Country club won the second annual amateur golf championship of the Chicago District Golf association at Glen View July 8-9, 1915. His total for the seventy-two holes was 311, or six strokes better than the score made by William Rautenbusch of the Glen Oak club.

James A. Donaldson, professional of the Glen View club, won the open golf championship of the Chicago District Golf association at the Westmoreland Country club Aug. 3-4, 1915. His total was 294. Walter Fovargue of the Skokie Country club was second with an aggregate of 303.

CITY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Thomas A. Warren of Jackson park won the city golf championship Aug. 16, 1915, by defeating Walter C. Crowds of Wheaton 2 and 1 in the thirty-six hole final at Jackson park.

BOWLING.

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The eighteenth annual Illinois State Bowling association tournament was held in Chicago April 24-May 14, 1915. The five-man event was won by the Chalmers team with a score of 2,893, the two-man event by J. and F. Kartheiser with 1,251 points, the individual event by H. M. Lampert with 700 points and the all-around events by J. Danek with 1,885 points. Record of winners to date:

Year.	Team and city.	Score.
1898	Interclub league, Chicago.	2,425
1899	Interclub league, Chicago.	2,581
1900	Chicago league, Chicago.	2,574
1901	Chicago league, Chicago.	2,944
1902	Chicago league, Chicago.	2,900
1903	South Chicago league, Chicago.	2,875
1904	Chicago league, Chicago.	2,853
1905	West Side Business Men's league, Chicago.	2,855
1906	Bensingers, Chicago.	2,882
1907	Lake View league, Chicago.	2,920
1908	Howard Majors, Chicago.	2,857
1909	Lincolns No. 1, Chicago.	2,960
1910	Lipmans, Chicago.	2,977
1911	Chalmers-Detroit.	2,865
1912	Bruck's league, Chicago.	2,884
1913	Concordia Reds.	2,873
1914	Blatz, Chicago.	2,975
1915	Chalmers, Chicago.	2,893

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

1904	O. W. Schmidt-H. Steers.	1,269
1905	P. Ward-D. McGuire.	1,216
1906	C. H. Wood-F. Bartsch.	1,270
1907	F. Bomer-G. Bomer.	1,233
1908	Jack Hoffenkamp-H. Glassner.	1,339
1909	J. J. Zust-W. P. Gomph.	1,249
1910	Phil Wolf-Jack Reilly.	1,213
1911	Louis Levine-Fred Bliss.	1,269
1912	Harry Ruth-Fred Collins.	1,256
1913	James Stevens-John Rosendal.	1,243
1914	Paul Holden-Peter Kerpen.	1,273
1915	J. and F. Kartheiser.	1,251

SINGLES.

1898	W. B. Hanna, Chicago.	*172 5-6
1899	H. E. Shepard, Chicago.	*190
1900	W. V. Thompson, Interclub.	*197 11-12
1901	Fred Worden, Anson.	*201 7-9
1902	J. E. Berlin, Sheridan.	*201 7-9
1903	Fred Worden, Star.	643
1904	Andrew Hall, Chicago.	630
1905	R. Wienold, Monroe.	711
1906	James Foley, Union.	662
1907	C. Heitschmidt, Lake View.	649
1908	Dan Ward, Tosettis.	687
1909	Otto A. Kupfer, Southwest.	678
1910	Andrew Hall, Chicago.	725
1911	Arthur Anderson, Lake View.	665
1912	Georg. Haug, Chicago.	671
1913	Arthur Lutz, Berghoffs.	721
1914	Al Toemmel, Planters.	684
1915	H. M. Lampert, Ellis.	700

*Averages.

ALL EVENTS.

1904	H. Steers, Chicago.	1,803
1905	Al Toemmel, Chicago.	1,769
1906	D. Woodbury, Chicago.	1,826
1907	August Trapp, Chicago.	1,851
1908	Eddie Meyer, Indianapolis.	1,841
1909	Sylvester A. Murray, Chicago.	1,841
1910	Phil Wolf, Chicago.	1,836
1911	W. V. Thompson, Chicago.	1,832
1912	Fred Collins, Chicago.	1,826
1913	Al Toemmel, Chicago.	1,877
1914	George Abbeck, Cappers.	1,833
1915	J. Danek, Fleners.	1,855

Illinois Bowling Association Officials (1915)—President, Oscar W. Schmidt, Chicago; secretary, J. C. Mueller, Chicago; treasurer, W. J. Diener, Chicago.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Year.	Team.	FIVE-MAN TEAMS.	Score.
1904-5	Hoffmanns		2,885
1905-6	Kloempkens		2,874
1906-7	Quirk No. 1.		2,896

Year.	Team.	Score.
1907-8	Eclipse	2,327
1908-9	Lederers	2,865
1909-10	Boller Planos.	2,961
1910-11	Seng's Springs.	2,899
1911 (December)	Goodfriends.	2,990
1912	El Utlas.	2,960
1913	O'Learys	2,876
1914	O'Learys	2,906

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

1904-5	Meyer-Peterson	1,233
1905-6	Faetz-Schneider	1,221
1906-7	Woodbury-Stolke	1,246
1907-8	Ehlman-Weeks	1,240
1908-9	Peifer-Steers	1,250
1909-10	Fleener-Collier	1,298
1910-11	Nelson-Metcalf	1,303
1911 (December)	Blouin-Ro'fe.	1,312
1912	Toemmel-Kelly	1,310
1913	Meyer-Bangart	1,219
1914	Gaede-Arnhorst	1,225

SINGLES.

Year.	Name.	Score.
1904-5	George A. Rost.	671
1905-6	Robert Wienold.	659
1906-7	James Hartwell.	678
1907-8	Charles Nelson.	684
1908-9	E. D. Peifer.	659
1909-10	H. A. Walker.	697
1910-11	R. Kirch.	676
1911 (December)	Ned Nelson.	711
1912	Joe Shaw.	674
1913	Jay Thompson.	673
1914	P. McGuire.	676

ALL EVENTS.

1905	Eddie Meyer.	1,845
1906	Matt Faetz.	1,876
1907	D. Woodbury.	1,957
1908	James Blouin.	1,912
1909	Charles Langmeyer.	1,892
1910	H. A. Walker.	1,942
1911	Al Toemmel.	1,902
1911 (December)	Ned Nelson.	1,870
1912	Al Toemmel.	1,843
1913	William Metcalf.	1,888
1914	M. Faetz.	1,892

Officers Chicago Bowling Association (1915)—President, Frank Padeloup; first vice-president, Dave Luby; second vice-president, Walter Trischman; secretary, J. C. Mueller; treasurer, W. J. Diener.

INTERSTATE TOURNAMENT.

In an interstate bowling tournament held in Aurora, Ill., and ending Feb. 3, 1915, the first place winners and scores were:

Five-Man Teams—Marinos, Chicago.	2,928
Two-Man Teams—Kelly-Toemmel, Chicago.	1,240
Singles—Bob Wagner, Chicago.	676
All Events—Bob Wagner, Chicago.	1,876

BASKET BALL.

CONFERENCE SEASON.

The University of Illinois was the victor in the conference basket ball season of 1915. The standing at the close of the season, March 12, was:

	W. L. Pct.		W. L. Pct.
Illinois	12 0 1.000	Purdue	4 8 .333
Chicago	9 3 .750	Ohio	3 9 .250
Wisconsin	8 4 .667	Iowa	2 6 .250
Northw'n	5 5 .500	Indiana	1 9 .100
Minnesota	6 6 .500		

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS.

1908—Chicago.	1912—Wisconsin.*
1909—Chicago.	Purdue.*
1910—Chicago.	1913—Wisconsin.
1911—Minnesota.*	1914—Wisconsin.
Purdue.*	1915—Illinois.

*Tied in percentage.

LITTLE FIVE CHAMPIONS.

1910—Beloit.	1913—Lake Forest.
1911—Lake Forest.	1914—Beloit.
1912—Beloit.	1915—Lake Forest.

SWIMMING.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

INDOOR.

The Central Amateur Athletic union's championship swimming contests in 1915 resulted as follows:

100 yards—Won by W. R. Vosburgh, I. A. C., in the I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 7. Time, :58½.

150 yards back stroke—Won by H. J. Hebner, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 7. Time, 1:55.

1 mile—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 7. Time, 24:09½.

400 yards relay—Won by I. A. C. team in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 7. Time, 3:57.

440 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., in Hamilton club tank, Chicago, Jan. 28. Time, 5:26½.

880 yards—Won by H. J. Hebner, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 4. Time, 11:14½ (American record).

200 yards, breast stroke—Won by Michael McDermott, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 4. Time, 2:33½ (world's record).

300 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 4. Time, 3:26½ (world's record).

Fancy diving—Won by W. P. Heyn, C. A. A., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 4.

220 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., in Hamilton club tank, Chicago, Feb. 11. Time, 2:29.

50 yards—Won by Arthur C. Raithel, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 4. Time, :24½.

OUTDOOR.

The Central A. A. U. outdoor swimming championships, settled at the Broad Ripple baths, Indianapolis, Ind., June 29-July 1, 1915, resulted as follows:

50 yards (senior)—Won by Raithel, I. A. C. Time, :24½.

440 yards (senior)—Won by Browne, Hamilton club. Time, 5:49½.

100 yards back stroke (senior)—Won by Mott, I. A. C. Time, 1:17½.

50 yards (junior)—Won by Embich, U. T. V. Time, :27½.

Plunge—Won by Redmon, University of Chicago. Distance, 78 feet.

100 yards (junior)—Won by Royal, I. A. C. Time, 1:04½.

100 yards (senior)—Won by Raithel, I. A. C. Time, :57½.

100 yards, breast stroke (junior)—Won by Farrell, C. A. A. Time, 1:23.

200 yards, breast stroke (senior)—Won by McDermott, I. A. C. Time, 2:53½.

880 yards (senior)—Won by Browne, Hamilton club. Time, 12:41½.

400 yards relay—Won by Illinois Athletic club. Time, 4:11½.

220 yards (senior)—Won by Hebner, I. A. C. Time, 2:34½.

High dive (senior)—Heyn, C. A. A. Points, 123.11.

1 mile—Won by C. Browne, Hamilton club. Time, 25:59½.

Water polo—Won by Illinois Athletic club.

Final standing by points: Illinois Athletic club, 64; Chicago Athletic association, 39; Hamilton club, 37; University of Chicago, 5.

CHICAGO RIVER SWIM.

On account of the Eastland steamship disaster the annual Chicago river swim under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic club was omitted in 1915. Record of the event:

Year and winner. Time.
1908—S. C. Jensen, I. A. C. 44:41½

1909—H. J. Handy, I. A. C. 36:12½

1910—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C. 33:03

1911—Joseph Steiner, unattached. 43:21

1912—W. R. Vosburgh, Univ. of Illinois. 1:03:22

1913—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C. 46:54½

1914—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C. 40:02

1915—No contest account Eastland disaster.

Note—Prior to 1912 the course used was about

1¼ miles in length; in 1912 it was 2¼ miles; in 1913, 2 miles, and in 1914, 1¾ miles.

WILSON BEACH RACE.

Year and winner. Time.
1906—H. J. Handy, I. A. C. 1:09:00
1907—L. Chiville, Y. M. C. A. 1:17:00
1908—H. J. Handy, I. A. C. 1:12:00
1909—W. S. Merriam, M. C. Indianapolis. 52:25
1910—M. McDermott, C. Y. M. C. A. 1:06:25
1911—M. McDermott, C. A. A. 1:04:27
1912—L. Chiville, I. A. C. 1:00:46½
1913—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C. 54:20
1914—No race.
1915—No race.

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB SWIM.

Michael McDermott of the Illinois Athletic club won the second annual 2½ mile swim of the Columbia Yacht club Aug. 28, 1915, covering the distance in 1:07:28 under adverse weather conditions. Clement Browne was second in 1:11:04.

Record of event:
Year and winner. Time.
1914—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C. 1:06:02
1915—Michael McDermott, I. A. C. 1:07:28

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS.

Many new swimming records were made in the Illinois Athletic club's tank in Chicago Feb. 4, 1915, by Harry Hebner, Perry McGillivray and Michael McDermott, all members of the club. In the 200 yard breast stroke swim McDermott made 100 yards in 1:13½ and 200 yards in 2:33½, both claimed to be world's marks for that style of swimming in a tank. McGillivray made 250 yards in 2:50½ and 300 yards in 3:26½, both new world's records. Harry Hebner in a race of 880 yards made the following new American records:

330 yards—3:56.	700 yards—8:51½.
550 yards—6:50½.	750 yards—9:31.
600 yards—7:31.	800 yards—10:11½.
650 yards—8:10½.	850 yards—10:50½.
660 yards—8:19½.	880 yards—11:14½.

RECORDS HELD BY CHICAGO SWIMMERS.

The following records are held by A. C. Raithel, Perry McGillivray, Harry J. Hebner and Michael McDermott, all of the Illinois Athletic club, Chicago. The marks are for indoor tanks of sixty feet length, with one exception noted below.

WORLD RECORDS—FREE STYLE.

Yards.	Holder.	Date made.	Time.
40—A. C. Raithel,	June 24, 1915.	1:18½	
100—A. C. Raithel,	May 1, 1913.	5:44½	
120—Perry McGillivray,	Jan. 8, 1914.	1:08½	
150—Harry J. Hebner,	Feb. 5, 1914.	1:31½	
200—Harry J. Hebner,	Jan. 8, 1914.	2:07½	
220—Harry J. Hebner,	Jan. 8, 1914.	2:21	

AMERICAN RECORDS—FREE STYLE.

250—Perry McGillivray,	Feb. 5, 1914.	2:53½
300—Perry McGillivray,	Feb. 5, 1914.	3:20½
440—Perry McGillivray,	Oct. 31, 1912.	5:23½
500—Perry McGillivray,	Feb. 6, 1913.	6:15½
880—Perry McGillivray,	Dec. 4, 1913.	11:29½

WORLD RECORDS—BACK STROKE STYLE.

40—Harry J. Hebner,	Feb. 23, 1911.	1:23½
50—Harry J. Hebner,	March 6, 1913.	1:30
75—Harry J. Hebner,	April 1, 1911.	1:49
100—Harry J. Hebner,	April 1, 1911.	1:08½
150—Harry J. Hebner,	Jan. 9, 1913.	1:50½

100—Harry J. Hebner,	Jan. 8, 1914.	1:15½
100—Harry J. Hebner,	July 10, 1912.	1:20½

WORLD RECORDS—BREAST STROKE STYLE.

Yards.	
100—Michael McDermott,	March 13, 1912.
200—Michael McDermott,	March 13, 1912.

Note—Hebner's time of 1:15½ in 100 meters back stroke race was for indoor tank, sixty foot length; the time of 1:20½ was made in the outdoor tank at Stockholm, Sweden, at the time of the Olympic games there in 1912. The record is also an Olympic mark, as well as world's.

YACHTING.

THE LIPTON CUP.

There was no contest in 1915 for the silver cup donated by Sir Thomas Lipton to the Columbia Yacht club of Chicago, to be competed for annually by 21-foot cabin class yachts. The races for the America cup having been postponed at the request of the challenger on account of the war in Europe, in which his country was a participant, the Columbia Yacht club deemed it an act of courtesy to postpone the Lipton cup contest likewise.

RECORD OF WINNERS.

1902—La Rita, Chicago.	1908—Chicago, Chicago.
1903—La Rita, Chicago.	1909—Spray, Chicago.
1904—Ste. Claire, Detroit.	1910—Spray, Chicago.
1905—Ste. Claire, Detroit.	1911—Columbia, Chicago.
1906—Cherry Circle, Chicago.	1912—Susan II., Chicago.
1907—Cherry Circle, Chicago.	1913—Susan II., Chicago.
	1914—No race.
	1915—No race.

THE LIPTON TROPHY.

RECORD OF WINNERS.

Winner.	Time.	Winner.	Time.
1910—Yalmore ...	3:24:10	1913—Polaris	1:45:50
1911—Valmore ...	2:35:28	1914—Vallant	1:49:03
1912—Michicago...	2:45:05	1915—No race.	

MACKINAC CUP RACE.

The Chicago Yacht club's thirteenth annual long distance race was sailed July 17-18, the course being from Chicago to Mackinac Island. It was won by the Herrshoff sloop Leda, owned by George B. Currier, in 66:20:32 corrected time. The Gardner sloop Mavourneen was second in 67:59:03 and the sloop Larikin third in 68:36:15. The boats were forced to go to the windward all the way, so that the distance, 331 miles, was increased to approximately 450 miles. Winners of the event to date:

1904—Vencedor.	1910—Valmore.
1905—Mistral.	1911—Mavourneen.
1906—Vanadis.	1912—Polaris.
1907—Vencedor.	1913—Olympian.*
1908—Valmore.	1914—Olympian.
1909—Valmore.	1915—Leda.

*To Petoskey, Mich.

The best record to Mackinac island, 28:21:51 for the 331 miles, was made by the Mavourneen in 1911.

MICHIGAN CITY RACES.

The twenty-fourth annual Michigan City race of the Columbia Yacht club was sailed June 19, 1915, and was won by L. J. Lamin's twenty-one-foot raceabout, Invader, which covered the course in 7:26:14, corrected time. Robert Williamson's Edith II was second. The class winners, with corrected time of each, follow:

20-foot sloops—Flora, J. P. Y. C.	9:11:45.
25-foot sloops—Seminole, J. P. Y. C.	8:24:45.
30-foot sloops—Owl, L. P. Y. C.	9:43:22.
21-foot raceabouts—Invader, C. Y. C.	7:26:14.
30-foot A class—La Rita, C. Y. C.	7:49:41.
21-foot Lipton class—Edith II, J. P. Y. C.	7:34:27.
35-foot class—Schoomook, C. Y. C.	7:40:47.
Schooners—Nahant, C. Y. C.	10:09:10.

In a return race from Michigan City June 20 Invader defeated ten other yachts, making the distance in 3:43:34, corrected time.

JACKSON PARK Y. C. RACE.

The Invader won the Jackson Park Yacht club's fifteenth annual race to Michigan City Sept. 4, 1915, in 5:55:04, corrected time. The class winners and corrected time of each follow:

20-foot class—Katherine,	7:18:46.
Small yawls—Owl,	8:07:49.
25-foot class—Spartan,	7:38:43.
R class—Invader,	5:55:04.
30-foot B class—Susan I.,	7:48:34.
30-foot A class—Ste. Claire,	5:55:25.
21-foot class—Columbia,	6:32:29.
36-foot class—Larikin,	6:06:13.

TRISTATE RACING CRUISE.

O. E. Schoenwerk's sloop Banshee was the winner of the Chicago Yacht club's annual tri-

angular racing cruise from Chicago to Michigan City, Ind., St. Joe, Mich., and back to Chicago, June 25, 26 and 27, 1915. The total distance sailed was 132 miles and Banshee's total elapsed time was 22:00:27. The final standing was as follows:

Yacht and skipper.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	T'l.
Banshee, O. Schoenwerk.....	9	8	9	26
Vallant, F. A. Price.....	8	9	8	25
Maia, Sam Dauchy.....	7	7	6	20
Capsicum, F. W. Nolde.....	5	6	7	18
J. M. Vail, N. Sheridan.....	6	5	4	16
Neoga, George Fulver.....	4	3	4	11
Arcadia, George Clinch.....	3	4	3	10
Natant, Cy Morgan.....	2	2	1	5
Nomad, Godfrey Atkin.....	1	1	2	4

SIR JOHN NUTTING CUP.

RECORD OF WINNERS.

1906—Pequod.	1911—Invader.
1907—Pequod.	1912—Invader.
1908—No race.	1913—No race.
1909—Sand Dab.	1914—No race.
1910—Invader.	1915—Banshee.

BICYCLE RACING.

SIX-DAY TEAM RACE IN CHICAGO.

In a six-day bicycle race held in the Dexter Park pavilion, Chicago, Jan. 28-Feb. 3, 1915, the Swiss-Italian team of Oscar Egg and Francesco Ferri, won with a record of 2,804 miles and eight laps and with sixty-five points in the final hour of sprints. The standing of the teams at the close was:

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.	Points.
Egg and Verri.....	2,804	8	65
Moran and McNamara.....	2,804	8	58
Corry and Carman.....	2,804	8	54
Drobach and Piercey.....	2,804	8	53
Walthour and Bedell.....	2,804	8	46
Mitten and Wiley.....	2,804	7	0
Anderson and Hansen.....	2,804	7	0
Kopsky and Colombato.....	2,804	6	0

The distance covered by the winning team was a world's record for this kind of bicycle racing, the mark being twelve miles and ten laps better than the old mark of 2,791 miles and nine laps, made by Gouillet and Fogler in New York in 1914.

ROAD RACING.

Isidore Polfer, riding from the six minute mark, won the twenty-five mile road race under the auspices of the Riverview Cycling club around Palmer square, March 14, 1915, in 1:02:26%. Ernest Kockler won the time prize in 58:26%.

Paul Anderson, 16 years old, won a fifteen mile road race over the south side boulevards and parks May 31, 1915, in 30:17. Ernest Kockler won the time prize in 27:39%.

W. H. Grotjahn won the Chicago Cycling club's Rogers Park road race, Sept. 6, 1915, making the twenty miles in 49:47. Ernest Kockler won the time prize in 44:30.

In a six day bicycle team race held in the Coliseum, Chicago, ending Thursday evening, Nov. 25, 1915, Percy Lawrence and Willie Hanley of San Francisco, Cal., were the winners of the \$1,000 prize. The distance covered was 2,582 miles.

SKI JUMPING.

MEET AT CARY, ILL.

In the skiing meet at Cary, Ill., Jan. 31, 1915, under the auspices of the Norge Ski club of Chicago the best professional performance was by L. Haugen of Chippewa Falls, Wis., who made jumps of 125 and 127 feet, giving him a total of 280 2-3 points. Th. Knudsen of Milwaukee, Wis., was second with jumps of 121 and 125 feet and a total of 271 1-3 points. Among the amateurs Krist Jellum of Chicago was first with jumps of 110 and 102 feet and a total of 242 1-3 points. J. Guttormsen of Beloit, Wis., was second with jumps of 102 and 98 feet and a total of 230 points.

ATHLETICS.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

INDOOR.

The Chicago Athletic association team won the annual championship tournament of the Central Amateur Athletic union held April 3, 1915, in the Patten gymnasium, Evanston, Ill. The point winners ranked as follows: Chicago Athletic association, 45; Illinois Athletic club, 36; Notre Dame university, 15; Northwestern university, 10; University of Michigan, 8; University High, 5; unattached, 2. Joie Ray of the I. A. C. took the mile run in the record time of 4:22. The old mark was 4:24; made by J. Lightbody in 1906. P. Graham of the University High in the pole vault made a mark of 12 feet 1½ inches—a world's interscholastic indoor record.

OUTDOOR.

The Central A. A. U. senior championship meet was held on Stagg field, Chicago, July 3, 1915. Winners and time:

880 yard run—Won by Leroy Campbell, U. of C. Time, 1:55½ (new record).
 3 mile walk—Won by Kurt Nippe, D. A. A. C. Time, 23:56½.
 Running broad jump—Won by Phil G. Stiles, U. of Wis. Distance, 22 feet 10 inches.
 1 mile run—Won by F. Marceau, C. A. A. Time, 4:21½ (new record).
 16 pound shotput—Won by A. M. Mucks, U. of Wis. Distance, 46 feet 6½ inches (new record).
 120 yard hurdles (final)—Won by J. S. McKeown, C. A. A. Time, :16.
 Pole vault—Won by Edward Knureck, I. A. C. Height, 12 feet 5½ inches (new record).
 Running high jump—Won by J. G. Loomis, C. A. A. Height, 5 feet 3½ inches (new record).
 220 yard hurdles—Won by J. G. Loomis, C. A. A. Time, :24½.
 440 yard Olympic hurdles—Won by Eugene Lighter, I. A. C. Time, :56½.
 Running hop, step and jump—Won by D. F. Ahearn, I. A. C. Distance, 48 feet 3½ inches.
 16 pound hammer throw—Won by J. P. Hooker, C. A. A. Distance, 154 feet 11½ inches.
 440 yard run—Won by Binga Dismond, U. of C. Time, :49 (new record).
 5 mile run—Won by Joie W. Ray, I. A. C. Time, 27:10½.
 220 yard final—Won by H. L. Smith, C. A. A. Time, :21½.
 Javelin throw—Won by A. H. Hutchinson, I. A. C. Distance, 141 feet 3½ inches.
 Discus throw—Won by A. M. Mucks, U. of Wis. Distance, 143 feet 3½ inches (new record).
 56 pound weight throw—Won by A. W. Richards, I. A. C. Distance, 31 feet 9 inches.
 100 yard dash—Won by Joe Loomis, C. A. A. Time, :09½.

TABLE OF POINTS.

Chicago A. A.	89	Notre Dame univ.	4
Illinois A. C.	72	Norwegian turners.	3
Univ. of Wis.	18	M. A. C.	1
Univ. of Chicago.	10	Northwestern univ.	1
D. A. A. C.	10	Unattached	1

CENTRAL A. A. U. RECORDS.

Compiled by George B. Waterstraat, secretary-treasurer of the Central Amateur Athletic union. Does not include records claimed in 1915.

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

40 yard dash—Time, :04½. Belote, C. A. A., 1st regiment armory, Chicago, April 16, 1912.
 40 yard low hurdles—Time, :05. Forrest Fletcher, N. D. U., 1st regiment armory, Chicago, April 16, 1912.
 40 yard high hurdles—Time, :05½. Forrest Fletcher, N. D. U., 1st regiment armory, Chicago, April 16, 1912.
 50 yard dash—Time, :05½. Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., 1st regiment, Cincinnati, March 10, 1906; James Wasson, 1st regiment, Bartlett gymnasium, Chicago, April 3, 1908.
 50 yard low hurdles—Time, :06. Forrest Fletcher, N. D. U., Bartlett gymnasium, Chicago, March 20, 1909.

50 yard high hurdles—Time, :06½. L. C. Bailey, Cincinnati Y. M. C. A., 1st regiment armory, Chicago, March 10, 1906; Lazear, C. A. A., Bartlett gymnasium, Chicago, April 4, 1908.
 60 yard dash—Time, :06½. Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., 7th regiment armory, Chicago, March 13, 1907; James Wasson, N. D. U., Exposition building, Milwaukee, March 10, 1910; James Wasson, N. D. U., Dexter pavilion, Chicago, March 11, 1911.
 60 yard low hurdles—Time, :06½. Forrest Fletcher, N. D. U., Exposition building, Chicago, March 13, 1910; Forrest Fletcher, N. D. U., Dexter pavilion, Chicago, March 11, 1911.
 60 yard high hurdles—Time, :07½. R. C. Haskins, C. A. A., Dexter pavilion, Chicago, March 11, 1911.
 75 yard dash—Time, :07½. Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., Exposition building, Milwaukee, March 11, 1905.
 75 yard low hurdles—Time, :08½. Fred C. Maloney, U. of C., Exposition building, Milwaukee, March 1, 1902.
 75 yard high hurdles—Time, :09½. F. W. Schule, Milwaukee A. C., Exposition building, Milwaukee, March 5, 1904.
 300 yard low hurdles—Time, :41½. C. A. Klunder, 1st regiment, Exposition building, Milwaukee, Jan. 28, 1899.
 440 yard run—Time, :51½. E. J. Lindberg, C. A. A., Exposition building, Milwaukee, March 13, 1910.
 880 yard run—Time, 1:58½. I. C. Davenport, I. A. C., 1st regiment armory, Chicago, March 1, 1912.
 1 mile run—Time, 4:24. James Lightbody, unattached, 7th regiment armory, Chicago, March 13, 1907.
 2 mile run—Time, 9:31½. J. Ray, I. A. C., Northwestern gymnasium, Evanston, Feb. 23, 1914.
 1 mile relay—Time, 3:23½. Belote, Ward, Blair, Lindberg, C. A. A., 1st regiment armory, Chicago, March 1, 1913.
 Running high jump—6 feet 1¼ inch. H. Miller, C. A. A., Bartlett gymnasium, Chicago, April 4, 1908.
 Standing high jump—5 feet 2 inches. W. A. Holmes, unattached, Bartlett gymnasium, Chicago, March 20, 1909.
 Pole vault—12 feet 4 inches. K. Rockne, N. D. U., Northwestern gymnasium, Evanston, Feb. 28, 1914.
 16 lb. shotput—48 feet 1½ inches. Ralph Rose, C. A. A., Exposition building, Milwaukee, March 11, 1905.
 Three standing jumps—32 feet 6½ inches. W. A. Holmes, unattached, Bartlett gymnasium, Chicago, March 20, 1909.
 Running broad jump—22 feet 1 inch. D. Williamson, N. D. U., Dexter pavilion, Chicago, March 11, 1911.

OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS.

120 yard high hurdles—Time, :15. A. B. Shaw, C. A. A., Marshall field, Chicago, Sept. 12, 1908.
 220 yard low hurdles—Time, :24½. Charles Cory, C. A. A., Northwestern field, Evanston, June 21, 1913.
 100 yard dash—Time, :09½. T. J. Huff, C. A. A., Marshall field, Chicago, Aug. 31, 1907.
 220 yard dash—Time, :21½. F. H. Hamilton, C. A. A., Marshall field, Chicago, Aug. 31, 1907.
 440 yard run—Time, :50½. M. A. Merriam, U. of C., Marshall field, Chicago, Sept. 12, 1908; Huff, C. A. A., Northwestern field, Evanston, June 21, 1913.
 880 yard run—Time, 1:59. F. J. Sauer, C. A. A., Northwestern field, Evanston, June 23, 1912.
 1 mile run—Time, 4:32½. George Waage, I. A. C., Northwestern field, Evanston, June 21, 1913.
 2 mile run—Time, 9:53½. Wilkoff, C. A. A., Northwestern field, Evanston, June 21, 1913.
 Pole vault—12 feet 1½ inches. LeRoy Samse, C. A. A., Marshall field, Chicago, June 30, 1906.
 Broad jump—24 feet 1 inch. F. Irons, C. A. A., Marshall field, Chicago, Aug. 7, 1909.
 Running high jump—6 feet 2 inches. A. W.

- Richards, I. A. C., Dayton, O., July 9, 1914.
 Shotput—45 feet. A. W. Kohler, I. A. C., Dayton, O., July 4, 1914.
 Hammer throw—164 feet 6 inches. A. W. Kohler, I. A. C., Dayton, O., July 4, 1914.
 Discus throw—136 feet 8 inches. M. Griffin, C. A. A., Marshall field, Chicago, Sept. 12, 1903.
 56 pound weight—27 feet 6½ inches. P. Corcoran, Ogden Park; Northwestern field, Evanston, July 17, 1910.
 1 mile relay—Time, 3:27½. Taylor, Quigley, Davis, Merriam, U. of C., Marshall field, Chicago, June 30, 1906.
 5 mile run—Time, 27:37½. L. J. Phillivant, C. A. A., Northwestern field, Evanston, Sept. 17, 1910.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC.

The fourteenth annual interscholastic meet of the University of Chicago took place on Stagg field June 12, 1915. La Grange was first with twenty-six points; the North Central High school of Spokane, Wash., and Rock Island were tied for second place with thirteen points each, while Hyde Park and the Lewis and Clark High school of Spokane, Wash. were tied for third place with eleven points each. Winners:

- 100 yard dash—Pearson, North Central High, Spokane; :10½.
 220 yard dash—Butler, Rock Island, Ill.; :23½.
 440 yard run (A)—Kasper, Faribault, Minn.; :51½.
 440 yard run (B)—Barden, Ottumwa, Ia.; :51½.
 440 yard run (C)—Selbie, Kansas City, Mo.; :51½.
 880 yard run (A)—Nott, La Grange, Ill.; 2:01½.
 880 yard run (B)—Kasper, Faribault, Minn.; 1:58.
 1 mile run (A)—Van Benthuyzen, Mitchell, S. D.; 4:34.
 1 mile run (B)—Otis, Hyde Park, Chicago; 4:45½.
 120 yard high hurdles—Packer, Milwaukee, Wis.; :16½.
 220 yard low hurdles—Smart, La Grange, Ill.; :25½.
 Running high jump—W. Paige, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Frederick, Greeley, Col., and C. Siebert, Lewis institute, tied for first; 5 feet 10 inches.
 Running broad jump—Johnson, Spokane, Wash.; 23 feet 4½ inches.
 Discus throw—Allman, Urbana; 125 ft. ¾ inch.
 12 pound shotput—Allman, Urbana; 48 ft. 9½ in.
 12 pound hammer throw—Kimball, Muskegon, Mich.; 165 feet 11½ inches.
 Pole vault—Graham, University High; 12 feet 7½ inches.

OTHER INTERSCHOLASTIC MEETS.

University of Illinois—In the interscholastic meet at the University of Illinois, May 15, 1915, the Oak Park High school won in class A with thirty-two points, and the La Grange High school in class B with thirty points.
 University of Michigan—The La Grange (Ill.) High school team won the interscholastic meet at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, May 22, 1915, with a score of thirty-four points. Lewis institute of Chicago was second with thirty-two points, and Chicago University High third with eighteen points.

MOTORING.

[By J. C. Burton of Motor Age.]

As in years past, Chicago wielded a facile pen in the writing of motor contest history during 1915, the western metropolis and its environs being the scene of several events of national importance.

The construction of the two-mile speedway at Maywood, ten miles west of the heart of the loop, and the two races held on the board track featured the local season. The inaugural event was a 500-mile contest on June 26, when Dario Resta, driving a French Peugeot, established a new world's record of 97 miles an hour for the distance. In August Resta, Burman, Cooper and Oldfield met in a 100-mile race and again Resta was returned victor. His average was 101 miles

an hour, the first time in America that 100 miles had been crowded into 60 minutes.

The Chicago Automobile club again promoted the annual road races over the Elgin course. Both were victories for the Stutz, Gil Anderson winning the Elgin trophy and Earl Cooper the C. A. C. cup. Faster time was made than ever before, although threatening skies cut down the attendance.

Two interclub reliability runs were held. In the annual spring match, a two-day tour to Fort Wayne and return, the Chicago Automobile club defeated the Chicago Athletic association, but in the fall match the Cherry Circle drivers had revenge, getting the fewest number of penalizations and capturing the Mayor Thompson cup. The C. A. C. team, however, had the most perfect scores and took the Mudd trophy. The South Shore Country club participated in this run for the first time.

The innovation of the year was the Chicago Automobile club master drivers' run, a three-day tour to Peoria and Davenport, which was won by E. A. Turner with a Mercer. This was the most arduous match ever held in this city, the rules being very drastic and penalties severe.

In July E. C. Patterson of Chicago established a new Chicago-New York record, driving a Packard the 1,004 miles in 35 hours and 43 minutes and bettering the mark of 39 hours and 53 minutes established by a Franklin in 1907.

TENNIS.

ILLINOIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the Illinois State tournament held in Chicago July 17-23, 1915, the championship in men's singles was won by Heath Byford, who defeated Ralph N. Burdick in the final match, 6-1, 6-1, 9-7. The championship in men's doubles was won by Heath Byford and Alex Squair, who defeated Walter T. Hayes and Ralph N. Burdick, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3. In the women's singles Miss Carrie B. Neely defeated Mrs. Malcolm McNeill, 7-5, 6-1. In the women's doubles Miss Mabel Lee and Miss Mary K. Voorhees won the title by defeating Mrs. Edward L. Cudahy and Miss Neely, 7-5, 8-6.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the Chicago tennis championship tournament held on the courts of the Wanderers' club June 14-21, 1915, the singles title was won by Walter T. Hayes, who defeated Ralph Burdick in the final match, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2. The championship in men's doubles was won by Hayes and Burdick, who defeated M. G. Ketchum and Harold Gifford, 6-3, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4. Mrs. Malcolm McNeill defeated Miss Katherine Waldo in the final match of the women's singles, 6-3, 6-4. In the women's doubles Miss Katherine Waldo and Miss Carrie B. Neely won the championship by defeating Mrs. Malcolm McNeill and Mrs. W. S. Miller, 8-6, 6-2.

WRESTLING.

I. G. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual championship wrestling tournament of the International Gymnastic union was held in Chicago Feb. 7, 1915, with the following results:

SENIOR DIVISION.

Class.	Winner.	Time.
115 lbs.....	H. Torps, Slepner A. C.....	2:20
125 lbs.....	P. Torps, Slepner A. C.....	0:49
135 lbs.....	A. Forst, Pilsen Sokol.....	3:16
145 lbs.....	K. Anderson, Swedish A. C.....	10:00
158 lbs.....	B. Reuben, Hebrew Inst.....	10:00
175 lbs.....	M. Nygaard, Danish-Am. A. C.....	2:36
Heavy wt.....	F. Larson, Swedish A. C.....	4:40

JUNIOR DIVISION.

115 lbs.....	S. Perlín, Hebrew Inst.....	0:52
125 lbs.....	H. Churan, Pilsen Sokol.....	1:44
140 lbs.....	J. Grupell, Hebrew Inst.....	6:00
Heavy wt....	S. Kohn, Pilsen Sokol.....	6:00

MOTORCYCLING.

CHICAGO SPEEDWAY RACE.

In a 200 mile motorcycle race on the Chicago speedway Sept. 12, 1915, Carl Gowdy, riding an Excelsior machine, was the winner in 3:29:51 $\frac{1}{2}$, his average being 33.8 miles per hour. This broke the world's record for the distance. There were twenty-seven starters, but owing to break-ages, engine troubles and mishaps of various kinds, only eight finished. Teddy Carroll, riding an Indian, was second in 3:35:17. Others who came in on the prize money were: Ray Weishaar, Harley-Davidson, 3:36:12; Bill Brayer, Harley-Davidson, 3:37:12; H. Brigrerman, Excelsior, 3:40:16; Earl Armstrong, Indian, 3:43:40; Lee Taylor, Indian, 3:45:22.

HAWTHORNE RACES.

Following is a summary of the American Feder-

ation motorcycle races held on the Hawthorne track Oct. 3, 1915:

5 mile, open professional race, 61:00 class—Won by Glen Stokes, Excelsior; Bob Perry, Excelsior, second; Don Johns, Indian, third. Time, 4:23:04.
10 mile, open professional race, 61:00 class—Won by Bob Perry, Excelsior; Glen Stokes, Excelsior, second; Don Johns, Indian, third; Marty Graves, Excelsior, fourth. Time, 8:47:02.
1 hour, open professional race, 61:00 class—Won by Bob Perry, Excelsior; Marty Graves, Indian, second; Glen Stokes, Excelsior, third; Don Johns, Indian, fourth. Distance, 64.75 miles.
5 mile, private owner race, 61:00 class—Won by J. Hollock, Excelsior; Gus Brayer, Excelsior, second. Time, 5:14:03.

CHICAGO'S LAKE TRADE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.*

Year.	Arrivals.		Clearances.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1870.....	12,739	3,049,265	12,493	2,983,942
1871.....	12,320	3,096,101	12,312	3,082,235
1872.....	12,824	3,059,752	12,581	3,017,790
1873.....	11,858	3,225,911	11,876	3,338,803
1874.....	10,827	3,195,633	10,720	3,134,078
1875.....	10,488	3,122,004	10,607	3,157,051
1876.....	9,621	3,089,072	9,628	3,078,264
1877.....	10,233	3,274,332	10,284	3,311,083
1878.....	10,490	3,608,534	10,494	3,631,139
1879.....	11,859	3,887,095	12,014	3,870,300
1880.....	13,218	4,616,969	13,302	4,537,382
1881.....	13,048	4,533,558	12,957	4,228,689
1882.....	13,351	4,849,950	13,626	4,904,999
1883.....	11,967	3,812,464	12,015	3,980,873
1884.....	11,354	3,756,973	11,472	3,751,723
1885.....	10,744	3,653,936	10,798	3,652,286
1886.....	11,157	3,926,318	11,215	3,950,762
1887.....	11,950	4,328,292	12,023	4,421,560
1888.....	10,889	4,393,768	11,106	4,496,898
1889.....	10,804	5,102,790	10,984	5,155,041
1890.....	10,507	5,138,253	10,547	5,150,665
1891.....	10,224	5,524,852	10,294	5,506,700
1892.....	10,556	5,566,626	10,567	5,698,337
1893.....	8,754	5,456,637	8,789	5,449,470
1894.....	8,259	5,181,260	8,329	5,211,160
1895.....	9,212	6,329,702	9,363	6,392,497
1896.....	8,663	6,481,152	8,773	6,591,203
1897.....	9,156	7,209,442	9,201	7,186,324
1898.....	9,428	7,557,215	9,562	7,686,448
1899.....	8,346	6,353,715	8,429	6,390,260
1900.....	8,714	7,044,995	8,839	7,141,105
1901.....	8,430	6,900,999	8,471	6,930,883
1902.....	8,083	7,179,053	8,164	7,229,342
1903.....	7,650	7,587,410	7,721	7,720,225
1904.....	6,631	6,430,088	6,671	6,514,934
1905.....	7,236	7,364,192	7,268	7,375,963
1906.....	7,017	7,969,621	7,055	7,965,709
1907.....	6,745	8,057,062	6,736	7,995,211
1908.....	6,787	7,241,845	6,805	7,296,745
1909.....	6,390	8,772,667	6,390	8,785,841
1910.....	6,523	9,430,074	6,551	9,470,572
1911.....	6,252	8,787,586	6,284	8,859,007
1912.....	6,240	9,971,738	6,243	10,086,209

Year.	Arrivals.		Clearances.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1913.....	6,532	10,774,133	6,505	10,793,900
1914.....	6,118	9,781,986	6,132	9,794,928

*Comprises Chicago, Michigan City, Waukegan, Gary and Indiana Harbor.

TONNAGE OF THE CHICAGO DISTRICT (1914).

Port.	Arrivals.		Clearances.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Chicago.....	5,586	7,964,324	5,614	8,054,458
Michigan City.....	46	14,582	42	13,990
Waukegan.....	80	114,782	76	101,133
Gary.....	233	982,236	235	965,884
Indiana Harbor.....	173	706,062	165	665,469
Total.....	6,118	9,781,986	6,132	9,794,934

RECEIPTS BY LAKE IN 1914.

Coal, hard, tons.....	852,081
Coal, soft, tons.....	590,396
Salt, tons.....	128,491
Iron ore, tons.....	3,462,504
Iron, manufac- tured, tons.....	27,897
Cement, tons.....	1,122
Lumber, M.....	156,157
Lath, M.....	416
Posts, pieces.....	4,570
Railroad ties, pieces.....	125,660
Wood, cords.....	3,987
Hides and leather, bales.....	600
Sugar, tons.....	80,205
Wheat, bushels.....	1,725,000
Flaxseed, bush- els.....	822,632
Oats, bushels.....	317,000
*Exclusive of 1,638,475 tons received at Gary, Ind. and 666,358 tons received at Indiana Harbor, Ind.	

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE IN 1914.

Flour, tons.....	322,131
Wheat, bushels.....	55,990,201
Corn, bushels.....	21,911,372
Oats, bushels.....	10,801,551
Barley, bushels.....	234,000
Grass seed, tons.....	523
Millstuffs, tons.....	199,096
Oil cake, tons.....	3,647
Wool and hair, sacks.....	6,094
Oil, barrels*.....	15,242
Iron, manufac- tured, tons.....	2,985
Pork, barrels.....	1,140
Hides and leather, bales.....	960
Mdse., unclasi- fied, tons.....	420,910
*Exclusive of 1,581,722 barrels shipped from Indiana Harbor, Ind. †Exclusive of 22,019 tons from Gary, Ind.	

STREET LIGHTING IN CHICAGO.

Synopsis of number of lamps in service in Chicago in 1913 and 1914 and the annual cash costs:

Type of lamp.	1913.		1914.	
	Lamps.	Cost.	Lamps.	Cost.
Flame arc.....	10,054	\$32.61	9,916	\$32.96
Inclosed alternating cur- rent arc.....	6,213	26.52	6,289	27.09
Open direct current arc.....	1,261	42.86	.....	39.38
600 candle pr. tungsten.....	.....	.....	3,500	22.54
80 candle power 4 am- pere tungsten.....	3,250	8.32	7,173	10.56
Subway incandescent, municipal.....	296	.....	1,245	3.97
Subway incandescent, rented.....	195	.....	4,876	7.80
Flame arc, rented.....	1,056	75.30	1,214	75.35

Type of lamp.	1913.		1914.	
	Lamps.	Cost.	Lamps.	Cost.
Tungsten, rented.....	58	25.35	57	25.35
Gas standard, rented.....	11,751	19.99	11,275	21.17
Gas ornamental, rented.....	.....	.....	580	23.37
Gasoline, rented.....	6,005	31.25	4,577	29.82
Total.....	40,139	.....	50,702	.....
The following table shows the relative cash cost of lighting the city during the years 1913 and 1914:				
Gas.....	\$250,429.30		\$257,680.47	
Gasoline.....	247,300.76		149,793.80	
Rented electric.....	69,397.69		113,682.95	
Municipal electric.....	512,638.99		614,941.94	
Total.....	1,079,766.74		1,136,099.16	
Cost per 1,000 c. p.....	59.42		46.05	

ILLINOIS LEGISLATION IN 1915.

Work of 49th general assembly.

Regular biennial session began Jan. 6, 1915; ended June 30, 1915.

Grand total of appropriations, exclusive of measures vetoed, \$46,349,326.17.

Among the more important bills enacted into law were the following:

Stamping out and preventing contagious diseases among animals, such as the foot and mouth disease, and appropriating money to pay claims of owners of slaughtered herds.

Creating a commission to secure premises for the erection of a centennial memorial building in Springfield.

For the establishment of a mining investigation commission.

For the creation of a pension investigation commission.

Making provision for the erection of monuments to U. S. Grant and other generals at Vicksburg, Miss.

Providing for a commission to erect a monument to Richard J. Oglesby in Lincoln park or other suitable place.

Prohibiting similar names for banks.

Amending mothers' pension act.

Providing for the care and detention of feeble minded.

Providing for the licensing and regulation of maternity hospitals.

Amending the act for the relief of the blind. Amending the act providing for art commissions in cities.

Providing for consolidation of local governments in Chicago, including park boards, public library trustees, etc.

Revising various pension laws; applies to firemen, municipal employees, police, teachers and others.

Providing for the incorporation of co-operative associations for pecuniary profit.

Permitting corporations to own and operate one building and site. [Held invalid by Attorney-General Lucey.]

Making rules for the custody and control of public funds and interest thereon in the hands of county treasurers, for paying the cost of county treasurers' bonds, etc.

Providing for the establishment and maintenance of tuberculosis sanitariums by counties.

Increasing the number of Circuit court judges in Cook county to twenty.

Amending Chicago municipal court act and providing for its submission to voters.

Preventing untrue or misleading advertising.

Amending the probate act of 1911.

Amending the act of 1913 providing for compensation for accidental injuries or death of employes. (Transportation companies are included, amounts of compensation in many cases are increased and the salaries of the members of the industrial board are raised from \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year.)

Amending the employment agency act of 1903.

Providing for the health, safety and comfort of employes in factories, mills and workshops and repealing act of 1909 with similar title.

Regulating the business of horseshoeing.

Providing for the licensing of structural engineers.

Making it lawful to prove handwriting by comparison with writings admitted in evidence.

Fixing salaries of certain officials and judges in Cook county.

Authorizing the reproduction of the emblem on the great seal of the state of Illinois for use as a state banner.

Amending the game and fish conservation act of 1913.

Fixing compensation of members of the general assembly.

Regulating policies issued by accident and casualty insurance companies.

Amending the act of 1911 relating to coal mining.

Authorizing Lincoln park commissioners to issue bonds.

Authorizing Lincoln park commissioners to sell land to the state for an armory site.

Authorizing the Lincoln park commissioners to take control of Sheridan road.

Authorizing the West Chicago park commissioners to issue bonds.

Making it the duty of railroad companies to provide first aid packages in trains.

Amending motor vehicles act of 1911.

Making uniform the law relating to the sale of goods.

Amending school act of 1909 so as to permit schoolrooms to be used as social centers.

Giving the state board of health charge of the registration of births and deaths.

Revising the law in relation to state contracts.

Regulating the practice of optometry; establishing state board of optometry.

Amending act of 1911 in relation to fraud in the sale of dairy products.

Providing for submission to voters of a proposition to amend the state constitution in relation to taxation. (Joint resolution.)

Providing for an efficiency and economy commission. (Joint resolution.)

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.

The members of the general assembly elected in the year 1916 and hereafter elected shall receive for the period for which members of the house of representatives of the general assembly are elected the sum of \$3,500, payable during the first regular session of the general assembly held after the general election for members of the house of representatives and 10 cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government at each session, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts, and also \$50 per session for each member which shall be in full for stationery, newspapers, postage and all other incidental expenses.

ADDITIONAL JUDGES IN COOK COUNTY.

Inasmuch as it appears by the federal census of the year 1910 that the number of inhabitants of the county of Cook is over 2,400,000 and therefore the general assembly is authorized under section 23 of article 6 of the constitution of this state to provide for fifteen additional judges of the Circuit or Superior courts of Cook county, therefore the number of judges of the Circuit court of the county of Cook is hereby increased from fourteen, its present number, to twenty. On the first Monday of June in the year 1915, and every six years thereafter, the six additional judges of said Circuit court herein provided for shall be elected to hold their offices for a term of six years and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. (Approved April 23, 1915.)

SALARIES OF COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The clerks of all courts of record of Cook county, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner, county clerk and recorder of deeds of Cook county, hereafter elected, shall be paid by Cook county as their only compensation for their services the following named salaries:

The clerk of the Circuit court the sum of \$9,000 per annum.

The clerk of the Superior court the sum of \$9,000 per annum.

The county clerk of Cook county, as the only compensation for services rendered in the capacity of county clerk, clerk of the county court or in any other capacity, the sum of \$9,000 per annum.

The clerk of the Criminal court the sum of \$9,000 per annum.

The clerk of the Probate court of Cook county the sum of \$8,000 per annum.

The county treasurer, as the only compensation for services rendered in the capacity of county treasurer, county collector, town collector, or in any other capacity, the sum of \$9,960 per annum.

The sheriff the sum of \$9,960 per annum.

The coroner the sum of \$9,000 per annum.

The recorder of deeds of Cook county, as the only compensation for services rendered in the capacity of recorder or in any other capacity, the sum of \$9,000 per annum. (Approved June 29, 1915.)

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The judges of the Circuit and Superior courts of Cook county hereafter to be elected, or who have been elected, but whose terms of office have not yet commenced, shall each be paid by the said county, in addition to the salaries which may be paid them from the state treasury, such further compensation as will make their respective salaries amount to the sum of \$12,000 per annum. (Approved June 24, 1915.)

SALARY OF STATE'S ATTORNEY.

The state's attorney of Cook county shall be paid by the county, in addition to the salary which may be paid to him from the state treasury, such further compensation as will make his salary amount to the sum of \$12,000 per annum, which sum shall be in full payment for all services rendered by him. (Approved June 24, 1915.)

CONSTITUTIONAL TAX AMENDMENT.

Resolved, by the senate of the state of Illinois, the house of representatives concurring therein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the next election of the members of the general assembly of the state of Illinois, in manner provided by law, a proposition to amend article IX. of the constitution by adding thereto an additional section to be known as section 14 of article IX., as follows:

Article IX., Sec. 14. From and after the date when this section shall be in force the powers of the general assembly over the subject matter of the taxation of personal property shall be as complete and unrestricted as they would be if sections one (1), three (3), nine (9) and ten (10), of this article of the constitution did not exist: Provided, however, that any tax levied upon personal property must be uniform as to persons and property of the same class within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same, and all exemptions from taxation shall be by general law and shall be revocable by the general assembly at any time.

Adopted by the senate by two-thirds vote May 18, 1915.

Concurred in by the house by two-thirds vote May 20, 1915.

Following are the sections referred to in the resolution:

1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, innkeepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph, express interests or business, vendors of patents and persons and corporations owning or using franchises and privileges in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

3. The property of the state, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes shall be exempted from taxation. Such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate incumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of con-

tiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes, but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

ILLINOIS WATERWAY.

There shall be constructed by the state of Illinois as soon as practicable a deep waterway or canal to be known as the Illinois waterway from the water power plant of the Sanitary district of Chicago at Lockport to the Illinois river at Utica. There shall be erected power plants, locks, bridges, dams and appliances for the development and utilization of the water power of the waterway, and the cost shall be paid out of the proceeds of bonds of the state of Illinois. The construction, management and operation of the waterway or canal, power plants, locks, bridges, dams and appliances shall be under the control of a board of five commissioners (at least one of whom shall be a civil engineer), to be known as the Illinois waterway commission; no more than three of the commissioners shall belong to or be affiliated with the same political party.

The commissioners shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Of the commissioners first appointed, two shall hold office until the first day of July in the year 1917, two shall hold office until the first day of July in the year 1919, and one shall hold office until the first day of July in the year 1921. The successors in office of the commissioners first appointed shall also be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and each successor in office thus appointed shall hold office for a term of six years from the date of the expiration of the term of his predecessor and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

The commission may, with the approval of the governor, appoint a secretary, a chief engineer, an attorney, and such additional accountants, engineers, experts, inspectors and other employes as it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. The commission shall each year select one of their number to act as the treasurer of the commission, and the total bond of the member acting as such shall be \$75,000.

Each of the commissioners shall receive a salary of \$5,000 a year. That one of the commissioners who shall be designated as chairman of the commission shall in addition receive the further sum of \$1,000 a year, making his salary \$6,000 so long as he shall be chairman.

The minimum depth of the waterway is fixed at eight feet, while the bottom and surface widths vary in different sections, according to conditions. For the purpose of defraying all expenditures of the commission, there are appropriated to the Illinois waterway commission the following sums:

For channel excavation and dredging.....	\$1,240,200
For locks and dams.....	1,404,550
For right of way and damage to land.....	318,250
For levees, land filling, road work, bridges, sewers and drains.....	437,000
For power and electrical equipment.....	1,000,000
For office expenses, salaries and other administrative and contingent expenses.....	600,000

Total 5,000,000
For the raising of this sum bonds of the state of Illinois to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000 shall be issued as authorized by a constitutional

amendment in 1903 and sold. The commission shall have power to develop and lease any water power created by the water passing through the canal.

When the waterway shall have been completed and paid for with the proceeds of bonds, and the bonds shall have been paid either out of the earnings of the waterway or by the state, or both, then the channel, or so much thereof as shall have been completed, shall be tendered to the government of the United States for navigation uses, conditioned upon the agreement of the government to maintain the channel as a waterway free from tolls for navigation and to operate and maintain the locks free of cost to the state of Illinois. (Approved June 18, 1915.)

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS.

It shall be the duty of the board of live stock commissioners to cause to be investigated any and all cases or alleged cases of communicable diseases among domestic animals within this state, and to use all proper means to prevent the spread of such diseases, and to provide for the extirpation thereof. If such diseases shall be found to be dangerously contagious or infectious, the board or any member thereof, or the state veterinarian, or any assistant state veterinarian, shall order such diseased animals, and such as have been exposed to contagion, and the premises in or on which they are or which may have been recently occupied by them, to be strictly quarantined. When the board, upon the written report of the state veterinarian or any of his assistants, determines that any animal is affected with or has been exposed to any dangerously contagious or infectious disease, the board or any member thereof, or any of its duly authorized agents, may agree with the owner upon the value of such animal or of any property that it may be found necessary to destroy, and in case such an agreement cannot be made, said animals or property shall be appraised by three competent and disinterested appraisers, one to be selected by the state board of live stock commissioners, one by the claimant and one by the two appraisers thus selected. Upon such appraisal being made, it shall become the duty of the owner to immediately destroy such animals and to dispose of the carcasses thereof, and to disinfect the premises occupied by such animals, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the board. And upon his failure so to do the board, or any member thereof, shall cause such animal or animals or property to be destroyed and disposed of, and thereupon such owner shall forfeit all right to receive any compensation for the destruction of such animal or animals or property.

All claims against the state arising from the slaughter of animals shall be made to the board of live stock commissioners under such rules, not inconsistent with this act, as they may prescribe and it shall be the duty of the board to determine the amount which shall be paid in each case on account of the animals so slaughtered, and fix the fair cash value thereof in health if of the bovine species, for beef, dairy and breeding purposes, in no event to exceed \$300 for any registered animal and not to exceed \$150 for any animal not registered; nor to exceed an average value of \$250 per head for all registered animals in any herd and not to exceed an average value of \$125 per head for all nonregistered animals in any herd, or if of the equine species, their fair cash market value in health, in no event to exceed \$250 for any one animal, nor to exceed an average value of \$200 per head for all such animals of any herd, or if sheep or swine, their fair cash market value in health for meat or breeding purposes, in no event to exceed \$50 for any one animal, nor to exceed an average value of \$40 per head for all such animals of any flock or herd, upon such inspection, hearing and inquiry as to the value of said animals as the said appraisers shall deem necessary for that purpose: Provided, that where federal authority authorizes the payment of part of the value of such

animals the state shall only pay the balance of said appraisal fixed as aforesaid. (Approved June 22, 1915.)

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CLAIMS.

Whereas, a contagious and infectious disease known as foot and mouth disease, to which cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine are highly susceptible, has been prevalent in Illinois (as well as many other states) since Nov. 1, 1914, and

Whereas, the fact has been determined that the only effective means of eradicating said disease is by the slaughter of all animals affected with or known to have been exposed to the contagion thereof, and

Whereas, in order to protect the live stock interests within the state, as well as those of the country at large, many residents of the state have been compelled to subject cattle, sheep and swine to slaughter in order to facilitate the complete eradication of foot and mouth disease within the state, and

Whereas, the United States government has paid or provided for the payment of fifty per cent of the losses sustained on account of the slaughter of such live stock and it is just and equitable that the state should contribute a like amount to such loss; therefore,

Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois, represented in the general assembly: That the sum of \$975,563.48, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, be, and the same hereby is appropriated, to reimburse and pay one-half of the appraised value of live stock slaughtered for the suppression of the foot and mouth disease, in accordance with the report of the state board of live stock commissioners of the state of Illinois and the bureau of animal industry of the United States. (Approved May 20, 1915.)

[Three other bills, one appropriating \$104,609.17, one \$124,124.97, and one \$100,000 for the payment of claims for slaughtered animals in the campaign against the hoof and mouth disease were passed. The total amount appropriated was therefore \$1,304,297.62.]

CONSOLIDATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN CHICAGO.

All powers and functions not specifically abrogated by this act which are now vested in the city, town, township, park, park district or other local governments and authorities having jurisdiction confined to or within the territory of the city of Chicago, or any part thereof, shall be vested and consolidated in the municipal government of the city of Chicago, and for that purpose all municipal corporations and quasi-municipal corporations other than the city of Chicago whose jurisdiction is confined as aforesaid, and their corporate authorities, shall be dissolved and shall be consolidated with the city of Chicago, except that towns or townships shall be deemed to continue in existence only in so far as their continued existence may be necessary to the collection of taxes. No town or park district shall hereafter be formed under general laws now in force so as to be located entirely or partly within the limits of the city of Chicago. The present park commissioners, boards of park commissioners and park boards shall continue to perform their official functions until the appointment of the board of park commissioners hereinafter provided for; and the present board of directors of the public library and board of inspectors of the house of correction shall continue to perform their official functions until the city council of Chicago shall provide for the government and control of such library and house of correction respectively.

PARK CONSOLIDATION.

Within thirty days after the adoption of this act a board of park commissioners, consisting of nine members, shall be appointed by the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the city council. Three of the members of the board of park commissioners shall be residents of that portion of the city lying north of the Chicago river; three members shall be residents

of that portion of the city lying south of the Chicago river, and the three remaining members shall be residents of that portion of the city lying west of the north and south branches of the Chicago river, at the time of their appointment and during their term of office. Of the commissioners first appointed, one of the members from each of said portions of the city shall be appointed for a term of two years, another for a term of four years and the third for a term of six years, and upon the expiration of the term of each member his successor shall be appointed for a term of six years. The park commissioners shall serve without compensation, and no park commissioner shall at the same time hold any other office under the city government. The board of park commissioners so appointed shall elect a president from their own number who shall hold office for a term of one year. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to or to affect in any manner the sanitary drainage or improvement districts or public tuberculosis sanitarium or the board of education of the city of Chicago.

The offices of all officers of all towns or townships, parks or park districts, or other local governments and authorities hereby consolidated, are hereby abrogated and abolished, except as herein otherwise expressly provided. All officers and employees included in and subject to the civil service laws relating to any of the local governments and authorities hereby consolidated with the city of Chicago and all other officers and employees (excepting all elective officers, general superintendents, attorneys and secretaries) employed by local governments and authorities not under civil service law who have served for at least six months prior to the passage of this act by the general assembly and who would, if employees of the city of Chicago, be included in and subject to the civil service laws relating to said city, shall be transferred to and without examination shall become officers and employees of the city of Chicago, subject to the provisions of the civil service laws relating to the city.

The city of Chicago shall be vested with all the powers heretofore granted to the park commissioners. The city council shall have power to extend the park system of the city of Chicago, both within and outside of the city limits, by adding to or otherwise enlarging any parks and by opening and establishing new parks.

The city council, upon the recommendation of the board of park commissioners, shall have the power to set apart any street or streets of the city or any portion thereof for a boulevard or driveway and shall also have the power, upon such recommendation, to discontinue the use of such streets or any part thereof as boulevards and resume control over them as city streets.

The city council may purchase, erect and maintain within any public park, any museum, art institute or library, or permit any museum, art institute or library established for public use by private endowment to be erected and maintained therein. An admission fee, not to exceed 25 cents for each visitor over 10 years of age, may be charged or permitted to be charged for visiting any such museum or art institute: Provided, that all such museums and institutes shall be open to the public without charge for not less than three days each week, and to the children in actual attendance upon any of the schools in the city on every day.

The board of park commissioners shall have charge and control of all public monuments within the city and the city council may establish, by ordinance, all needful rules and regulations tending to the preservation of such public monuments and to prevent their defacement, in the same manner and with the same effect as it may make ordinances for the protection of the public parks.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The city council shall have full power to manage, control, maintain, operate and extend or enlarge the public library of the city of Chicago; to acquire, by dedication, gift, lease, contract, purchase or condemnation, property and rights

necessary or proper for library purposes; to make appropriations and tax levies and issue bonds for such purposes; and to exercise any and all powers and rights, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, now vested in the board of directors of the library under the laws of the state relating to such libraries.

Nothing herein contained shall in any way affect the operation or administration of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the formation and disbursement of a public library employees' pension fund in cities having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants," approved May 12, 1905, as amended by act of June 3, 1907; provided, however, that the board of trustees of the pension fund shall hereafter consist of five members, two of whom shall be employees contributing to the fund and three of whom shall be appointed in such manner as the city council may, by ordinance, direct.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The city council shall have full power to manage, control, maintain, operate and extend or enlarge the house of correction of the city of Chicago, to locate such house of correction, or branches thereof, within or outside the corporate limits of the city; to acquire, by dedication, gift, lease, contract, purchase, condemnation or otherwise, all such rights and property as may by the city council be deemed necessary or proper for house of correction purposes; to make appropriations and issue bonds for such purposes; to exercise any and all powers and rights, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, now vested in the board of inspectors of such house of correction and the municipal and legislative authorities of cities under the laws of the state relating to such house of correction.

REFERENDUM.

Before the consolidation act goes into effect it must be submitted for approval to the legal voters of the city of Chicago and the legal voters of the several towns or townships, parks or park districts, or other local governments and authorities sought to be consolidated. If a majority of the legal voters of the city of Chicago voting thereon and a majority of the legal voters voting thereon of any two or more of said towns or townships, park or park districts, or other local governments and authorities, shall vote for the adoption of this act, it shall thereby and thereupon be adopted and be in force and effect. (Approved June 29, 1915.)

EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE. SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Owing to a decision of the state Supreme court declaring invalid many of the appropriations made by the general assembly, an extra session was called by Gov. Edward F. Dunne Nov. 19 to meet Nov. 22. The decision was made in consequence of an injunction suit brought by John B. Fergus, a taxpayer of Chicago, with the assistance of Fayette S. Munro, an attorney and former member of the legislature, the proceedings being backed by the Citizens' association of Chicago. Mr. Fergus and his associates secured a favorable decision from Judge James A. Creighton of the Circuit court in Springfield Aug. 28 and this, on appeal, was sustained in a large part by the state Supreme court in a decision announced Nov. 5. Chief Justice William M. Farmer then issued the following synopsis of the opinion written by Justice George A. Cooke:

The opinion holds:

Right to maintain suit (Craig, J., dissenting). That Fergus, as a taxpayer, under the authorities in this state, has a right to maintain the suit.

Validity of appropriation for pay of officers contained in omnibus bill (Farmer, C. J., dissenting).

That under the constitution, which requires that bills making appropriations for the pay of officers' salaries and for the pay of officers and members of the general assembly, shall contain

no provision on any other subject, the appropriation for the salary of any officer of the state government which is contained in the omnibus bill is invalid. It affirms the decree of the Circuit court in its holding that the positions therein named are offices with the exception of one clerk in the inheritance tax office of the attorney-general and extra game wardens, which are held not to be offices. It also affirms the decree of the Circuit court in holding all other positions mentioned in the bill not to be offices, except three assistant attorneys-general in charge of inheritance tax office, the members of the board of veterinary examiners and a director of the state geological survey, which are held to be offices and the appropriations therefore invalid; that the appropriation for attorney for the state board of health and the appropriation for attorney for the industrial board are invalid for the reason that the statute provides that the state's attorneys of the various counties shall represent the state board of health in all prosecutions by it and for the further reasons given in discussing the question of validity of the appropriation to the insurance superintendent for legal services.

Appropriation to the governor for the maintenance of the executive mansion.

That this appropriation is valid and is not an increase in the salary or compensation provided for the governor.

Appropriation to lieutenant-governor for traveling expenses (Duncan, J., dissenting).

That this appropriation is valid, as it does not amount to an increase in the compensation of the lieutenant-governor during his term of office.

Appropriation to secretary of state for editing blue book.

That this appropriation is valid and is not an increase in the salary of the secretary of state.

Appropriation to superintendent of public instruction for conducting various examinations.

That this appropriation is valid and is not an increase in the salary of that officer.

Appropriation to secretary of state for expense of telephone calls by members of the general assembly.

That this appropriation is invalid for the reason that the constitution expressly limits the amount to be allowed to each member of the general assembly for all incidental expenses to \$50.

Appropriation to state treasurer for refund of taxes.

That this appropriation is invalid for the reason that it does not appropriate any definite amount.

Appropriation to insurance superintendent for expenses of prosecution of violations of the insurance laws, for legal services and for traveling expenses of attorneys and court costs.

That the appropriation for expenses of prosecutions of violations of the insurance laws is valid and for a proper object.

That the appropriation for legal services and for traveling expenses of attorneys and court costs is invalid for the reason that the duties therein attempted to be compensated for devolve upon the office of the attorney-general and not upon the office of insurance superintendent.

Appropriation to rivers and lakes commission for prosecutions.

That this appropriation is valid and for a proper purpose.

Appropriation to the state board of pharmacy for the investigation and prosecution of the illegal sale of narcotic drugs.

That this appropriation is valid and for a proper purpose.

Appropriation for the expenses of commissions appointed by joint resolutions to sit after the final adjournment of the general assembly.

That this appropriation is invalid for the reason that neither the legislature nor either house thereof has the power to appoint a joint or separate committee to perform any function after the final adjournment of the legislature, and that as any expenses which might be incurred by any such committee would merely consti-

tute a liability or indebtedness of the members thereof as individuals, the appropriation is invalid.

The effect of the governor's veto of a part of an item.

That the action of the governor in attempting to veto a part of an item, either by vetoing the words "per annum" or by disapproving of a specified portion of an item appropriated, is a nullity and does not have the effect of vetoing either a portion or the whole of the items referred to in the veto message. Such items are each of them valid appropriations despite the attempted veto of the governor.

The legislature closed its extra session Dec. 1 and took a recess until Feb. 23, 1916, the purpose of the recess being, it was said, to be ready for another session in case another emergency should arise through a Supreme court decision or otherwise.

The bills correctly creating state offices and making the necessary appropriations therefor, including back pay from July 1, 1915, made necessary by the Supreme court opinion, with the single exception of the office of secretary of the state civil service commission, went through. The bill transferring to the control of the attorney-general all appointive attorneyships heretofore maintained by separate boards and departments was passed.

One of the Chicago bills, that authorizing the transfer of funds, following the expiration of the first fiscal quarter, but only within the original department to which the appropriation was made and then by a two-thirds vote of the city council, also was passed.

One of the board of local improvement bills from Chicago permitting limited borrowing from other municipal funds for the credit of certain local improvement districts, such as the 12th street widening or the Michigan boulevard link project, was passed without an emergency clause.

The bills re-creating the Illinois centennial celebration commission and the commission to investigate the operation of all public employees' pension funds and to pay for the expense entailed were passed; also the bill reappropriating an unexpended balance to the Illinois commission at the San Francisco exposition.

The Chicago bill which would have added a 1½ mill tax rate to the city, the 5 cent Cook county rate increase, and the bill to validate the city hall appropriation of \$500,000, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court in the Sergel case, were defeated.

All primary election amendment bills, including that reducing the number of registrations, that affecting the change of date of the general primaries and that to determine specifically the method of electing national convention delegates, failed of action.

The bill amending the Tice good roads bill, which would have permitted bond issues by townships, was beaten. This did not deal with the \$2,000,000 Cook county bond issue matter.

The proposition to submit a constitutional amendment tending to permit the governor to slice legislative appropriations when the bills are submitted to him for approval failed.

STREETS, ALLEYS AND PAVEMENTS IN CHICAGO.

On Jan. 1, 1915, the combined length of the streets and alleys in Chicago was 4,684.513 miles. The street mileage was 3,092.44 and the alley mileage 1,592.07. Of the streets 2,059.32 miles are paved.

The total of each kind of pavement in use Jan.

1, 1915, was as follows:

Pavement.	Miles.	Pavement.	Miles.
Asphalt	799.89	Macadam	552.32
Asphalt concrete.	32.16	Tar macadam	9.17
Asphalt macadam	55.94	Medina pavement	1.19
Brick	269.37	Novaculite	2.00
Cedar blocks.....	214.55	Rock asphalt.....	.57
Concrete	40.03	Slag	7.13
Crossed blocks.	53.91		
Granite blocks...	110.09	Total	2,059.32

DRY AND WET MAP OF ILLINOIS.

Revised to May 1, 1915.

□ DRY
■ WET



DRY COUNTIES.

Made dry at April,
1915, election:
Jasper. Marion.

Made dry November,
1914:
Menard.

Made dry at April,
1914, election:

Stephenson.	McLean.
Winnebago.	DeWitt.
Boone.	Schuyler.
Ogle.	Macon.
DeKalb.	Christian.
Kendall.	Coles.
Mercer.	Jersey.
Ford.	White.
Warren.	Williamson.
Knox.	Champaign.
McDonough.	Jefferson.
Fulton.	

Made dry at November, 1913,
election: Massac.

Previously dry:

Stark.	Wabash.
Henderson.	Hamilton.
Platt.	Gallatin.
Brown.	Hardin.
Pike.	Moultrie.
Scott.	Clark.
Morgan.	Crawford.
Douglas.	Lawrence.
Pope.	Edwards.
Greer.	Wayne.
Cumberland.	Saline.
Clay.	Johnson.
Richland.	Union.

Used by The
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ILLINOIS
V. B. Smith, Ill., Chicago

DRY AND WET CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN ILLINOIS.

Those marked * are dry; others are wet.

*Abingdon.	*Berlin.	*Champaign.	*Dorchester.	Frankfort.	Hillside.
Addieville.	*Berwyn.	*Chandlerville.	*Dorrisville.	*Franklin.	*Hillview.
Addison.	Bethalto.	*Channahon.	*Dover.	*Franklin Grove.	*Hinckley.
*Adeline.	*Bethany.	*Chaplin.	*Downers Grove.	Franklin Park.	*Hindsboro.
*Akin.	*Biggsville.	*Charleston.	Dubois.	Freeburg.	*Hinsdale.
*Albany.	*Bingham.	*Charlton.	Dundee.	*Freeport.	Hodgkins.
*Albion.	*Birds.	*Chatsworth.	Dupo.	Fulton.	Hollowayville.
Aledo.	*Bishop Hill.	*Chebanse.	Duquoin.	*Galatia.	*Homer.
*Alexis.	*Blandinsville.	*Chenoa.	*Durand.	Galena.	Homewood.
Algonquin.	*Bloomingdale.	*Cherry.	*Dwight.	*Galesburg.	*Hoopeston.
Alhambra.	*Bloomington.	*Cherry Valley.	*Earlville.	*Galva.	*Hopedale.
*Allenville.	Blue Island.	Chester.	E. Alton.	Gardner.	Hoyleton.
*Allerton.	*Blue Mound.	*Chesterfield.	E. Brooklyn.	*Garrett.	*Hudson.
*Alpha.	*Bluffs.	Chicago.	E. Carondelet.	*Gaskins City.	Huey.
*Altamont.	*Bolton.	Chicago Hts.	E. DuBuque.	*Gays.	*Hull.
Alton.	*Bone Gap.	Chillicothe.	*E. Galesburg.	*Geneseo.	Humboldt.
*Altona.	Bonfield.	*Christopher.	E. Moline.	*Geneva.	*Hume.
Alto Pass.	Bourbonnais.	Cicero.	E. Peoria.	*Genoa.	*Hunt.
*Alvin.	*Bowen.	*Cisno.	*Easton.	*Georgetown.	Huntley.
Amboy.	Braceville.	*Cissna Park.	E. St. Louis.	Germantown.	*Hurst.
Andalusia.	Bradford.	*Claremont.	E. Wenona.	*Gibson City.	*Hutsonville.
*Andover.	Bradwood.	*Clarke City.	E. Wood River.	*Gilberts.	*Illipolis.
*Anna.	Breesee.	*Clay City.	*Eddyville.	*Gillespie.	*Ina.
Annawan.	Bridgeport.	Clayton.	Edgewood.	*Gillman.	*Indianola.
Antioch.	Brighton.	*Clifton.	*Edinburg.	*Girard.	*Industry.
*Apple River.	*Brimfield.	Clinton.	Edison Park.	*Gladstone.	*Ipava.
*Arcola.	*Bristol.	Coal City.	Edwardsville.	Glasford.	*Iroquois.
*Arenzville.	*Broadlands.	Coal Valley.	Effingham.	Glasgow.	*Irving.
*Argenta.	*Broadwell.	*Coatsburg.	Elleen.	Glen Carbon.	Itasca.
Arlington.	*Brocton.	*Cobden.	*Elburn.	*Glencoe.	*Juka.
Arlington Hts.	Brookfield.	*Coffee.	El Dara.	*Glen Ellyn.	*Ivasdale.
*Arlington.	Brooklyn.	*Colchester.	*Eldorado.	Glen View.	*Jacksonville.
*Arrowsmith.	*Brookport.	*Colfax.	*Eldred.	Glenwood.	*Jeffersonville.
*Arthur.	Brookville.	*Collinsville.	*Elgin.	Godfrey.	*Jerseyville.
*Ashkum.	*Broughton.	Colona.	*Elizabeth.	*Godley.	*Jewett.
*Ashland.	*Brownig.	*Columbia.	*Elizabethtown.	*Golconda.	*Johnsonville.
*Ashley.	*Browns.	*Columbus.	Elkhart.	*Golden Gate.	*Johnson City.
*Ashmore.	*Brownstown.	*Compton.	*Elkville.	*Good Hope.	Joliet.
*Ashton.	Brussels.	*Cookville.	*Elliott.	*Goreville.	*Jonesboro.
Atkinson.	*Bryant.	*Cordova.	*Ellis Grove.	*Grafton.	*Joppa.
*Atlanta.	Buckley.	*Cornell.	*Ellisville.	*Grand Ridge.	*Joy.
*Atwood.	*Buckingham.	*Cortland.	Elmhurst.	Grand Tower.	*Junction.
Auburn.	*Buda.	*Coulterville.	Elmwood.	*Granite City.	*Kampsville.
*Augusta.	*Buffalo.	Cowden.	*El Paso.	*Grant Park.	*Kane.
Aurora.	Bunker Hill.	*Crainville.	*Elsah.	Granville.	Kangley.
*Ava.	Bureau.	*Creal Springs.	Elvaston.	Grayslake.	Kankakee.
Averyville.	Burksville.	*Creston City.	Elwood.	*Grayville.	*Kansas.
*Assumption.	Burlington.	Crete.	*Emden.	*Greenfield.	*Kappa.
*Astoria.	Burnham.	*Crisman.	*Emington.	*Greenup.	Kaskaskia.
Aviston.	*Bush.	*Crossville.	*Enfield.	*Greenview.	*Keensburg.
*Ayon.	*Bushnell.	*Crotty.	*Equality.	*Greenville.	*Keithsburg.
Baalton.	*Butler.	*Crystal Lake.	*Erie.	*Gridley.	*Kempston.
Baldwin.	*Cabery.	*Cuba.	*Essex.	*Griggsville.	*Kentilworth.
*Barclay.	*Cable.	Cullom.	*Eureka.	*Gross Point.	*Kenney.
*Bardolph.	Cairo.	*Cutler.	*Evanston.	*Hainesville.	*Kewanee.
*Barrington.	*Camargo.	*Cypress.	Evergreen Park.	*Hamburg.	*Keyesport.
*Barry.	*Cambridge.	Dahlgren.	Ewing.	Hamilton.	*Kilbourne.
Bartelso.	*Cambria.	*Dakota.	*Exeter.	*Hamletsburg.	*Kinderhook.
*Bartlett.	*Campbell Hill.	*Dallas City.	*Fairbury.	Hampshire.	*Kingston.
Bartonville.	*Camp Point.	*Dalton City.	*Fairfield.	Hammond.	*Kingston Mines.
*Basco.	*Campus.	Dalzel.	*Fairmont.	*Hampton.	*Kinmundy.
*Batavia.	*Canton.	*Dana.	*Fairview.	*Hanover.	*Kinsman.
Bath.	*Cantrill.	*Danforth.	*Fancher.	*Hardin.	*Kirkland.
*Baylis.	*Capron.	*Danvers.	*Farina.	Harmou.	*Kirkwood.
*Batchtown.	*Carbon Cliff.	Danville.	*Farmer City.	*Harrisburg.	*Knoxville.
Beardstown.	*Carbondale.	*Davis.	*Farmersville.	*Hartsburg.	Lacon.
*Beaverville.	Carbon Hill.	*Dawson.	*Farmington.	*Harvard.	Ladd.
Beckemeyer.	*Cardiff.	*Decatur.	*Fayetteville.	Harvel.	*Lafayette.
*Becher.	*Carlinville.	*Deer Creek.	*Ferris.	Harvey.	*LaGrange.
*Becher City.	Carlyle.	*Deerfield.	*Fidelity.	Havana.	LaGrange Park.
Belgium.	*Carmh.	*DeKalb.	*Feldon.	*Hebron.	*LaHarpe.
*Belknap.	Carpenterville.	*DeLand.	*Fillmore.	Hecker.	*Lake Bluff.
*Belle Prairie.	*Carrier Mills.	Delavan.	*Findlay.	*Henderson.	*Lake Forest.
*Bellerive.	*Carrollton.	Depue.	*Fisher.	*Hennepin.	*Lake Villa.
Belleville.	*Carthage.	De Soto.	*Fithian.	*Henning.	*Lake Zurich.
*Bellflower.	Cary Station.	Des Plaines.	*Flanagan.	Henry.	*LaMoille.
Bellmont.	*Casey.	*Detroit.	*Flat Rock.	*Herriek.	Lanark.
Bellwood.	Caseyville.	*Dewitt.	*Flora.	*Herrin.	Lansing.
Belvidere.	*Catlin.	Diamond.	*Fordville.	*Herschler.	*LaPrairie.
Bement.	*Cave in Rock.	*Dieterich.	*Fordyce.	*Hettick.	*LaRose.
Benbow City.	Cedar Point.	Dixon.	*Forest Park.	*Heworth.	LaSalle.
Bend.	*Centerville.	Dixon.	*Forest City.	*Hidaleo.	*Latham.
Bensenville.	Central City.	Dolton.	*Forrest.	*Highland Park.	*Lawrenceville.
Benson.	*Centralia.	*Donoga.	*Forreston.	*Highwood.	*Leaf River.
*Bentley.	*Cerro Gordo.	*Donnellson.	*Fosterburg.	Hillery.	Lefanor.
*Benton.	*Chadwick.	*Donovan.	Fox Lake.	*Hillsboro.	*Ledford.

- *Lee.
- *Leland.
- *Lemont.
- *Lena.
- *Lenzburg.
- *Leonore.
- *L'Erable.
- *Lerna.
- *Le Roy.
- *Lewistown.
- *Lexington.
- *Libertyville.
- *Lima.
- *Lincoln.
- *Lisbon.
- *Litchfield.
- *Little York.
- *Livingston.
- *Loami.
- *Lockport.
- *Loda.
- *Lombard.
- *Longdon Mills.
- *Long Point.
- *Longview.
- *Ludlow.
- *Lyndon.
- *Lynville.
- *Lyons.
- *McHenry.
- *McLean.
- *McLeansboro.
- *Macedonia.
- *Mackinaw.
- *Macomb.
- *Macon.
- *Madison.
- *Macystown.
- *Magnolia.
- *Mahomet.
- *Makanda.
- *Maiden.
- *Malta.
- *Manchester.
- *Manhattan.
- *Manito.
- *Manlius.
- *Mansfield.
- *Manteno.
- *Maple Park.
- *Maquon.
- *Marengo.
- *Marietta.
- *Marine.
- *Marion.
- *Marissa.
- *Marks.
- *Maroa.
- *Marquette.
- *Marselles.
- *Marshall.
- *Martinsville.
- *Martinton.
- *Marysville.
- *Mascoat.
- *Mason.
- *Mason City.
- *Matteson.
- *Mattoon.
- *Maunle.
- *Maywood.
- *Mazon.
- *Mechanicsburg.
- *Media.
- *Medora.
- *Melrose Park.
- *Melvyn.
- *Mendon.
- *Meredosia.
- *Mendota.
- *Metamora.
- *Metcalfe.
- *Metropolis City.
- *Middletown.
- *Milan.
- *Milford.
- *Mill Creek.
- *Millersburg.
- *Millington.
- *Mill Shoals.
- *Millstadt.
- *Milton.
- *Mineral.
- *Minier.
- *Minook.
- *Modesto.
- *Mokena.
- *Moline.
- *Momens.
- *Monroe.
- *Monmouth.
- *Montgomery.
- *Monticello.
- *Montrose.
- *Morgan Park.
- *Morris.
- *Morrison.
- *Morrisonville.
- *Morton.
- *Morton Grove.
- *Mound City.
- *Mounds.
- *Mound Station.
- *Mt. Auburn.
- *Mt. Carmel.
- *Mt. Carroll.
- *Mt. Erie.
- *Mt. Greenwood.
- *Mt. Morris.
- *Mt. Olive.
- *Mt. Pulaski.
- *Mt. Sterling.
- *Mt. Vernon.
- *Mt. Zion.
- *Moweaqua.
- *Mulberry Grove.
- *Muncie.
- *Murphysboro.
- *Murrayville.
- *Naperville.
- *Naples.
- *Nashville.
- *National City.
- *Nauvoo.
- *Nebo.
- *Neoga.
- *Neponset.
- *Newark.
- *New Athens.
- *New Baden.
- *New Berlin.
- *New Boston.
- *New Burnside.
- *New Canton.
- *New Douglas.
- *New Grd. Ch'n.
- *New Haven.
- *New Holland.
- *Newman.
- *New Memphis.
- *New Minden.
- *New Salem.
- *Newton.
- *New Windsor.
- *Niantic.
- *Niles.
- *Niles Center.
- *Nilwood.
- *Noble.
- *Nokomis.
- *Nora.
- *Normal.
- *Norris.
- *Norris City.
- *N. Aurora.
- *N. Chicago.
- *N. Chilliote.
- *N. Cryst'l Lake.
- *Oakford.
- *Oakland.
- *Oaklawn.
- *Oak Park.
- *Oakwood.
- *Oblong.
- *Oceone.
- *Odell.
- *Odin.
- *O'Fallon.
- *Ogden.
- *Ohio.
- *Okawville.
- *Old Marissa.
- *Old Ripley.
- *Olmsstead.
- *Olney.
- *Omaha.
- *Onarga.
- *Onida.
- *Oquawka.
- *Orangeville.
- *Oregon.
- *Orion.
- *Orland.
- *Oswego.
- *Ottawa.
- *Otterville.
- *Owaneco.
- *Palatine.
- *Palestine.
- *Palmer.
- *Palmyra.
- *Pana.
- *Panama.
- *Panola.
- *Papineau.
- *Paris.
- *Parkersburg.
- *Park Ridge.
- *Pawtucket.
- *Pawnee.
- *Paw Paw.
- *Paxton.
- *Payson.
- *Pearl.
- *Pearl City.
- *Pecatonica.
- *Peoria.
- *Peoria Heights.
- *Peotone.
- *Percy.
- *Perry.
- *Peru.
- *Pesotum.
- *Petersburg.
- *Phillipstown.
- *Philo.
- *Phoenix.
- *Pinckneyville.
- *Pinegrove.
- *Piper City.
- *Pittsburg.
- *Pittsfield.
- *Plainfield.
- *Plainville.
- *Plano.
- *Pleasant Hill.
- *Pleasant Plains.
- *Plymouth.
- *Pocahontas.
- *Polo.
- *Pontiac.
- *Pontotoc.
- *Poplar Grove.
- *Port Byron.
- *Portland.
- *Posen.
- *Prairie City.
- *Prairie du Roch.
- *Princeton.
- *Princetonville.
- *Prophetstown.
- *Pulaski.
- *Quincy.
- *Raleigh.
- *Ramsey.
- *Rankin.
- *Ransom.
- *Rantoul.
- *Rapids City.
- *Raymond.
- *Red Bud.
- *Reddick.
- *Redmon.
- *Renault.
- *Reynolds.
- *Richmond.
- *Richview.
- *Ridge Farm.
- *Ridgway.
- *Ridott.
- *Ripley.
- *Riverdale.
- *River Forest.
- *River Grove.
- *Riverside.
- *Riverton.
- *Riverview.
- *Rohanoke.
- *Roberts.
- *Robinson.
- *Rochelle.
- *Rochester.
- *Rockbridge.
- *Rock City.
- *Rockdale.
- *Area (Rockefeller).
- *Rock Falls.
- *Rockford.
- *Rock Island.
- *Rockton.
- *Rockwood.
- *Rome.
- *Romeoville.
- *Roodhouse.
- *Rose Hill.
- *Roseville.
- *Rosiclare.
- *Rossview.
- *Round Lake.
- *Royalton.
- *Ruma.
- *Rushville.
- *Russellville.
- *Rutland.
- *Sadurus.
- *Sailor Springs.
- *Salem.
- *Salem Mines.
- *Sandoval.
- *Sandwich.
- *San Jose.
- *Sato.
- *Saunemin.
- *Savanna.
- *Sawyersville.
- *Saybrook.
- *Scales Mound.
- *Schram City.
- *Sciota.
- *Scottville.
- *Sears.
- *Seaton.
- *Seatonville.
- *Secor.
- *Sesser.
- *Shabbona.
- *Shannon.
- *Shawneetown.
- *Shelfville.
- *Shelbyville.
- *Sheldon.
- *Sheridan.
- *Shermerville.
- *Sherrard.
- *Shiloh Valley.
- *Shipman.
- *Shobonier.
- *Shumway.
- *Sibley.
- *Sidell.
- *Sidney.
- *Sigel.
- *Silvis.
- *Simpson.
- *Sims.
- *Smithboro.
- *Smithfield.
- *Smithton.
- *Somonauk.
- *Sorento.
- *S. Chicago Hts.
- *S. Elgin.
- *S. Holland.
- *S. Wilmington.
- *Spartan.
- *Spaulding.
- *Spillertown.
- *Spring Bay.
- *Springerton.
- *Springfield.
- *Spring Forest.
- *Spring Grove.
- *Spring Valley.
- *St. Anne.
- *St. Augustine.
- *St. Charles.
- *St. David.
- *St. Elmo.
- *St. Francisville.
- *St. Jacob.
- *St. John.
- *St. Joseph.
- *St. Libory.
- *St. Peters.
- *St. Marie.
- *Standard.
- *Stamford.
- *Staunton.
- *Steeleville.
- *Steger.
- *Sterling.
- *Steward.
- *Stewardson.
- *Stockton.
- *Stonington.
- *Stoy.
- *Strasburg.
- *Strawn.
- *Streator.
- *Stronghurst.
- *Sublette.
- *Sullivan.
- *Summerfield.
- *Summit.
- *Summer.
- *Swansea.
- *Sweden.
- *Swamore.
- *Smyertown.
- *Table Grove.
- *Tallula.
- *Tamaroa.
- *Tamm.
- *Tampco.
- *Taylor Springs.
- *Taylorville.
- *Tennessee.
- *Tessville.
- *Teutopolis.
- *Thawville.
- *Thayer.
- *Thebes.
- *Thomaspboro.
- *Thomaspville.
- *Thompson.
- *Thornton.
- *Tilden.
- *Tilton.
- *Time.
- *Tinley Park.
- *Tiskilwa.
- *Toledo.
- *Tolono.
- *Toluca.
- *Tonica.
- *Topeka.
- *Tornado.
- *Toulon.
- *Towanda.
- *Tower Hill.
- *Tremont.
- *Trenton.
- *Troy.
- *Troy Grove.
- *Tuscola.
- *Union.
- *Upper Alton.
- *Urbana.
- *Utica.
- *Vandalla.
- *Varna.
- *Venedy.
- *Venice.
- *Vergennes.
- *Vermilion.
- *Vermont.
- *Vernon.
- *Versailles.
- *Victoria.
- *Vincennes.
- *Villa Grove.
- *Viola.
- *Virden.
- *Virginia.
- *Waggoner.
- *Waldron.
- *Walnut.
- *Walshville.
- *Wapella.
- *Warren.
- *Warrensburg.
- *Warsaw.
- *Washburn.
- *Washington.
- *Wataga.
- *Waterloo.
- *Waterman.
- *Watertown.
- *Watseka.
- *Watson.
- *Wauconda.
- *Waukegan.
- *Waverly.
- *Wayne City.
- *Waynesville.
- *Weldon.
- *Wellington.
- *Wenona.
- *W. Brooklyn.
- *W. Chicago.
- *W. Springs.
- *Westfield.
- *W. Frankfort.
- *W. Hammond.
- *West Point.
- *W. Salem.
- *Westville.
- *Wetaug.
- *Wethersfield.
- *Wheaton.
- *Wheeler.
- *Wheeling.
- *White Ash.
- *White City.
- *Whitehall.
- *Williamsfield.
- *Williamson.
- *Williamsville.
- *Willsville.
- *Willow Hill.
- *Wilmette.
- *Wilmington.
- *Winchester.
- *Windsor.
- *Winnebago.
- *Winnetka.
- *Winslow.
- *Winthrop Harbor.
- *Witt.
- *Woodburn.
- *Woodhull.
- *Woodland.
- *Woodlawn.
- *Wood River.
- *Woodson.
- *Woodstock.
- *Worden.
- *Wyoming.
- *Wyanet.
- *Xenia.
- *Yates City.
- *York.
- *Yorkville.
- *Zion.

SOUTH SHORE LAKE FRONT DEVELOPMENT.

March 30, 1912, a contract was entered into between the Illinois Central Railroad company and the south park commissioners to enable the park commissioners to carry out the development of the shore of Lake Michigan between Grant and Jackson parks, as proposed in the plan of Chicago, which plan was originated by the Commercial club of Chicago and committed by the city council to the Chicago plan commission for development.

The south shore plan enables the new Field Museum of Natural History to be located downtown, where it will be easily accessible to all, facing north on the new widened 12th street at its intersection with South Park avenue extended and overlooking Grant park. The necessary authority having been granted by the United States government on Oct. 19, 1912, work was begun on the breakwaters and the filling in of land east of the Illinois Central station for the early erection of the Field museum. The foundations of the new structure were laid in 1915.

The park plan provides for the creation of approximately 1,500 acres of park space along Chicago's lake front, beginning at Grant park in the center of the city, by the filling in, first, of a strip of shore land approximately 300 feet wide, facing the open lake, this strip to extend solidly to connect with Jackson park on the south. The strip is to be planted with trees and given informal landscape treatment, with flowers and shrubs growing throughout its extent. Along this shore will run a watercourse, approximately 500 feet wide, for small craft, for sailboats, motor boats, canoes and racing shells. Beyond the watercourse, built to protect it and provide safety and shelter to pleasure craft, will be an island, approximately 700 feet wide and extending from Grant to Jackson park, planted with trees, having a shore driveway and winding walks, and, under the proposed plan, providing frequent bathing beaches for the city's summer multitudes, as well as athletic grounds, baseball fields, running tracks, tennis courts, football fields, a stadium and a public gymnasium.

This agreement, made March 30, 1912, between the south park commissioners and the Illinois Central Railroad company, provides for the acquiring by the park commissioners of the riparian rights attaching to the land lying between Grant and Jackson parks; for the establishment of a specified permanent boundary line dividing the railroad property from the submerged lands to be acquired by the park commissioners; for the construction of specified viaducts over the railroad tracks; for the extension of South Park avenue north over the railroad tracks to connect with Grant park at 12th street; for the removal of the 12th street station to land south of the new widened 12th street extended to the lake shore; for the transfer of all land east of Michigan avenue and north of 12th street, as far as the present southern boundary of Grant park, to the park commissioners for park purposes; for the transfer to the railroad company of certain specified lands for right of way and for various other minor agreed changes in present conditions. This agreement was ratified, in accordance with law, by Judge Lockwood Honore of the Circuit court July 10, 1912.

The contract was modified by a supplemental agreement, signed June 26, 1912, which provides for a reduction in the land granted the railroad for right of way; for depression of roadbed; for prohibition of buildings (except switch towers and platform passenger stations) upon the right of way between 29th and 51st streets, in order to permit an unobstructed view of the lake; for a prohibition upon the use of the additional right of way until the railroad company arranges for the operating of four tracks by motive power other than steam (which is designed to encourage the electrification of the road); for specified viaducts over right of way; for widening and relocation of Indiana avenue and for specified widening of Michigan avenue between 12th and 13th streets.

Objections were made by army engineers to the

building of a city park from Grant park to Jackson park on the ground that it would interfere with the development of harbor facilities, and but little progress was made in 1913. In November of that year a delegation of citizens visited the war department and obtained the consent of Secretary Garrison to proceed with the improvement, subject to certain conditions. These were that there should be no further filling in from Randolph to 12th street until an outer breakwater inclosing a new harbor has been provided for by congress and built; that from 12th street to 16th street there should be no further filling in other than that under way for the Field museum and that as to the stretch between 16th and 50th streets legal steps should be taken to reserve to the proper authorities the right to construct harbor facilities if such should be demanded.

Dec. 18, 1913, the secretary of war announced that he would issue no permit for the improvement of the lake front until he received an absolute guaranty that the park extension would not interfere with any future project for a commercial harbor on the south shore. Nothing was accomplished in 1914, although an effort was made to have congress pass a bill to permit the improvement. No agreement could be reached between the city officials and the men responsible for the proposed measure, which was allowed to die. In 1915 it was arranged to clear up the situation by having the state legislature pass two bills, one permitting park boards to convey the title of submerged lands to the city and the other permitting the city to convey the title to similar lands to park boards. These bills were passed and were substantially as follows:

CONVEYANCE TO CITY.

"Any park commissioners, park board or board of park commissioners which has heretofore acquired or shall hereafter acquire the title to any lands adjacent to or adjoining upon or penetrating into any public waters, in this state, or to the submerged land and bed of such public waters, or any part thereof, or to any riparian or other rights, may grant, convey or release any of such lands or rights to any city or village authorized to acquire, own, construct, maintain and operate in, over and upon the public waters bordering thereon, harbors, canals, slips, wharves, docks, levees, piers, quay walls, breakwaters and harbor structures, facilities, connections and improvements, for such purposes or any of them. Any such park commissioners, park board or board of park commissioners may grant, convey or release to any such city or village the right to construct and maintain roadways and any other appropriate approaches to or connections with any harbor or harbor utility or appurtenance of such city or village, over and across any lands and property of such park commissioners, park board or board of park commissioners. Provided, nothing in this act contained shall be construed to vest any authority or right for the conveyance of lands, submerged or otherwise, for any other use or purpose than strictly for state, municipal or federal use or purposes." (Approved June 29, 1915.)

RELEASE TO PARK COMMISSIONERS.

"Any city, town or village which has heretofore acquired or shall hereafter acquire control over any lands bordering upon any public waters in this state, and the riparian rights appurtenant thereto, may grant, convey or release any of such lands or rights for park purposes to any park commissioners, park board or board of park commissioners having control of any park within the territorial limits of such city, town or village, and may make agreements with any such park commissioners, park board or board of park commissioners for the reclamation by such park commissioners, park board or board of park commissioners for park purposes of submerged lands under the public water adjacent to the lands controlled by such city, town or village. Provided, however, that no such park commissioners, park board or board of park com-

missioners may grant, convey, lease or release any lands so acquired or the riparian rights appurtenant thereto to any private person or corporation." (Approved June 29, 1915.)

While many conferences were held by persons

representing the south park board, the city council, the Illinois Central and others interested, no agreement as to carrying out the proposed improvement had been reached up to Dec. 1, 1915.

EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT OF ILLINOIS PROPERTY.

YEAR.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Railroad property.	Total valuation.*	Tax rate per \$100.
1840.....				\$58,752,168	\$0.20
1850.....	\$86,532,237	\$53,355,799		119,888,336	.58
1860.....	205,258,155	88,894,115	\$12,085,472	367,227,742	.67
1870.....	347,876,680	113,545,227	19,242,141	480,664,058	.65
1880.....	573,404,141	165,846,994	47,335,250	786,586,394	.96
1890.....	587,045,385	149,158,000	72,689,396	808,892,782	.96
1900.....	569,619,469	162,285,264	77,878,672	809,783,405	.50
1901.....	689,210,143	223,736,546	86,285,340	999,231,829	.50
1902.....	710,571,904	231,350,427	88,270,104	1,030,292,435	.40
1903.....	753,249,645	234,133,427	90,669,907	1,088,050,979	.52
1904.....	763,260,719	226,356,632	90,854,641	1,082,744,088	.55
1905.....	771,040,262	213,970,049	93,634,247	1,068,681,557	.50
1906.....	793,081,075	228,171,348	95,131,416	1,126,663,157	.50
1907.....	891,802,745	246,819,650	100,161,503	1,251,974,306	.50
1908.....	894,231,942	245,067,047	104,748,848	1,253,500,487	.50
1909.....	1,508,384,520	435,610,615	175,683,538	2,158,688,460	.35
1910.....	1,532,525,070	467,482,556	177,217,518	2,198,701,976	.30
1911.....	1,630,014,032	462,719,174	178,105,461	2,318,314,614	.35
1912.....	1,648,500,546	470,904,243	178,092,000	2,343,879,691	.38
1913.....	1,658,544,334	509,623,714	192,151,627	2,442,344,379	.70
1914.....	1,701,348,931	504,124,389	200,008,164	2,455,746,799	.48
1915.....	1,749,709,011	507,820,349	218,513,562	2,565,373,136	.5

*Includes assessment on capital stock of corporations.

NOTE—The assessed value is one-third of actual

value. Prior to 1909 it was one-fifth. The real value of property in Illinois in 1915 was \$7,510,119,405, as against \$7,367,237,397 in 1914.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CHICAGO.

The postoffice and all other United States department offices, except where otherwise noted, are in the federal building, which stands on the square bounded by Clark, Adams and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard. Postmaster, Daniel A. Campbell.

Appraiser's Office—Harrison and Sherman streets; appraiser, W. E. Clare.

Bureau of Commerce—Room 629; commercial agent, Dr. W. C. Huntington; radio inspector, J. F. Dillon.

Bureau of Reclamation Service—Rooms 776-779; C. F. Harris, acting transportation agent.

Custom House—South wing, fourth floor; collector, Rivers McNeill; special deputy collector, John R. Ford; naval officer, William Brown; special deputy naval officer, Edgar C. Hawley.

Hydrographic Office—Room 523; Lieut. A. M. Steckel in charge.

Immigration Bureau—Newberry building, Eldredge court and Wabash avenue; inspector in charge, Dr. P. L. Prentiss.

Inspectors of Steam Vessels—Room 529; inspector of hulls (vacancy); inspector of boilers, William Nicholas.

Internal Revenue Department—East wing, fourth floor; collector, Julius F. Smietanka; chief deputy, Frank E. Hemstreet; cashier, Frederick W. Rech.

Coast Guard Service—Room 500; inspector, F. J. Haake.

Marine Hospital—Clarendon and Graceland avenues; surgeon in command, Dr. J. O. Cobb.

Postoffice Inspector—Room 330; James E. Stuart in charge.

Railway Mail Service—Third floor, north wing; Capt. E. L. West, superintendent.

United States District Attorney—Room 826; Charles F. Clyne; chief clerk, William A. Small.

United States Engineer—Room 508; officer in charge, Lieut.-Col. W. V. Judson, corps of engineers, U. S. A.

United States Marshal—Rooms 804 and 806; marshal, John J. Bradley; chief deputy, John P. Wolf.

United States Secret Service—Room 881; Thomas I. Porter, chief operator.

United States Subtreasury—First floor, northwest section; assistant treasurer, Irving Shuman; cashier, Frank C. Russell.

Weather Bureau—Fourteenth floor; professor in charge, Henry J. Cox.

SALARIES OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS.

District attorney.....	\$10,000
Postmaster.....	8,000
Collector of customs.....	8,000
Treasurer.....	5,000
Marshal.....	5,000
Naval officer.....	5,000
Internal revenue collector.....	4,500
United States engineer.....	3,500
Appraiser.....	3,000
Professor of meteorology (weather).....	3,500

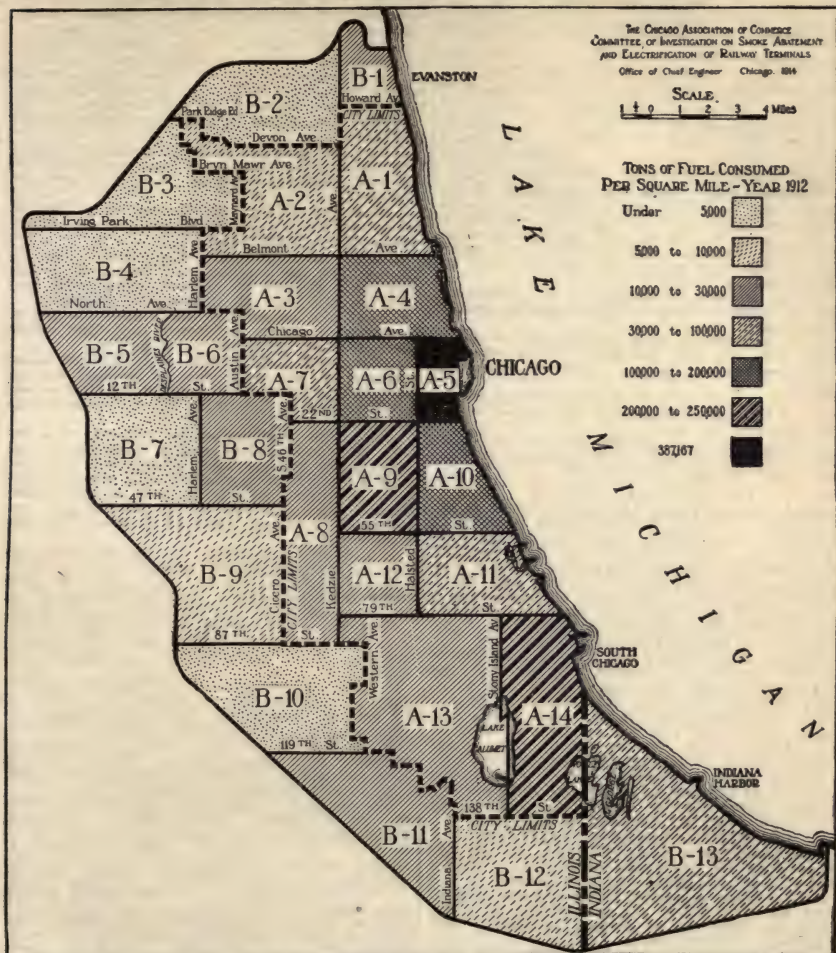
LABOR MEN, FIRMS AND CONTRACTORS INDICTED.

Indictments were returned April 27, 1915, by a United States grand jury sitting in Chicago against eighteen labor union officials in the building trades, forty-one contractors and forty-one corporations and firms for alleged violation of the antitrust law. The labor union officials were charged with conspiracy to aid the contractors in keeping outside contractors and material from the Chicago field by violence and strike threats. The contractors were accused of conspiring to fix prices of electrical and lighting fixtures, to keep material made in other cities

out of the Chicago market and to maintain contracts with unions to manipulate a monopoly. Eight indictments were returned separating the defendants into eight groups and specifying the charges in each particular offense.

Dec. 3 the November grand jury returned indictments against fifty-four men, comprising business agents and others connected with building trades unions, saloonkeepers and dealers in certain building supplies. The charges were extortion, conspiracy and malicious mischief.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND ELECTRIFICATION IN CHICAGO.



RELATIVE DENSITY OF FUEL CONSUMPTION IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

The A zone districts are inside the city limits; the B zone districts are outside the city.

In a comprehensive report to the Chicago Association of Commerce Dec. 1, 1915, the committee named by that body to investigate smoke abatement and electrification of railway terminals declared that the plan to completely electrify the Chicago railway terminals was technically practicable but financially impracticable. It estimated the capital or construction cost as follows:

Power station.....	\$10,302,104
Transmission system	1,618,633
Substations	2,024,736
Switching stations.....	573,073
Contact system.....	28,141,183
Bridge warnings.....	1,071,989
Return circuit.....	4,446,033

Elimination induction	\$996,727
Telephone system.....	272,052
Electric locomotives, etc.....	91,703,557
Spare parts.....	485,343
Changes in overhead structures.....	834,261
Changes in wire lines.....	2,028,007
Changes in signals.....	6,111,407
Locomotive terminal changes.....	37,293,746

Total187,902,916

Less salvage..... 9,775,686

Net cost.....178,127,230

Added betterment costs..... 96,313,400

Total final cost.....274,440,630

ANNUAL CHARGES.

Interest	\$8,906,362
Depreciation	7,808,278

Replacement	231,796
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Total charges.....	16,946,436
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ANNUAL REVENUES.

Increase net revenues.....	\$2,336,693
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Annual deficit.....	14,609,743
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ELECTRIFICATION AND AIR POLLUTION.

"Electrification," says the committee in its report, "has been proposed as a means in smoke abatement. The extent to which the elimination of the steam locomotive and the establishment of electric operation would reduce the pollution of the atmosphere of the city may be summarized as follows:

"1. The amount of visible smoke discharged into the atmosphere of Chicago would be reduced 20 per cent.

"2. The amount of solid constituents of smoke (soot, ash and fuel particles) discharged into the atmosphere of Chicago would be reduced 5 per cent.

"3. The amount of dust and dirt in the atmosphere of Chicago, arising from all sources, would be reduced 4 per cent.

"4. The volume of gaseous products of combustion discharged into the atmosphere of Chicago would be reduced 5 per cent."

PRODUCERS OF SMOKE.

The committee found that high pressure steam stationary power and heating plants produced 45 per cent of the visible smoke and 19 per cent of soot and dust; furnaces for metallurgical, manufacturing and allied processes, 29 per cent of smoke and 64 per cent of soot and dust; steam locomotives, 22 per cent of smoke and 8 per cent of soot and dust and low pressure steam and other stationary heating plants 4 per cent of smoke and 9 per cent of soot and dust. The committee found smoke was not the only source of air pollution in Chicago. It specified the following as dust producing sources and agencies: Unimproved streets and alleys, bare ground areas, including playgrounds, back yards and roofs, coal yards and the handling of crushed stone, lime, sand, cement, brick, tile, gravel and excavated material; building operations, particularly house wrecking; street construction and repair; abrasion of street and sidewalk surfaces, manufacturing operations, burning of waste, etc., and dry sweeping of streets.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The committee's recommendations in the line of securing for the people of Chicago a clearer and cleaner atmosphere are as follows:

1. That there be created by the city a permanent pure air commission, the membership of which shall be made up of persons possessing high technical qualifications.

2. That financial support be placed at the command of the commission, which shall be sufficient

adequately to provide for the organization and development of investigations of a highly scientific character.

3. That the commission be empowered to investigate all sources of air pollution, to determine, by experiment or otherwise, the most effective means for mitigating or eliminating such pollution, and that, so far as practicable, it be invested with power to enforce obedience to its decisions.

4. That no material shall be employed in paving without the consent of the commission, to the end that dust-creating pavements may be abolished.

5. That the paving and cleaning of alleys and other highways shall be subject to the supervision of the commission.

6. That the commission shall have power to require that the wrecking and erection of buildings shall proceed by methods which will protect the air from all unnecessary pollution.

7. That the commission shall have the power to require roofs to be cleaned and other minor sources of air pollution to be abated.

8. That new installations of boiler and other furnaces be permitted only as licensed by the commission, which shall have power, under reasonable rules, to determine the character of the installations.

9. That the commission be charged with the duty of investigating present practice in the construction and operation of domestic furnaces, with a view to so perfecting such practice that fuels now used may be burned without objectionable air pollution, or to so changing the character of present fuels as to accomplish the same result.

10. That the commission be charged with the duty of investigating the construction and operation of metallurgical and high pressure steam boiler furnaces, with a view to eliminating, so far as practicable, the air pollution for which such furnaces are responsible, and that it formulate and enforce regulations under which such furnaces shall hereafter be constructed and operated.

11. That the commission be charged with the duty of investigating the pollution of the air by railroad locomotives, by steamboats and by other transportation agencies making use of movable engines, of devising methods of abating air pollution from these sources, and of enforcing such provisions for the suppression of air pollution as may be found necessary.

The committee making the report was composed of the following: Jesse Holdom, chairman; Frederick H. Rawson, secretary; John J. Bernet, Paul P. Bird, Joseph H. DeFezes, Charles L. Dering, Thomas E. Donnelly, Howard Elting, Dr. William A. Evans, Milton J. Foreman, William A. Gardner, William F. M. Goss, Ernest B. Graham, Richard C. Hall, Howard G. Hetzler, Hale Holden, Eugene U. Kimbark, Darius Miller, Harrison B. Riley, Charles E. Schiff, John W. Scott, Francis T. Simmons, Mason B. Starring, Harry A. Wheeler.

STATE AND SECTIONAL SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

California Society of Illinois—President, William W. Durham; secretary, Edward P. Critcher, 402, 337 West Madison street.
Daughters of Indiana—President, Mrs. Joseph L. Davis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. S. Ross.
Empire State Society of Chicago—President, Walter Z. Brown; secretary, Dr. John H. Bowe.
Hawkeye Club of Chicago (Iowa)—President, Guy Guernsey; secretary, Horace G. Lozier.
Indiana Society of Chicago—President, Edward Rector; secretary, Edward M. Holloway, 725 Federal building.
Kansas Society of Chicago—President, Charles F. Fishback; secretary, Miss Rena Stillwell, Chicago Beach hotel.

Michigan Society of Chicago—President, Edwin W. Sims; secretary, John E. Sutton.
New England Society of Chicago—President, Wyllys W. Baird; secretary, B. F. Paine, 415 West 61st street.
Ohio Society of Chicago—President, John D. Shoop; secretary, Clayton O. Billow.
Society of New England Women—President, Mrs. Frances S. Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. P. Hulbert.
Wisconsin Society of Chicago—President, Dr. John B. Murphy; secretary, J. G. Wray, 212 West Washington street.

ILLINOIS WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

Joseph F. Haas of Chicago and John A. Logan of Elgin were appointed to the Illinois deep waterways commission by Gov. Dunne Nov. 13, 1915. See page 532 for other members.

SECRETARIES OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS IN CHICAGO.

Association of Alumni Secretaries of Chicago—Secretary, Beverly B. Vedder, 1414 Monadnock block.
 Amburst—J. H. Stevens, 111 West Monroe street.
 Armour Institute—Fred B. Huechling, 1310 Glenlake avenue.
 Beloit—S. T. Collins, Jr., 2033 Insurance Exchange building.
 Brown—J. T. Walker, Jr., 415 North Green street; president, Noble B. Judah, Jr.
 Chicago—Charles F. Axelson, 900 The Rookery.
 Colgate—D. O. True, 39 South LaSalle street.
 Colorado College—S. W. Dean, 1600 Association building.
 Colorado University—George O. Fairweather, 134 South LaSalle street.
 Columbia—Dr. Emory Hill, 122 South Michigan avenue.
 Cornell (Ithaca)—R. Warren Sculor, 1415 South Michigan avenue.
 Dartmouth—J. B. Hawley, Chicago Savings bank.
 Denison—J. Arthur Skulkins, 374 West Monroe street.
 De Pauw—Raymond Pruitt, 1518, 10 South LaSalle street.
 George Washington—H. M. Humason, 1610 Fort Dearborn building.
 Hamilton—M. L. Jenks, 203 South LaSalle street.
 Harvard Club of Chicago—Sanger Steele, 400 The Rookery.
 Illinois—E. E. Schneider, 1140 Otis building.
 Intercollegiate Club—J. Arthur Skulkins, 374 West Monroe street.
 Iowa—Edward R. Johnston, 823 Chamber of Commerce building.
 Lake Forest—Henry J. Hannon; president, Edmund F. Dodge, 6325 Kenwood avenue.
 Lawrence—O. Gurnee Fellows, 30 North Michigan avenue.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology—George B. Jones, 1444 Monadnock block.
 Michigan—Ralph M. Snyder, 1639 First National Bank building.
 Michigan Agricultural College—Philip B. Woodworth, 5809 Race avenue.
 Minnesota—John Patten, Jr., 425, 108 South LaSalle street.
 Northwestern—James T. Haviland, 76 West Monroe street.

Notre Dame—Fred L. Steere, 38 South Dearborn street.
 Ohio Northern—Norman M. Stineman, 63 East Adams street.
 Ohio State—Fred L. Hange, 312 West Ontario street.
 Olivet College—W. L. Osborn, 215 South Market street.
 Pennsylvania—Howard A. Emig, 1032 National Life building.
 Princeton—Donald Scott, 234 South LaSalle-st.
 Purdue—E. A. DeWolf, 537 South Dearborn-st.
 Radcliffe College—Miss Katherine Dummer.
 Swarthmore—Francis Broomell, 74 West Washington street.
 Tufts—W. Haseltine, care General Electric company.
 Union University—Douglas Whiting, 3203 Warren avenue.
 Vermont—Dana Ferrin, 629 South Wabash-av.
 Washington and Jefferson—C. C. Meloy, 6343 Winthrop avenue.
 Western Reserve—H. W. Pierson, 116 South Michigan avenue.
 William Jewell College—Charles Edgar Pence, 6025 Kenwood avenue; president, Earle H. Eubank.
 Williams—Temple Williams, 709 Harris Trust building.
 Wisconsin—J. G. Wray, 230 West Washington-st.
 Yale Club of Chicago—Jesse Spalding, 400 The Rookery; president, Herbert F. Perkins.

SUMNER LITERARY SOCIETY ALUMNI.

The Sumner Literary society was organized March 18, 1875, its charter members being nine students of the old West Division high school on Monroe street near Halsted street. It flourished until December, 1880, when it adjourned sine die. In March of the following year some of its former members met and organized an alumni association, which since that time has met annually to revive memories of old days. A volume known as "The Chronicles of the Sumner" has been presented by the organization to the Chicago Historical society. William E. Slosson, 610 Corn Exchange Bank building, is secretary of the Sumner alumni.

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology (Illinois Society)—President, George T. Page, Peoria; secretary, C. G. Vernier, Urbana.
 Anti-Saloon League—President, Alfred Capps, Jacksonville; secretary, W. B. Millard, Morgan Park; headquarters, 1200 Security building, 189 West Madison street, Chicago.
 Bankers' Association—President, George Woodruff, Joliet; secretary, R. L. Crampton, Chicago.
 Charities and Correction—President, James Mulenbach, Chicago; secretary, A. L. Bowen, Springfield.
 Civil Service Reform Association—President, A. S. Lecke, Joliet; secretary, E. R. Blackwood, 312, 35 North Dearborn street, Chicago.
 Equal Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Harrison M. Brown, Peoria; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Judith Loewenthal, Chicago.
 Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Mrs. Charles H. Zimmerman, Chicago; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George T. Palmer, Springfield.
 Humane Society—President, John L. Shortall; secretary, George A. H. Scott; office, 1145 South Wabash avenue, Chicago.
 Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association—President, Dr. William M. Honn, Champaign; secretary, Dr. G. M. Cushing, Chicago.
 Illinois Library Association—President, Mrs. M.

E. Ahrens, Chicago; secretary, Miss Maud Parsons, Joliet.
 Illinois Music Teachers' Association—President, John B. Miller, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Herbert O. Merry, Lincoln.
 Illinois State Bar Association—President, Nathan W. MacChesney, Chicago; secretary and treasurer, John F. Volght, Chicago.
 Illinois State Historical Society—Honorary president, Clark E. Carr, Galesburg; president, Dr. Otto C. Schmidt, Chicago; vice-presidents, W. T. Norton, Alton; Lawrence Y. Sherman, Springfield; Richard Yates, Springfield; George A. Lawrence, Galesburg; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield.
 Illinois Sunday School Association—President, Rev. H. G. Rowe, Danville; secretary, Robert T. Brown, Springfield.
 Illinois Woman's Press Association—President, Miss Ethel M. Colson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Nolan.
 Press Association—President, Col. W. G. Dustin, Dwight; secretary, J. M. Sheets, Oblong.
 State Medical Association—President, Dr. C. W. Lillie, East St. Louis; secretary, Dr. W. H. Gilmore, Mount Vernon.
 Woman's Christian Temperance Union—President, Miss Helen L. Hood, Chicago; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ephraim Marshall, Chicago.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS.

In the big game hunting season ended Nov. 30, 1915, fifty-nine men were killed in the United States, as compared with 111 dead and 163 wounded in 1914. Michigan led with fourteen

killed, while Illinois had twelve, Wisconsin nine and Iowa, New Jersey and New York four each. Minnesota and South Dakota reported only one fatality each.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY CHRONOLOGY.

Omnibuses—First regular omnibus line started by Frank Parmelee May 9, 1853.

Horse Cars—South side: First line on State street, between Randolph and 12th streets, open April 25, 1859. West side: Madison street line, Halsted to State, opened May 20, 1859; Randolph street line opened July 15, 1859. North side: Wells street line, river to Chicago avenue, opened late in spring of 1859; Clark street line opened in August, 1859.

Cable Cars—South side: First cable line in Chicago operated on State to 39th street; began business Jan. 28, 1882; Cottage Grove avenue line built same year. North side: Clark street line opened March 27, 1888; Wells street line opened same year; Lincoln avenue line opened Jan. 22, 1889; Clybourn avenue line opened May 2, 1891. West side: Madison street line opened July 16, 1890; Milwaukee avenue line opened at same time; Blue Island avenue line opened July 28, 1893.

Electric Cars—South side: First electric line in city began operating Oct. 2, 1890, from 95th street and Stony Island avenue to South Chicago trolley substituted for horse cars on most of the lines (except cable) in 1893 and 1894 in all divisions of the city and in the suburbs; trolley substituted for cable cars on State street July 22, 1906, and on Cottage Grove avenue Oct. 21, 1906. West side: Trolley cars substituted for cable on Blue Island avenue July 22, 1906, and on Madison street and Milwaukee avenue Aug. 19, 1906. North side: All cables changed to trolley lines Oct. 21, 1906.

Elevated Railways—South side: South side elevated railroad began regular operation on line between Congress street and 39th street June 6, 1892, with steam as motive power; extended to Stony Island avenue in May, 1893; extended to Englewood in 1906 and to Kenwood in 1907; trains began running around loop Oct. 19, 1897; motive power changed to electricity July 27, 1898. West side: Lake street line (Chicago & Oak Park) began running Nov. 6, 1893, with steam as motive power; electricity substituted June 14, 1896; Metropolitan road opened May 20, 1895, with electricity as motive power; began running over loop Oct. 10, 1897; extension of Garfield park and Douglas park lines completed in 1902. North side: Northwestern line opened for business May, 31, 1900, with electricity as motive power; Ravenswood branch opened May 10, 1907; through routing of trains between north and south sides and giving of transfers on all elevated roads begun Nov. 3, 1913.

Merger of Surface Lines—Unified Management—Ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, providing for merger and unified management of all surface lines, with through routes, 5 cent fares and transfers to all parts of city; ordinance went into effect Feb. 1, 1914.

STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

Ordinances passed by city council Feb. 4, 1907; vetoed by mayor and passed over veto Feb. 11, 1907; approved by people on referendum vote April 2, 1907.

Systems to be reconstructed and rehabilitated within three years.

City to supervise rehabilitation through board of three engineers.

Life of grant not to extend in any event beyond Feb. 1, 1927.

City to receive 55 per cent and companies 45 per cent of the net profits from the operation of the roads.

Twenty-one through routes specified and provision made for others.

Fares for adults to be 5 cents for continuous trips in any general direction within the present or future city limits.

Transfers to be given at all connecting points on and to all lines except in section on south side between 12th street and the river. (By merger ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913. transfers are given in all parts of the city.)

Motive power of cars to be electricity applied by the overhead or underground trolley system.

Cars to be of the latest and most approved pattern and to be kept clean and warm and well lighted.

Cars to be operated singly after one year. Companies to pay \$5,000,000 toward the construction of subways in the downtown section at the city's option.

City given the right to purchase the property of both the present great systems at any time upon giving six months' notice.

STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

GROSS EARNINGS.*	CITY'S SHARE (55 PCT.).†
1908.....\$18,323,094.31	1908.....\$1,564,618.47
1909.....20,419,647.93	1909.....1,386,877.96
1910.....22,832,882.64	1910.....1,276,252.65
1911.....25,155,629.89	1911.....1,705,550.30
1912.....28,743,167.24	1912.....1,870,908.00
1913.....30,299,172.55	1913.....2,529,992.26
1914.....32,536,584.22	1914.....3,002,453.16
1915.....32,001,278.51	1915.....2,558,383.63

*Year ending Feb. 1. †Of net receipts.

NOTE—The total capitalization of all companies Feb. 1, 1915, was \$145,249,165.28.

EARNINGS OF CHICAGO SURFACE LINES.

Fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1915.

JOINT ACCOUNT—INCOME.

Gross receipts—both lines.....	\$31,966,048
Operating expenses—both lines.....	19,889,275
Residue receipts—	
Chicago Railways (59 per cent).....	\$7,180,402
Chicago City Railway (41 per cent).....	4,951,476
Total	\$12,131,878

Deduct interest on valuation—	
Chicago Railways	4,116,762
Chicago City Railway.....	13,612,883
Total	7,729,650

Leaving divisible for year—	
Chicago Railways	3,063,640
Chicago City Railway.....	1,338,588
Total	4,402,228

City's share, 55 per cent, from—	
Chicago Railways	1,685,002
Chicago City Railway.....	736,223
Total	2,421,225

Companies' share, 45 per cent—	
Chicago Railways	1,378,638
Chicago City Railway.....	602,364
Total	1,981,002

NONPARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT—INCOME.

Companies' share	1,981,002
Add interest on capital—	
Chicago Railways	4,116,762
Chicago City Railway.....	2,416,913
Total	8,514,677

Other income	
Chicago Railways	210,765
Chicago City Railway.....	279,547
Total	490,312

Total net income	
Chicago Railways	5,706,165
Chicago City Railway.....	3,298,826
Total	9,004,991

Interest on bonds—	
Chicago Railways	\$4,989,004
Chicago City Railway.....	1,529,409
Total	6,518,413

Net income—	
Chicago Railways	717,161
Chicago City Railway.....	1,769,416
Total	2,486,577

Dividends—	
Chicago Railways—Series 1.....	278,600
Chicago City Railway.....	1,620,000
Total	1,898,600

Surplus for year—	
Chicago Railways	\$568,995
Chicago City Railway	149,416

Total 718,411

*Includes \$55,106 added to the company's proportion of "residue receipts," \$7,125,296 on the primary division, on account of transactions af-

fecting amounts prior to Feb. 1, 1914. Includes interest on capital investment of Chicago City Railway company and Calumet & South Chicago Railway company and net earnings of Southern Street Railway company. Includes sinking fund of \$250,000, corporate expenses and adjustments, federal income tax and current liabilities.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN ILLINOIS.

[Government census bureau report.]

	1912.	1902.	Pet. in-crease.*		1912.	1902.	Pet. in-crease.*
Number companies....	78	58	34.5	Output of stations, kilowatt hours....	398,587,658	190,833,658	108.9
Operating	67	50	34.0	Current purchased, kilowatt hours....	552,249,155	\$	.....
Lessor	11	8	37.5	Passengers carried....	1,395,234,949	590,598,228	136.2
Miles line.....	2,203.21	992.85	121.9	Revenue	932,667,608	463,190,986	101.4
Miles single track....	3,120.37	1,635.20	90.8	Transfer	455,752,683	127,407,242	242.0
Cars, number.....	8,843	7,778	13.7	Free	26,814,658	\$	.....
Passenger	6,272	7,021	-10.7	Car mileage passenger, express, freight, etc.	201,026,579	121,142,474	65.9
All other.....	2,571	7	239.6	Condensed income account of operating companies—Gross income	\$55,899,544	\$25,029,257	123.3
Electric locomotives....	28	2	.....	Operating expenses....	\$29,822,058	\$14,103,211	111.5
Persons employed.....	23,661	111,592	104.1	Gross income less operating expenses	\$26,077,486	\$10,926,046	138.7
Salaried employes....	1,544	535	188.6	Deductions from income	\$20,903,293	\$8,453,191	147.3
Wage earners.....	\$22,117	11,057	100.0	Net income.....	\$5,174,193	\$2,472,855	109.2
Power—				* A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. † For 48 companies only. ‡ Number employed Sept. 16, 1912.			
Horse power, total.	174,780	133,205	31.2	§ Figures not available.			
Steam and gas engines (including turbines) number....	115	184	-37.5				
Horse power.....	169,580	132,650	27.8				
Water wheels, number....	13	2	.....				
Horse power.....	5,200	550	845.5				
Kilowatt capacity of dynamos	126,371	75,501	67.4				

ILLINOIS PRISONERS, JAN 1, 1910.

[U. S. census report.]

Institution.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Institution.	Total.	Male.	Female.
State prisons.....	2,509	2,455	54	Juvenile institutions	1,212	852	360
County jails	753	714	39	Total	29,154	26,371	2,783
Municipal jails	1,849	1,681	168	White	25,513	.....	.....
Juvenile institutions	1,914	1,323	591	Colored	3,641	.....	.....
Total	7,025	6,173	852	DISCHARGED OR PAROLED IN 1910.			
White	5,818	.....	.....	State prisons	875	853	22
Colored	1,207	.....	.....	County jails	5,919	5,512	407
COMMITTED IN 1910.				Municipal jails	20,049	18,201	1,848
State prisons	844	821	23	Juvenile institutions	1,226	909	317
County jails	6,303	5,873	430	Total	28,069	25,475	2,594
Municipal jails	20,795	18,825	1,970				

CHICAGO BUREAU OF PUBLIC EFFICIENCY.

Organized in 1910.

Trustees—Julius Rosenwald, chairman; Alfred L. Baker, treasurer; Onward Bates, George G. Tunell, Charles R. Crane, Henry B. Favill, Walter L. Fisher, A. B. Pond, Victor Elting. Director—Harris S. Keeler. Headquarters—City Club building, 315 Plymouth court.

The purposes of the organization are:

- (1) To scrutinize the systems of accounting in the eight local governments of Chicago.
- (2) To examine the methods of purchasing ma-

terials and supplies and letting and executing construction contracts in these bodies.

(3) To examine the pay rolls of these local governing bodies with a view of determining the efficiency of such expenditures.

(4) To make constructive suggestions for improvements in the directions indicated under 1, 2 and 3, and to co-operate with public officials in the installation of these improved methods.

(5) To furnish the public with exact information regarding public revenues and expenditures and thereby promote efficiency and economy in the public service.

CHICAGO CITY CLERKS SINCE 1837.

I. N. Arnold.....	1837	Abraham Kohn.....	1860	James R. B. Van Cleave	.....
George Davis.....	1837-1838	A. J. Marble.....	1861-1862	.....	1891-1893, 1895-1897
William H. Brackett.....	1839	Albert H. Rodman.....	1865-1869	Charles D. Gastfield.....	1893-1895
Thomas Hynes.....	1840-1841	Charles T. Hotchkiss.....	1869-1873	William Leedler.....	1897-1903
James M. Lowe.....	1843	Joseph K. C. Forrest.....	1873-1875	Fred C. Bender.....	1903-1905
E. A. Rucker.....	1844-1845	Caspar Butz.....	1876-1878	A. C. Anson.....	1905-1907
William S. Brown.....	1845	P. J. Howard.....	1879-1883	John R. McCabe.....	1907-1909
Henry B. Clarke.....	1846-1847	J. G. Neumeister.....	1883-1885	F. D. Connery.....	1909-1915
Sidney Abell.....	1848-1850	C. Herman Plantz.....	1885-1887	John Siman.....	1915-1917
H. W. Zimmerman.....	1851-56, 1863-64	D. W. Nickerson.....	1887-1889		
H. Kreiselman.....	1857-1859	Franz Amberg.....	1889-1891		

WORK OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT IN CHICAGO.

Fiscal year ending Dec. 5, 1915.

Suits filed	66,529	Suits nonsuited	1,244
Suits disposed of.....	69,337	Money judgments	\$5,317,373.27
Trial by court.....	67,778	Executions issued	32,210
Trial by jury.....	1,559	Mortgages acknowledged	40,185
Suits dismissed	20,488	The number of transcripts issued was	7,323.

CHICAGO WEATHER.

[Compiled in Chicago office of the weather bureau.]

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.					PRECIPITATION.		WEATHER.		
	Highest, degrees.	Date.	Lowest, degrees.	Date.	Mean for month, degrees.	Normal, degrees.	Inches per month.	Normal, inches.	Clear days.	Partly cloudy days.
1914-November.....	71	1	12	20	44.4	39.2	.33	2.50	17	3
December.....	58	1	—4	26	24.1	29.3	2.33	2.07	6	18
1915-January.....	47	16	—8	23	24.1	29.7	1.99	2.00	7	17
February.....	50	13	15	7	34.5	25.4	1.92	2.16	7	4
March.....	57	24	21	29	34.8	34.4	.60	2.55	11	8
April.....	88	26	30	4	56.3	45.6	1.02	2.88	15	10
May.....	86	12	41	17	54.1	56.5	7.04	3.37	6	9
June.....	88	6	46	9	63.8	66.3	3.60	3.66	9	12
July.....	88	15	53	5	70.2	72.4	5.57	3.64	7	10
August.....	86	15	47	30	66.6	71.2	4.33	2.88	10	9
September.....	79	14	46	21	67.2	64.6	3.58	3.02	10	8
October.....	79	8	32	9	56.4	55.2	.40	2.55	13	9

COLDEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

The cold spell ending Jan. 7, 1912, established a record for duration of below zero weather in Chicago—72 hours. The maximum reached was 16 degrees below zero. The longest previous below zero stretch was 71 hours, Jan. 21, 22 and 23, 1883, when the maximum reached was 17 degrees below zero. Following are the coldest days officially recorded in Chicago:

Dec. 24, 1872.....—23	Jan. 15, 1893.....—16
Jan. 29, 1873.....—16	Jan. 25, 1897.....—20
Jan. 9, 1875.....—20	Feb. 9, 1899.....—21
Jan. 3, 1879.....—18	Jan. 25, 1904.....—15
Jan. 22, 1883.....—17	Feb. 13, 1905.....—18
Jan. 5, 1884.....—18	Jan. 7, 1912.....—16
Feb. 9, 1888.....—18	Jan. 28, 1915.....—8

HOTTEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

July 21, 1901, when the temperature rose to 103 degrees above zero, was the hottest day in the history of Chicago so far as the weather bureau records go. The next hottest was July 5, 1911, when 102 degrees was recorded. The hottest days in each year since 1899 were:

Sept. 5, 1899.....98	July 11-Aug. 3, 1908.....96
Aug. 5, 1900.....94	Aug. 8, 1909.....93
July 21, 1901.....103	June 24, 1910.....97
June 12, 1902.....91	July 5, 1911.....102
July 1-Aug. 24, 1903.....92	Aug. 31, 1912.....95
July 17, 1904.....94	June 30-July 29, 1913.....99
July 18, 1905.....95	July 23, 1914.....99
June 28, 1906.....93	Sept. 14, 1915.....90
Aug. 11-Sept. 1, 1907.....92	

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS IN CHICAGO.

Abraham Lincoln—Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue; secretary, James P. Hall.
 Archer Road Settlement—239 West 24th street; Mrs. E. S. Beck.
 Association House—2150 West North avenue; Miss Carrie B. Wilson.
 Bohemian Settlement House—1831 South Racine avenue; Miss Helen Duncan.
 Chicago Commons—North Morgan street and Grand avenue; Graham Taylor.
 Chicago Hebrew Institute—West Taylor and Lytle streets; superintendent, Philip L. Seman.
 Christopher House—1618 Fullerton avenue; Miss Ora E. Edmonds.
 Clotte Scott Settlement—5623 Harper avenue; Miss Clotte Scott.
 Eli Bates House—621 West Elm street; Mrs. C. Franklin Leavitt.
 Emerson—1746 Emerson avenue; Mrs. Rhoda A. Leach.
 Esther E. Falkenstein Settlement House—1917 North Humboldt street; Miss Myrtle Falkenstein.
 Fellowship House—831 West 33d place; Mrs. Amelia H. Jerome.
 Forward Movement—1356 West Monroe street; Horace S. Dugan, D. D.
 Frederick Douglass—3032 Wabash avenue; Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley.
 Gads Hill Center—1959 West 20th street; Miss Ruth Austin.
 Halsted Street Institutional Church Settlement—1935 South Halsted street; Rev. J. B. Martin.

Henry Booth House—701 West 14th place; T. W. Allison.
 Hull House—800 South Halsted Street; Miss Jane Addams.
 Institutional Church—3825 Dearborn street; Rev. A. J. Carey.
 Little Wanderer Settlement House—2116 West Chicago avenue; Mrs. Josephine Judkins.
 Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue; Jacob Bernheim.
 Maxwell Settlement—1214 South Clinton street; Miss Ernestine Heller.
 Neighborhood House—6710 South May street; Mrs. H. M. Van Der Vaart and Anne E. Nichols.
 Northwestern University—Augusta and Noble streets; Miss Harriet E. Vittum.
 Olivet Institute—1500 Hudson avenue; Rev. Norman E. Barr.
 St. Mary's—44th street and Union avenue; Mrs. Katherine M. Farren.
 South Deering Neighborhood Center—10441 Hoxie avenue; Ernest J. Morris.
 South End Center—8756 Buffalo avenue; Mrs. Jane P. Guild.
 Superior Center Settlement—2601 West Superior street; Rev. Robert H. White.
 Union Home—2932 Groveland avenue; Mrs. Hilda N. Johnson-Haskins.
 University of Chicago—4630 Gross avenue; Miss Mary E. McDowell.
 Welfare League—2136 Federal street; Mrs. Geo. E. McGrew.
 Wendell Phillips—2009 Walnut street; Birdye H. Haynes.

COLLEGE FRATERNITY HOUSES IN CHICAGO.

Alpha Delta Phi—5747 University avenue.
 Alpha Tau Omega—923 East 60th street.
 Beta Theta Pi—5555 Woodlawn avenue.
 Chi Psi—5735 University avenue.
 Delta Kappa Epsilon—5754 Woodlawn avenue.
 Delta Sigma Phi—5735 Kenwood avenue.
 Delta Tau Delta—5607 University avenue.
 Delta Upsilon—5400 Ellis avenue.
 Gamma Alpha—5520 Blackstone avenue.

Kappa Sigma—5820 Woodlawn avenue.
 Phi Delta Theta—935 East 60th street.
 Phi Gamma Delta—975 East 60th street.
 Phi Kappa Psi—5635 University avenue.
 Phi Kappa Sigma—5824 Woodlawn avenue.
 Psi Upsilon—5845 Dorchester avenue.
 Sigma Alpha Epsilon—5817 Kenwood avenue.
 Sigma Chi—5828 Woodlawn avenue.
 Sigma Nu—1364 East 56th street.

BOULEVARD CONNECTING LINK PROJECT.



DOUBLE DECKED BASCULE BRIDGE TO CONNECT NORTH AND SOUTH SIDE BOULEVARDS.

Plans for properly connecting the south and north side boulevard systems of Chicago by means of widening Michigan avenue and a new bridge over the river began to be studied seriously in 1905 by committees of various public bodies, such as the city council, real estate boards, park boards and by architects and other private individuals. In 1906, 1907 and 1908 Daniel H. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett, architects, working under the direction of the Commercial club, prepared the famous "Plan of Chicago," of which one feature was the Michigan avenue improvement project. Nov. 1, 1909, the Chicago Plan commission, representing the official administration and the public generally, was created by the city council in response to an official request from Mayor Fred A. Busse, who appointed its members. It held its first meeting Nov. 4 in that year and elected Charles H. Wacker as president. The duty of the commission was to carry out as far as practicable from time to time the ideas formulated in the Commercial club, or as it is often called, the Burnham plan.

Study of the Michigan avenue project was begun at once by the commission and after a long series of meetings and conferences it adopted, July 10, 1911, a plan which was presented two days later to the board of local improvements for its consideration. June 2, 1913, that body submitted to the city council an ordinance for carrying the plan into effect and July 14 the ordinance was passed. Some of the property owners affected began proceedings attacking the validity of the ordinance and in December the State Supreme court made a ruling in which it declared that the ordinance was invalid because of faulty description of land involved in the project. A revised ordinance, correcting the errors pointed out by the court, was introduced in the council and finally passed by that body March 23, 1914, without opposition. At the election of Nov. 3, 1914, the people of Chicago approved a proposition to issue bonds in the sum of \$3,800,000 for paying that part

of the cost chargeable to the city for the boulevard link.

The ordinance as passed calls for the improvement of a thoroughfare extending from Randolph street northward along Michigan avenue, over the river, thence over private property and along Pine street and Lincoln parkway to Chicago avenue. Michigan avenue is to be widened to 127.5 feet and that part of the new thoroughfare north of the river is to be 141 feet wide. The improvement is to consist of a two-level roadway comprising an upper level extending the entire distance between Randolph street and Chicago avenue and supported between Lake street and Grand avenue upon an elevated steel and concrete structure, and a lower level extending from Lake street to Grand avenue. The bridge is to be double decked and of the bascule type, the upper level connecting the parts of the upper level of the thoroughfare and the lower level connecting the portions of the lower level of the thoroughfare north and south of the river. The upper level of the bridge is to be ninety feet wide and the lower level sixty feet. The structure is to have a clear span between the abutments of 220 feet. The upper level is to be used by pleasure vehicles and the lower level is to carry heavy traffic.

The total cost of the entire improvement, including land to be taken, is estimated at about \$7,000,000. The cost of the bridge, elevated structure, walls and excavations, pavements, lighting and bridge machinery alone, without land damages, is estimated at \$2,298,247. The greater part of the cost will be met by assessments on the property benefited.

Appraisal of the land and buildings to be taken in whole or in part for the improvement was completed in September, 1915, and it was announced that fifty-two holders of real estate would receive \$4,942,088 as awards from the city. When the awards have been confirmed by the County court the actual construction of the boulevard link will begin.

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE.

Headquarters 10 South LaSalle street.

President—John W. O'Leary.

Vice-President Interstate Division—Frederick H. Scott.

Vice-President Civic-Industrial Division—T. E. Dougherty.

Vice-President Local Division—Walter J. Raymer.

Vice-President Foreign Trade Division—J. F. Nickerson.

General Secretary—Blaine S. Smith.

General Treasurer—Hugo E. Otte.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Business Manager—Hubert F. Miller.

Assistant Business Manager—Robert B. Beach.
Editor Chicago Commerce—William Hudson Harper.

Traffic Director—H. C. Barlow.

Industrial Commissioner—Anderson Pace.

Manager Convention Bureau—George M. Spangler, Jr.

Foreign Trade Commissioner—H. H. Garver.

Representative—H. P. Belt, Casilla de Correo, 1779, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Year.	No. sales.	Consid- eration.	Year.	No. sales.	Consid- eration.
1898...	13,353	\$93,100,276	1907...	26,380	\$131,982,811
1899...	14,336	108,210,111	1908...	29,321	133,325,680
1900...	14,256	87,917,998	1909...	32,821	140,998,512
1901...	15,871	100,664,279	1910...	30,058	155,464,768
1902...	18,003	114,441,112	1911...	37,615	154,320,911
1903...	19,880	107,680,304	1912...	45,743	113,693,768
1904...	24,450	102,870,570	1913...	64,092	135,669,729
1905...	28,940	139,601,896	1914...	55,834	118,920,581
1906...	31,562	141,342,020	1915*	43,701	86,891,348

TORRENS SYSTEM.					
TRANSFERS.					
Year.	Num- ber.	Consid- eration.	Year.	Num- ber.	Consid- eration.
1903.....	309	\$741,030	1910.....	1,789	\$3,295,850
1904.....	445	1,142,410	1911.....	2,014	3,235,133
1905.....	748	1,254,049	1912.....	2,786	4,434,250
1906.....	938	1,607,189	1913.....	3,397	5,393,548
1907.....	976	1,267,406	1914.....	3,826	4,577,709
1908.....	1,006	1,683,337	1915*.....	3,580	4,606,770
1909.....	1,253	2,136,587			

*First ten months.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN CHICAGO.

The following is a statement of the valuation of taxable real estate and personal property and the amount of taxes levied each year from 1838 to 1913, inclusive:

YEAR	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.	Tax levy.	YEAR	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.	Tax levy.
1838.....	\$235,906	.....	\$235,906	\$8,949.86	1877.....	\$116,082,353	\$92,317,615	\$148,400,148	\$4,018,410.44
1839.....	94,903	.....	94,903	4,664.55	1878.....	104,420,053	27,563,386	131,983,439	3,777,757.23
1840.....	94,437	.....	94,437	4,721.85	1879.....	91,152,229	28,517,299	117,970,038	3,776,450.79
1841.....	127,024	\$39,720	166,744	10,004.67	1880.....	89,062,038	28,101,688	119,152,726	3,899,126.98
1842.....	108,757	42,585	151,342	9,181.27	1881.....	90,099,045	29,053,743	119,152,788	4,136,608.38
1843.....	962,221	479,093	1,441,314	8,647.89	1882.....	95,881,714	29,479,022	125,360,736	4,227,402.98
1844.....	1,992,085	771,186	2,763,271	17,196.24	1883.....	101,596,795	31,616,938	133,213,688	4,540,506.13
1845.....	2,273,171	791,551	3,065,022	11,077.58	1884.....	106,606,743	31,720,237	137,326,980	4,872,456.60
1846.....	3,064,425	857,231	4,521,656	15,525.80	1885.....	107,146,891	32,811,411	139,958,292	5,152,366.03
1847.....	4,965,406	857,704	5,843,170	18,159.01	1886.....	125,950,123	35,516,009	158,466,132	5,868,409.76
1848.....	4,965,265	1,302,174	6,300,449	22,051.54	1887.....	123,169,456	38,035,080	161,204,536	5,602,712.56
1849.....	5,181,637	1,496,407	6,678,044	30,045.09	1888.....	123,292,358	37,349,365	160,641,723	5,723,067.25
1850.....	5,685,965	1,534,294	7,220,249	25,270.87	1889.....	127,372,618	40,763,213	168,135,831	6,329,561.21
1851.....	6,804,262	1,758,455	8,562,717	36,885.87	1890.....	170,553,854	48,800,514	219,354,368	9,558,335.39
1852.....	8,190,769	2,272,645	10,463,414	76,948.96	1891.....	203,365,791	53,245,733	256,599,574	10,453,270.41
1853.....	13,130,677	3,711,154	16,841,831	135,662.68	1892.....	190,614,636	53,117,502	243,732,138	12,142,448.75
1854.....	18,990,744	5,401,485	24,392,229	199,081.64	1893.....	189,299,120	56,491,231	245,790,351	11,810,969.69
1855.....	21,637,500	5,356,393	26,993,893	260,209.03	1894.....	190,960,897	56,461,822	247,422,722	12,267,643.62
1856.....	25,892,308	5,843,776	31,736,084	396,652.89	1895.....	192,498,842	60,977,983	253,476,825	14,239,685.13
1857.....	29,307,628	7,027,653	36,335,281	572,046.00	1896.....	194,684,875	45,672,411	240,357,286	12,290,145.21
1858.....	30,175,325	5,510,407	35,685,732	590,190.87	1897.....	194,682,906	47,333,755	242,016,660	12,339,533.10
1859.....	30,732,512	5,521,067	36,253,579	513,184.00	1898.....	178,301,172	42,165,275	220,466,447	12,207,906.82
1860.....	31,198,135	5,856,377	37,053,512	573,315.29	1899.....	280,255,058	54,891,361	335,146,419	15,552,750.53
1861.....	31,314,749	5,087,631	36,402,380	559,368.90	1900.....	202,884,012	73,681,968	276,565,980	17,086,408.36
1862.....	31,587,545	5,552,300	37,139,845	564,034.06	1901.....	258,254,598	115,325,842	373,580,440	14,245,294.12
1863.....	35,143,252	7,524,072	42,667,324	858,346.00	1902.....	276,509,730	125,385,401	402,895,131	14,039,080.16
1864.....	37,148,023	11,584,759	48,732,782	974,655.64	1903.....	289,371,249	122,053,031	411,424,280	14,815,388.31
1865.....	44,405,629	20,644,678	64,710,177	1,294,183.50	1904.....	291,329,703	111,951,487	403,281,190	15,994,410.68
1866.....	66,495,116	29,458,134	95,953,250	1,719,064.05	1905.....	295,514,443	112,477,182	407,991,625	16,845,974.91
1867.....	141,445,920	53,580,924	195,026,844	2,518,472.00	1906.....	305,033,228	123,290,038	428,323,266	17,434,168.80
1868.....	174,490,630	55,736,340	230,247,000	3,223,457.80	1907.....	346,843,590	131,078,896	477,922,486	22,605,709.45
1869.....	211,871,240	54,653,640	266,524,880	3,990,373.20	1908.....	344,499,327	132,690,472	477,190,799	22,666,543.94
1870.....	223,645,600	52,342,950	275,988,550	4,138,796.70	1909.....	556,253,655	212,574,401	838,150,897	24,078,000.08
1871.....	226,388,650	42,847,820	269,236,470	2,897,464.70	1910.....	608,022,875	245,971,661	848,994,536	23,495,538.22
1872.....	239,154,390	45,042,540	284,196,930	4,462,931.45	1911.....	663,576,027	223,578,274	927,744,492	27,111,841.58
1873.....	262,969,820	49,108,175	312,077,995	5,617,313.91	1912.....	760,652,219	195,373,058	945,550,171	28,339,830.83
1874.....	258,549,310	45,155,890	303,705,140	5,466,692.54	1913.....	688,387,352	214,318,184	981,757,576	31,122,668.16
1875.....	215,468,605	48,295,641	263,764,246	5,108,981.40	1914.....	707,366,379	217,979,761	1,000,797,060	32,225,665.35
1876.....	128,832,408	39,165,754	167,998,157	4,046,805.80	1915.....	736,242,052	221,073,635	957,315,687	33,225,665.35

The valuation since 1875 is the equalized valuation fixed by the state board of equalization. From 1867 to 1875 the valuation was made by the city for the city tax. From 1893 to 1903, inclusive, the assessed value was one-fifth of the actual value. In 1909 the rate was fixed at one-third. The total valuation includes capital stock and railroads.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN COOK COUNTY.

Includes equalized valuation of railroads and capital stock of corporations.

YEAR	1908.....	1909.....	1910.....	1911.....	1912.....	1913.....
1900.....	\$306,957,900	.....	\$514,730,532	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	433,489,322	.....	897,212,850	.....	.....	.....
1903.....	445,028,259	.....	915,895,947	.....	.....	.....
1904.....	457,850,426	.....	997,787,837	.....	.....	.....
1906.....	467,813,707	.....	1,012,852,262	.....	.....	.....
1907.....	514,757,122	.....	1,056,919,607	.....	.....	.....

The above figures are one-fifth of the actual valuation down to and including 1903. The rate was changed to one-third in 1909.

FULL VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

	1914.	1915.
City.....	\$2,090,759,217	\$2,208,726,156
Country.....	154,570,809	205,034,643
PERSONAL.....	653,647,776	663,220,905
Country.....	35,594,409	32,988,075

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

	1914.	1915.
City.....	\$696,919,739	\$738,242,052
Country.....	61,523,603	68,344,581
Total.....	758,443,342	804,586,633
PERSONAL.....	217,882,592	221,073,635
Country.....	11,864,803	10,996,025
Total.....	229,747,395	232,069,660

Railroads.....	\$7,044,508
Grand total.....	1,043,701,096

VALUATION BY CHICAGO TOWNS.

Towns.	1914.	1915.
Lake.....	\$53,887,126	\$58,464,637
Jefferson.....	23,929,215	35,383,173
Hyde Park.....	90,773,921	96,586,714
North Chicago.....	46,179,892	50,102,936
Lake View.....	58,919,517	64,419,177
West Chicago.....	173,078,305	177,921,771
South Chicago.....	245,151,763	252,878,594
Total.....	696,019,739	736,242,052

Towns.	1914.	1915.
Calumet.....	\$955,057	\$1,131,952
Evanston.....	503,053	.....
Hyde Park.....	19,168,195	18,546,221
Jefferson.....	1,540,132	1,841,091
Lake View.....	9,342,914	9,668,376
Lake.....	12,141,824	12,574,249
Maine.....	7,575	5,474
North Chicago.....	19,619,559	19,273,259
Norwood Park.....	20,787	23,919
South Chicago.....	117,636,000	120,170,352
West Chicago.....	36,947,486	36,959,393
Worth.....	.....	8,116
Total.....	217,882,592	221,073,635

CHICAGO TAX RATES FOR 1915.

Town.	State	County	City	School	Sanitary	Park	Town	Total
West Chicago.....	.55	.59	1.82	1.81	.42	.72	.....	5.92
South Chicago.....	.55	.59	1.82	1.81	.42	.61	.....	5.61
North Chicago.....	.55	.59	1.82	1.81	.42	.61	.....	5.91
Hyde Park.....	.55	.59	1.82	1.81	.42	.41	.....	5.61
Lake.....	.55	.59	1.82	1.81	.42	.41	.....	5.61
Lake View.....	.55	.59	1.82	1.81	.42	.61	.....	5.91
Jefferson.....	.55	.59	1.82	1.81	.42	.41	.....	5.64

The totals include .01 for forest tax. The total for North Chicago includes .06 for park bonds and .01 for shore protection. The total for Lake View includes .06 for park bonds.

STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR JACKSON PARK.

Through the action of nine of the original directors of the World's Columbian Exposition directors an exact duplicate of the statue of the Republic or Goddess of Liberty, which stood before the administration building during the World's Fair in 1893, will be made by the sculptor who made the original, Daniel C. French, and will be placed on the exact spot it originally occupied in Jackson park. At the meeting of the directors the following were present: Harlow N. Higginbotham, president; Charles L. Hutchinson, Victor F. Lawson, Arthur Dixon, Washington Porter, Charles H. Wacker, John P. Hopkins, Mark L. Crawford, Adolph Nathan and H. O. Edmonds, secretary.

These directors voted to dissolve the corporation and to contribute \$47,000 remaining assets toward a fund for the making of a duplicate of the statue of the Republic. The fund, which represents uncalled for dividends, with interest, will go to the Art Institute to be administered under the terms of the Ferguson fund created

by the will of the late Benjamin F. Ferguson for the erection of statues and memorials on the boulevards, streets and in the parks of the city.

The directors of the Ferguson fund agreed to furnish the rest of the money necessary for the making of the statue and also to pay to any stockholder of the World's Columbian Exposition corporation, upon proof, any moneys due as dividends which have not been paid.

The statue as it stood on the exposition grounds was sixty-five feet in height, the pedestal not included. The pose was firm and majestic; the drapery chaste and severe; the expression that of confident power and benign purpose. The arms were uplifted with easy grace, the right hand holding aloft a globe on which perched the American eagle, the left grasping a staff crowned with a liberty cap. The statue was gilded. The head was encircled by a crown, the jewels of which were electric lights.

REVENUE FROM ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Since March 24, 1855, the Illinois Central Railroad company, in accordance with the terms of its charter, accepted March 15, 1851, has been paying into the Illinois state treasury semiannually a certain percentage of the gross receipts from its charter lines. This percentage up to 1857 was 5 and since then has been 7. The total amount paid by the road to the state up to April 30, 1912, was \$31,502,713.29. The gross receipts and the semiannual payments to the state since April 30, 1905, have been:

Time.	Receipts.	Payments.
April 30, 1905.....	\$7,635,116.74	\$534,458.17
Oct. 31, 1905.....	7,868,214.35	550,775.00
April 30, 1906.....	8,461,749.42	592,322.46
Oct. 31, 1906.....	8,572,893.57	600,102.55
April 30, 1907.....	8,517,289.72	596,210.28

Time.	Receipts.	Payments.
Oct. 31, 1907.....	\$9,176,083.43	\$642,325.84
April 30, 1908.....	7,619,184.14	533,342.39
Oct. 31, 1908.....	7,995,765.05	559,773.55
April 30, 1909.....	8,047,250.33	563,307.52
Oct. 31, 1909.....	8,419,454.63	589,361.82
April 30, 1910.....	8,684,545.71	607,918.20
Oct. 31, 1910.....	8,714,423.43	610,009.61
April 30, 1911.....	8,844,230.23	619,096.12
Oct. 31, 1911.....	8,862,687.42	620,388.12
April 30, 1912.....	8,006,149.85	560,430.49
Oct. 31, 1912.....	9,410,422.28	658,730.05
April 30, 1913.....	9,199,934.00	643,995.38
Oct. 31, 1913.....	10,159,765.71	711,183.60
April 30, 1914.....	9,744,283.71	682,099.86
Oct. 31, 1914.....	9,968,295.86	697,780.71
April 30, 1915.....	9,241,469.71	646,902.83
Oct. 31, 1915.....	10,267,214.43	718,705.01

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY REAL ESTATE BOARDS.

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD.

26 North Dearborn street, second floor.

OFFICERS IN 1915.

President—George H. Taylor.
 Vice-President—Henry T. Carr.
 Secretary—Arthur B. Hall.
 Executive Secretary—Herbert A. Cole.
 Treasurer—Charles S. Tuttle.

COOK COUNTY REAL ESTATE BOARD.

111 West Washington street.

OFFICERS IN 1915.

President—Richard W. Wolfe.
 Vice-President—Reginald C. Russell.
 Secretary—Horatio H. Harwood.
 Treasurer—Frank L. Dean.

CHARGES FOR MAKING SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

Under the rules of Chicago real estate board.
 On a sale of \$2,000 or less.....5 per cent.
 Over \$2,000 up to \$3,000 inclusive\$120
 Over 3,000 up to 4,000 inclusive 140
 Over 4,000 up to 5,000 inclusive 160
 Over 5,000 up to 6,000 inclusive 180
 Over 6,000 up to 7,000 inclusive 200
 Over 7,000 up to 8,000 inclusive 220
 Over 8,000 up to 9,000 inclusive 240
 Over 9,000 up to 10,000 inclusive 250
 On a sale exceeding \$10,0002½ per cent.

*But no charge to be less than \$25.

CHICAGO SALOONS CLOSED ON SUNDAY.

Monday evening, Oct. 4, 1915, Mayor William Hale Thompson read the following order at the session of the city council:

"I have recently received communications from citizens of Chicago that liquor is sold in this city on Sunday in violation of the state law. I referred these communications to the corporation counsel for an opinion as to what is the law in regard thereto. He advises me that the state law provides that 'whoever keeps open any tipping house or place where liquor is sold or given away upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding \$200,' and that the city ordinance permitting, under certain restrictions, saloons or

drumshops to remain open on Sunday does not and cannot nullify the state law. This being the law, as I am advised, and it being my duty as mayor to take care, so far as lies within my power, that the law is faithfully executed in the city, I hereby direct that saloons or drumshops shall comply with the law and close on Sunday. And the city collector is hereby ordered immediately to notify in writing all persons to whom he has issued licenses for saloons or drumshops that such persons must comply with the requirements of the state law. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON.

The order went into effect Oct. 10.

NEW Y. M. C. A. HOTEL IN CHICAGO.

One of the notable buildings in Chicago nearing completion at the end of 1915 was the new Young Men's Christian Association hotel at 818-826 Wabash avenue. It is nineteen stories high

and cost \$1,100,000. The hotel is designed as a place that will surround with helpful influences transients and young men coming to Chicago for the first time.

NEW UNION RAILWAY STATION.

Ordinances for a new union passenger station and new freight terminals on the west side were passed by the city council March 23, 1914, after many months of investigation and consideration. Under the ordinances the union passenger station, to be occupied by the Pennsylvania, Burlington, Alton and St. Paul railroads, is to be located on the block bounded by Canal, Adams, Clinton and Jackson streets. Under Canal street there will be a subway connecting a large concourse on the east of that thoroughfare with the station. Sixteen passenger tracks will lead to the south and ten to the north. This part of the passenger terminal will reach practically from Carroll avenue on the north to 12th street on the south. The Pennsylvania freighthouses will be located immediately north of 12th street and extend to Taylor street, while the Burlington freighthouses will be between Harrison and Taylor streets and near Canal street. In exchange for rights in certain streets the railroads agreed to make improvements as follows:

Improvements.	Cost.
Viaduct, Monroe street.....	\$100,000
Viaduct, 12th street.....	270,000
Viaduct, Congress street.....	300,000
Viaducts, 14th and 16th streets.....	400,000
Viaducts, Taylor, Polk, Harrison, Van Buren, Jackson, Adams, Madison, Randolph and Lake streets.....	1,760,000
Elevated roadway, Canal and Kinzie streets	650,000

Revamping of Canal street, Washington to 12th street.....\$2,375,000

Total 5,855,000

To fit in with these improvements the city agreed to the following improvements at the costs estimated:

Bridge, Monroe street.....	\$500,000
Double decked bridge, Kinzie street....	600,000
Land to widen Canal street to 100 feet..	760,753

Total 1,860,753

In addition, the roads agreed to pay \$1,511,000 in cash compensation.

The total cost to the railroads of the improvements under the terminal ordinances was estimated at \$65,000,000, exclusive of money previously paid for land.

Feb. 19, 1915, the city council passed an ordinance providing for the vacation of certain streets and alleys in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio freight terminal ordinance, making it possible for that road to vacate part of its old yards, which are needed for the new union terminal. The city, in payment for the streets and alleys surrendered to the railroad company, received \$111,304.77.

Work on the union terminal was begun Feb. 22, 1915. It consisted of preparing for the new freighthouses of the Pennsylvania company. Later, work was started on some of the street changes made necessary by the plans.

INHERITANCE TAX IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois law taxing gifts, legacies and inheritances was passed by the legislature in 1895 and amended in 1901. Its constitutionality was contested, but the United States Supreme court in a decision rendered Jan. 19, 1903, held it to be valid.

Under the provisions of this law all property, real, personal and mixed, which shall pass by will or by the intestate laws of the state from any resident of the state or any one whose property is in this state to any person or persons is subject to a tax at the following rates: When the beneficial interests to any property or income therefrom shall pass to any father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of the son or the husband of the daughter, or any adopted child or children, or to any lineal descendant born in lawful wedlock, the rate of tax shall be \$1 on every \$100 of the clear market value of such property received by each

person and at the same rate for any less amount, provided that any estate which may be valued at less than \$20,000 shall not be subject to any such tax; and the tax is to be levied in the above cases only upon the excess of \$20,000 received by each person.

When the property passes to any uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or any lineal descendant of the same the rate shall be \$2 on every \$100 in excess of \$2,000.

In all other cases the rate shall be as follows: On each and every \$100 of the clear market value of all property and at the same rate for any less amount: On all estates of \$10,000 and less, \$3; on all estates of over \$10,000 and not exceeding \$20,000, \$4; on all estates over \$20,000 and not exceeding \$50,000, \$5, and on all estates over \$50,000, \$6; provided, that an estate in the above case which may be valued at a less sum than \$500 shall not be subject to any tax.

LA SALLE STREET BANK CASES.

Charles B. Munday was found guilty Nov. 19, 1915, in the Circuit court of Grundy county, Illinois, of criminal conspiracy in connection with the failure of the LaSalle Street Trust and Savings bank in Chicago June 12, 1914. The jury fixed the punishment at five years in the penitentiary. Investigations made soon after the failure of the bank led to the indictment of William Lorimer, Charles B. Munday, Harry W. Huttig and a number of others, Oct. 21, 1914. The three named were charged with conspiracy and it was

the intention to try them at the same time, but Munday secured a change of venue to Grundy county and the trial began before Judge Samuel C. Stough in Morris, Sept. 27, 1915. The case was prosecuted by State's Attorney Macley Hayne of Cook county, assisted by the state's attorney of Grundy county, Frank H. Hayes. It was shown that at the time the bank failed there was \$2,484,000 in Lorimer-Munday-Huttig paper in the institution on which the receiver had been able to collect only \$74,000.

SURVIVING CHICAGO VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

Matthias Benner, "Pioneer" hook and ladder No. 1.

D. H. Curtiss, "Chicago" engine No. 9.

W. N. Danks, "Hope" hose No. 2.

Harvey Doty, "Liberty" hose No. 6.

George Leiger, "Eagle" No. 7.

J. M. Mahler, "Eagle" No. 7.

E. Mendson, "Garden City" No. 6.

John J. O'Neill, "Niagara" No. 3.

James Schreiner, "Eagle" No. 7.

George Sinclair, "Eagle" No. 7.

William Wayman, "Excelsior" No. 5.

Adolph Wilke, engine No. 6.

VETERANS FROM 1871.

J. M. Adler, J. Agnew, M. Benner, J. P. Barrett, A. Breit, C. Blair, J. J. Berry, F. Berry, J. D. Casserly, A. J. Calder, J. G. Carlson, J. Campion, P. Dignan, M. Donigan, F. J. Gund, G. Lathrop, G. Leadly, J. M. Lauf, T. H. Maxwell, J. J. O'Neill, J. C. Pazen, A. W. Pendleton, R. Ruhl, C. Schimmels, C. Schroeder, G. Steinagle, D. Toomey, E. E. Vargas, G. W. Weller, J. J. Walsh, L. J. Walsh, N. Weinand, H. N. Ward, A. Wilke.

MONUMENTS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS.

Name, location and date of dedication or completion of each.

- Alarm, The—Lincoln park; May 17, 1884.
 Altgeld—Lincoln park, Sept. 6, 1915.
 Anarchists'—Waldheim cemetery; June 25, 1893.
 Andersen, Hans Christian—Lincoln park; Sept. 26, 1896.
 Armstrong, George B.—Postoffice, north entrance; May 19, 1881.
 Beethoven—Lincoln park; June 19, 1897.
 Bohemian Soldiers and Sailors—Bohemian National cemetery; May 29, 1892.
 Burns, Robert—Garfield park; Aug. 25, 1906.
 Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R.—Forest Home cemetery; June 8, 1913.
 Confederate Soldiers—Oakwoods cemetery; July 23, 1893.
 Douglas—Foot of 35th street; corner stone laid Sept. 6, 1866; dedication June 3, 1868.
 Drake Fountain—Exchange avenue and 92d street, South Chicago; dedicated Oct. 11, 1908; presented to city Dec. 26, 1892, and first stood on Washington street in front of courthouse.
 Drexel Fountain and Statue—Drexel boulevard and 51st street; completed in June, 1883; no formal dedication.
 Ericson, Leif—Humboldt park; Oct. 12, 1901.
 Ferguson Fountain of the Great Lakes—On south terrace of Art Institute; Sept. 9, 1913.
 Fire (1871) Tablet—137 DeKoven street; 1881.
 Fort Dearborn Massacre—Calumet avenue and 18th street; June 22, 1893.
 Fort Dearborn Tablet—River street and Michigan avenue; unveiled May 21, 1881.
 Franklin—Lincoln park; June 6, 1896.
 Garibaldi—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1901.
 Goethe—Lincoln park; June 13, 1914.
 Grant—Lincoln park; Oct. 7, 1891.
 Grant Post No. 23, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; June 23, 1903.
 Harrison, Carter H.—Union park; June 29, 1907.
 Havlicek, Karel—Douglas park; July 30, 1911.
 Haymarket—Union park; May 30, 1889.
 Humboldt—Humboldt park; Oct. 16, 1892.
 Illinois—Logan Square (unfinished).
 Indian Trail Tree Tablet—Humboldt; Nov. 7, 1911.
 Iroquois Theater Fire Tablet—In hospital, 23 North Market street; Dec. 30, 1911.
 Kennison—Lincoln park; Dec. 19, 1903.
 Kinzie Tablet—Pine and Kinzie streets; July 11, 1913.
 Kosciusko—Humboldt park; Sept. 11, 1904.
 LaSalle—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1889.
 Lincoln—Lincoln park; Oct. 22, 1887.
 Lincoln Post No. 91, G. A. R.—Oakwoods cemetery; June 14, 1905.
 Lincoln Wigwam Tablet—Market and Lake streets; unveiled May 11, 1910.
 Linne—Lincoln park; May 23, 1891.
 Logan—Grant park; July 22, 1897.
 Logan Post No. 540, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; June 1, 1900.
 Marquette-Joliet—South Robey street and river; cross dedicated Sept. 23, 1907; tablet, May 6, 1909.
 Mulligan—Calvary cemetery; May 30, 1885.
 McKinley—McKinley park; July 4, 1905.
 Press Club—Mount Hope cemetery; Nov. 12, 1893.
 Reese, Michael—29th street and Groveland avenue; completed spring of 1893.
 Reuter—Humboldt park; May 14, 1893.
 Rosenberg Fountain—Park row and Michigan avenue. Accepted by city Oct. 16, 1893.
 Schiller—Lincoln park; May 15, 1886.
 Shakespeare—Lincoln park; April 23, 1894.
 Signal of Peace, The—Lincoln park; June 9, 1894.
 Sweeney Post No. 275, G. A. R.—Evergreen cemetery, Barrington; Sept. 9, 1906.
 Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; Feb. 22, 1895.
 Victoria—Garfield park; Oct. 16, 1893.
 War of 1812 Tablet—In G. A. R. hall, Public Library building.
 Washington—Grand boulevard and 51st street; completed June 6, 1904; no formal unveiling.
 Washington Post No. 94, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; Aug. 22, 1909.
 Willich Post No. 780, G. A. R.—Town of Maine cemetery; Oct. 13, 1901.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN CHICAGO.

- Chicago Equal Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. James W. Morrison; secretary, Miss Luzette Ryerson.
 Chicago Civil Service League, room 301, 189 West Madison street—President, Edward M. McNamara; secretary, James M. Grimm.
 Chicago Political Equality League, 410 South Michigan avenue—President, Mrs. James W. Morrison; secretary, Miss Luzette Ryerson.
 Chicago Progressive Club, 19 West Jackson boulevard—President, Charles S. Peterson; secretary, Miss Marion H. Drake.
 Chicago Single Tax Club, 503 Schiller building—Secretary, Ernest Batten.
 Citizens' Association of Chicago (nonpartisan), room 33, 106 North LaSalle street—President, Moses E. Greenebaum; secretary, Shelby M. Singleton.
 City Club, 315 Plymouth court—President, Allen B. Pond; secretary, Henry P. Chandler; civic secretary, George E. Hooker.
 Civic Federation (nonpartisan), room 416, 108 South LaSalle street—President, Joseph E. Otis; secretary, Douglas Sutherland.
 Civil Service Reform Association of Chicago, 351 Marquette building—President, Russell Whitman; secretary, K. E. Blackwood.
 County Voters' League—301, 35 North Dearborn street; secretary, C. F. Manahan.
 County Democracy—30 North 5th avenue; secretary, Robert E. Burke.
 Illinois Equal Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Harrison M. Brown, Peoria; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Judith Loewenthal, Chicago.
 Legislative Voters' League of Illinois (nonpartisan), 1314, 10 South LaSalle street. President, Clifford W. Barnes; secretary, Ralph Ellis.
 Municipal Voters' League (nonpartisan)—President, Frederic B. Johnstone; secretary, Preston Kumler.
 United Societies for Local Self-Government, 202, 153 North Dearborn street—President, George Landau; secretary, A. J. Cernak.
 Woman's Democratic Association—President, Mrs. John F. Thompson; secretary, Mrs. M. Sheehan, 1726 North Clark street.
 Locations and secretaries of semipolitical social clubs like the Hamilton (rep.) and the Iroquois (dem.) will be found under "Chicago Clubs and Clubhouses."

SOCIETIES OF TEACHERS.

- Cook County Teachers' Association—Fullerton hall, Art institute; president, A. M. Blood; superintendent, E. J. Tobin, 512 County building.
 Chicago High School Teachers' Club—President, Samuel J. A. Connors; secretary, Sarah M. Campbell.
 Chicago Principals' Club—1808, 5 South Wabash avenue; president, Morgan G. Hozge; secretary, Miss Etta Q. Gee, Franklin school.
 Chicago Teachers' Federation—Room 844, 127 North Dearborn street; president, Mrs. Ida L. Fursman; corresponding secretary, Frances E. Harden; financial secretary, Catherine Goggin; business representative, Margaret A. Haley.
 Chicago Teachers' Relief Society—President, Ella Flagg Young; secretary, Miss Marion H. Dyer, 2717 Wilcox street.
 Eighth Grade Teachers' Association—President, Mrs. Kate M. Onthank; secretary, Mrs. Amelia Prendergast, 144 North Lincoln street; treasurer, Miss Virginia Lewis.
 Head Assistants' Association—President, Miss Laura E. Roe; secretary, Miss Alice M. Ford.

PROPOSED PASSENGER SUBWAY SYSTEM FOR CHICAGO.

The harbor and subway commission and the subcommittee of the council committee on local transportation submitted a joint report Sept. 10, 1912, on a "comprehensive system of subways which shall extend into the outlying districts and which shall be designed to remedy the existing traction evils of the city of Chicago." The general plan recommended was a high level subway as close as possible to the surface of the streets and avoiding all grade crossings. The power system contemplated comprised alternating current generation and distribution and direct current operation of motors. The estimates were based on a third rail direct current system of conductors. The capacity of the subways outlined in the report was estimated at 180,000 seats per hour.

PROPOSED ROUTES.

Following were the routes recommended:

North to South Side—Beginning at Lawrence avenue and Broadway, a two track subway in Broadway to Irving Park boulevard and Halsted street; south in Halsted to Fullerton avenue.

Beginning at Lawrence and Lincoln avenues, a two track subway in Lincoln avenue to Halsted street and Fullerton avenue.

The two subways from the north joining at Halsted street and Fullerton avenue are continued as a four track subway southeast in Lincoln avenue to Clark street; south in Clark street to some point just north of the river (subject to further engineering investigation). Thence a two track subway for express trains south in Clark street to Polk street or some street farther south; east in Polk street or some other street to State street; south in State street in a four track subway to 55th street. A two track subway east in 55th street to Cottage Grove avenue; south in Cottage Grove avenue to 79th street. Transfers can be made from this subway at Fullerton avenue to the Halsted street subway; at Clark and Madison streets to the Madison street subway; at Harrison and Clark streets to the southwest subway.

North Side to Southwest Side—Two of the four tracks from the North Clark street subway continue in a two track subway east from Clark street to State street; thence south in State street to Harrison street; west in a two track subway in Harrison street to Halsted street and Blue Island avenue; thence continuing southwest in Blue Island avenue to 22d street and Ashland avenue; west in 22d street to Marshall boulevard; south in Marshall boulevard to 26th street; west in 26th street to South Crawford avenue. Transfers can be made from the subway at Fullerton avenue to the Halsted street subway, at State street to the "Northwest Side to South Side" subways, at Halsted and Harrison streets to Halsted street subway.

Northwest Side to South Side—Beginning at Elston and Kedzie avenues, a two track subway in Elston avenue southeast to Belmont and California avenues; south in California avenue to Milwaukee avenue; southeast in Milwaukee avenue to Desplaines or Canal street. Continuing south in Desplaines or Canal street to Randolph street; east in Randolph street to State street; south in State street in the four track subway to 55th street and State street; thence west in 55th street in a two track subway to Western avenue. Transfers can be made from the subway at Milwaukee avenue and Halsted street to the Halsted street subway; at State street to the "North Side to Southwest Side" subway; at 55th street and Halsted street to Halsted street subway.

A two track subway in Armitage avenue from North Crawford avenue to Milwaukee avenue, connecting with the Elston-Milwaukee avenue line. Halsted Street—Beginning at the junction of the Lincoln avenue and Broadway lines at Fullerton avenue, a two track subway in Halsted street to 79th street. Transfers can be made from this subway at Fullerton avenue to the "North Side to South Side" and the "North Side to Southwest Side" subways; at Milwaukee avenue to the "Northwest Side to South Side" sub-

way; at Harrison street to the "North Side to Southwest Side" subways; at 55th street to the "Northwest Side to South Side" subway. Madison Street—Beginning at South Clark street, a two track subway in Madison street to Crawford avenue. Transfers can be made from the subway at Halsted street to the Halsted street subway; at Clark and Madison streets to the "North Side to South Side" subway. This subway may eventually be extended south in Clark street and other streets to serve the southwestern part of the city.

ESTIMATED COST OF SUBWAYS.

North side to Lawrence avenue.....	\$20,123,000
South side to 79th street.....	25,775,000
West side to Crawford avenue.....	31,049,000
Halsted street.....	19,307,000

Total	96,257,000
Estimated cost of equipment.....	34,844,000

Total	131,101,000
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The equipment will be furnished by the operating company.

Two plans for financing the project were suggested. One was to have the city build the subways out of the proceeds of legalized Mueller certificates and the other to have them built by private capital under such conditions as would insure absolute municipal control. It was subsequently ascertained that the scheme could not be financed by the issuance of Mueller certificates.

The joint report was signed by John Ericson, James J. Reynolds and E. C. Shankland of the harbor and subway commission and by Aldermen Eugene Block (chairman), John A. Richert, Patrick J. Carr, William F. Schultz, William J. Healy, Henry D. Captain and Charles Twigg, subcommittee of the council committee on local transportation.

ARNOLD SUBWAY PLAN.

Little or no progress was made with the subway project in 1913, but the matter was taken up by the council transportation committee in the fall and expert advice was sought. A plan submitted by Bion J. Arnold received favorable consideration from the committee. He recommended that the city proceed to the construction of two initial subways for the use of the surface lines. The north and south route, he said, should be under Clark street from North avenue to 22d street. For the east and west bores he outlined a "loop back" in the downtown section, entering it by way of the Washington street tunnel, proceeding east to Michigan avenue and leaving the loop by the Van Buren street tunnel, and vice versa.

He estimated the first of these routes to cost \$9,600,000 and the second \$4,900,000, a total of \$14,500,000.

No bids having been received for the construction of the \$130,000,000 comprehensive system of subways favored by Mayor Harrison, the members of the harbor and subway commission appointed in 1911 resigned in a body Jan. 7, 1914, on the ground that there was nothing further for them to do. For the completion of work in connection with the north side municipal pier the commission was continued, but changed so as to include the city comptroller, commissioner of public works and E. C. Shankland, who was made chairman.

Nothing was accomplished in 1915, though consideration of the subject was resumed by the council local transportation committee in November.

LIVE STOCK ON ILLINOIS FARMS.

	Number.		Value.	
	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.
Horses	1,467,000	1,497,000	\$154,035,000	\$169,161,000
Mules	145,000	148,000	15,350,000	17,908,000
Milk cows.....	1,007,000	1,017,000	59,916,000	59,189,000
Other cattle.....	130,000	1,216,000	44,604,000	43,654,000
Sheep	935,000	934,000	5,049,000	4,920,000
Swine	4,358,000	4,358,000	44,887,000	47,066,000

CHICAGO THEATERS.

Seating capacity given in parentheses.

- Academy (1,467)—16 South Halsted street.
 Albany Park (994)—4816 North Kedzie avenue.
 Alhambra (1,461)—State street and Archer avenue.
 American (1,200)—Wabash avenue and Peck court.
 American (1,226)—6-14 North Ashland avenue.
 Archer (800)—3510 Archer avenue.
 Argmore (640)—1038-52 Argyle street.
 Atlas (627)—4715 South State street.
 Avon (762)—3325-29 Fullerton avenue.
 Auditorium (3,747)—Congress-st. and Wabash-av.
 Avenue (1,140)—3103 Indiana avenue.
 Beach (995)—1504 East 51st street.
 Bertha (591)—4717 Lincoln avenue.
 Bijou (1,238)—300 South Halsted street.
 Biograph (998)—2431 Lincoln avenue.
 Blackstone (1,200)—Hubbard-ct., near Michigan-av.
 Boulevard (998)—1606 Garfield boulevard.
 Bryn Mawr (1,200)—1125 Bryn Mawr avenue.
 Buckingham (965)—3317 North Clark street.
 Bush Temple (845)—110 West Chicago avenue.
 Calo (880)—5406 North Clark street.
 Calumet (895)—9206 South Chicago avenue.
 Casino (1,217)—403 North Clark street.
 Castle (998)—6 South State street.
 Claremont (624)—3226 North Clark street.
 Clark (670)—4533 North Clark street.
 Colan's Grand (1,379)—121 North Clark street.
 Coliseum (15,000)—Wabash-av., near 16th-st.
 College (1,325)—Webster and Sheffield avenues.
 Colonial (1,447)—26 West Randolph street.
 Columbia (1,133)—North Clark, near Madison-st.
 Columbus (1,324)—1340 Wabash avenue.
 Coronado (785)—3972 Vincennes avenue.
 Cort (962)—Dearborn street, near Randolph.
 Cosmopolitan (854)—7938 South Halsted street.
 Criterion (1,233)—1228 Sedgwick street.
 Crawford (908)—19 South Crawford avenue.
 Crown (1,458)—Ashland avenue and Division street.
 Crown Hippodrome (707)—4007 West 26th street.
 Dante (551)—815 West Taylor street.
 Dearborn (741)—1206 North Dearborn street.
 Douglas (792)—3236 West 22d street.
 Douglas (584)—3123-25 Cottage Grove avenue.
 E. A. R. (892)—6839 Wentworth avenue.
 Easterly (571)—2768 Lincoln avenue.
 Emmett (550)—4338 Wentworth avenue.
 Empire (1,332)—673 West Madison street.
 Empress (1,500)—6226 South Halsted street.
 Englewood (1,400)—726 West 63d street.
 Folly (976)—531 South State street.
 Frolic (899)—347 East 55th street.
 Garrick (1,257)—69 West Randolph street.
 Gold (803)—3411 West 12th street.
 Halfeld (952)—5449 South Halsted street.
 Halsted (707)—320 South Halsted street.
 Hamlin (1,215)—3826 West Madison street.
 Harper (1,201)—5234-44 Harper avenue.
 Harrison (617)—501 South Kedzie avenue.
 Harvard (726)—8316 Harvard avenue.
 Haymarket (1,800)—722 West Madison street.
 Howard (708)—66 East Van Buren street.
 Hub (769)—1742-46 West Chicago avenue.
 Hyde Park (634)—5500 Lake Park avenue.
 Hyde Park (622)—5314 Lake Park avenue.
 Ideal (698)—1622 Larrabee street.
 Illinois (1,282)—75 East Jackson boulevard.
 Imperial (1,300)—2329 West Madison street.
 Indiana (750)—228 East 43d street.
 Julian (799)—320 Belmont avenue.
 Kedzie (1,461)—West Madison-st. and Kedzie-av.
 Kenmore (496)—1039 Wilson avenue.
 Keystone (791)—3912 Sheridan road.
 Lake Shore (542)—3175 Broadway.
 Lakeside (998)—4730 Sheridan road.
 LaSalle (767)—110 West Madison street.
 LaSalle (728)—152 West Division street.
 Lexington (716)—1162 East 63d street.
 Lincoln (1,500)—3160 Lincoln avenue.
 Logan Square (318)—2532 Milwaukee avenue.
 Lowy's (654)—740 Milwaukee avenue.
 Lyceum (476)—3851 Cottage Grove avenue.
 Lyda (543)—317 North 48th avenue.
 Lyric (1,350)—26 West Jackson boulevard.
 Lyric (560)—115th street and Michigan avenue.
 Majestic (1,986)—13 West Monroe street.
 Marlowe (1,139)—Stewart-av. and West 63d-st.
 Marshall (1,077)—3305-11 North Marshall street.
 McVicker's (1,868)—23 West Madison street.
 Morse (565)—1330-1332 Morse avenue.
 Midway (900)—Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st.
 National (1,400)—6235 South Halsted street.
 New American (1,400)—1600 West Madison street.
 New Apollo (965)—1540 North Crawford avenue.
 New Strand (773)—2111 West Division street.
 New Windsor (1,200)—1225 North Clark street.
 Newberry (709)—854 North Clark street.
 North Avenue (1,300)—316 West North avenue.
 Oak (1,054)—2000 North Western avenue.
 Olympic (1,760)—165 North Clark street.
 Orchestra Hall (2,556)—216 South Michigan avenue.
 Orpheum (670)—110 South State street.
 Palace (1,303)—North Clark street, near Randolph.
 Palace (1,433)—1135 Blue Island avenue.
 Paramount (988)—2636 Milwaukee avenue.
 Park (568)—5960 West Lake street.
 Parkway (757)—2636-2638 North Clark street.
 Parkway (774)—11053 Michigan avenue.
 Pekin (729)—2700 State street.
 Pine Grove (653)—717 Sheridan road.
 Plaisance (519)—466 North Parkside avenue.
 Powers' (1,106)—124 West Randolph street.
 President (700)—55th street, near Calumet avenue.
 Princess (934)—319 South Clark street.
 Rainbow (734)—1131 South Michigan avenue.
 Regent (732)—6744 Sheridan road.
 Republic (770)—3918 Lincoln avenue.
 Rex (604)—6848 South Racine avenue.
 Rogers (487)—2516-13 West Fullerton avenue.
 Rose (727)—2860 Milwaukee avenue.
 Roseland (996)—11331 South Michigan avenue.
 Roseland (496)—11307 South Michigan avenue.
 Shakespeare (996)—335 East 43d street.
 St. Alphonsus (1,004)—Southport and Lincoln-avs.
 South Shore (999)—6851 Stony Island avenue.
 Star (1,500)—1455 Milwaukee avenue.
 Star and Garter (1,897)—815-817 West Madison-st.
 Strand (693)—3029-3033 Lincoln avenue.
 Strand (1,390)—700 South Wabash avenue.
 Studebaker (1,330)—413 South Michigan avenue.
 Swanson (500)—3863 Cottage Grove avenue.
 Terminal (896)—3308 Lawrence avenue.
 Thalia (800)—1215 West 18th street.
 Thirty-First Street (737)—77 31st street.
 Triangle (546)—7219 Wentworth avenue.
 Twentieth Century (798)—3530-3538 West 12th-st.
 Unnamed (400)—750 North Clark street.
 Victoria (1,800)—Belmont and Sheffield avenues.
 Virginia (800)—Halsted and West Madison streets.
 Vista (975)—822 East 47th street.
 Vitaphone (998)—3133 Lincoln avenue.
 Waverly (556)—527 South Halsted street.
 Whitney (708)—66 East Van Buren street.
 Willard (1,177)—340 East 51st street.
 Wilson (1,000)—Wilson avenue and Broadway.
 Windsor (1,256)—1226 North Clark street.
 Windsor Park (556)—2638 East 75th street.

Dec. 1, 1915, there were approximately 600 theaters of all kinds in Chicago in operation, not including those under construction.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ILLINOIS.

Under the state law of 1913 women in Illinois may vote for presidential electors, members of the state board of equalization, clerk of the Appellate court, county collector, county surveyor, members of board of assessors, members of board of review, sanitary district trustees and for all the officers of cities, villages and towns (except police magistrates), municipal judges and upon all questions or propositions submitted for approval at elections. They may

also vote for the following township officers: Supervisor, town clerk, assessor, collector and highway commissioner.

Woman voters must be citizens of the United States, 21 years of age or more, resident in the state one year, in the county ninety days and in the election district thirty days next preceding the election. Women must register in the same manner as male voters.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ILLINOIS.

Chairman Board of Trustees—Rev. A. W. Hardy.
Treasurer—John W. Iliff.
Superintendent—Rev. George G. McCollum.
Headquarters—1323, 19 South LaSalle street.

CHICAGO CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.

President—Rev. W. T. McElveen.
Secretary—J. O. Newton.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS' UNION.

President—Rev. Roy E. Bowers.
Secretary—Rev. William R. Marshall.
Meets Mondays at 913 Masonic temple.

CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

President—George I. Hicks.
Secretary—Rev. R. W. Gammon.

CHICAGO CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Moderator—E. H. Scott.
Registrar—Rev. C. A. Osborne.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

BAPTIST EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President—Dr. Shailer Mathews.
Secretary—David T. Magill.
Headquarters—107 South Wabash avenue.

MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

President—Rev. Floyd H. Adams.
Secretary—Rev. J. W. Merrill.
Meetings held Mondays at 901 Masonic temple.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

General Secretary—Rev. William E. Chalmers.
Treasurer—A. D. Henderson.
Headquarters—107 South Wabash avenue.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO.

[From Official Catholic Directory, 1915.]

Comprises counties of Cook, Du Page, Will and Grundy in Illinois.
Archbishop—Most Reverend George William Mundelein.

Auxiliary Bishop—Paul P. Rhode, D. D., 8241 Bond avenue.

Cathedral of the Holy Name—North State and Superior streets.

Secular clergy—496.

Religious clergy—294.

Total clergy—790.

Churches with resident

priests—326.

Missions with churches

—25.

Total churches—351.

Seminaries—2.

Students—378.

Colleges for boys—12.

Academies for girls—23.

Parishes with schools—

256.

Children attending—109-

162.

Orphan asylums—10.

Orphans—2,362.

Homes for aged—5.

Catholic population—1-

150,000.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH IN CHICAGO.

There are in Chicago sixteen Christian Science churches. Each of these churches maintains a free reading room in addition to joint reading rooms at 104 South Michigan avenue and 108 South LaSalle street, where the public may have free access to all authorized publications on the subject of Christian Science.

The offices of the Christian Science committee on publication and the Christian Science committee for the distribution of literature in Chicago are in the Orchestra building, 220 South Michigan avenue.

The office of the western representative of the Christian Science Monitor is at 1313 Peoples Gas building.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

LUTHERAN MINISTERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Rev. T. F. Dornblaser.
Association meets monthly, second Mondays, at Auditorium hotel.

LUTHER LEAGUE OF CHICAGO.

President—Elmer A. F. Kuntz.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Hazel Wood.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

DIOCESE OF CHICAGO.

Bishop—Rt. Rev. Charles P. Anderson, D. D.; office, 1705, 29 East Madison street.
Secretary—Rev. Luther Pardee, 5001 Blackstone avenue.
Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul—Washington boulevard and North Peoria street.

METHODIST CHURCH.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

Bishop—Rev. William F. McDowell; office, 312, 1020 South Michigan avenue.

METHODIST PREACHERS' MEETING.

President—Jesse S. Dancy.
Secretary—W. C. Godden.

Meetings held in Methodist Book Concern building, 1020 South Wabash avenue, every Monday forenoon.

METHODIST SOCIAL UNION.

Corresponding Secretary—Edwin H. Forkel, 1020 South Wabash avenue.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

CHICAGO PRESBYTERY.

Stated Clerk—Rev. James Frothingham, 4740 Dorchester avenue.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

President—Rev. W. B. Shirey.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. M. Linn.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIAL UNION.

President—Robert M. Ross.
Secretary—T. G. McCulloh.

SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH.

CHICAGO SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

President—Dr. J. P. Cobb.
Secretary—Edwin A. Munger.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

WESTERN UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

Secretary—Rev. Ernest C. Smith.
Treasurer—C. K. Pittman.
Unitarian Headquarters in Chicago—Room 515, 105 South LaSalle street.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

American Bible Society—434, 232 South Michigan avenue; secretary, Rev. S. H. Kirkbridge.
American Sunday School Union—1310, 19 South LaSalle street; superintendent, Rev. William Johnstone.

Chicago Christian Endeavor Union—405, 19 South LaSalle street; secretary, Geneva Doran.

Chicago Church Federation Council—1322, 19 South LaSalle street; president, Rev. M. P. Boynton.

Chicago Sunday Evening Club—1340, 19 South LaSalle street; secretary, Ezra J. Warner, Jr.
Chicago Tract Society—630, 440 South Dearborn street; secretary, Ernest C. Brooks.

Cook County Sunday School Association—1415, 5 South Wabash avenue; general secretary, Elbert Beeman.

Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago—1600, 19 South LaSalle street; president, William P. Sidley; general secretary, L. Wilbur Messer; treasurer, James R. Chapman.

Young Women's Christian Association—830 South Michigan boulevard; president, Mrs. A. S. Chamberlin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William W. Abbott.

SOCIETIES OF PIONEERS.

Old Time Printers' Association—President, Daniel Boyle; secretary, William Mill, 1346 North Hoyne avenue.

Old Time Printing Pressmen's Association—President, John P. Keefe; secretary, William Floutright.

Western Association of California Pioneers—Secretary, George W. Hotchkiss, 1509, 431 South Dearborn street.

FOREIGN ORDERS CONFERRED ON CHICAGOANS.

- Abrahamson, Rev. L. G.—Royal North Star, Sweden.
- Adams, Milward—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium; Crown, Italy; White Elephant (officer), Siam; Savior (officer), Greece; Nicham Iftikhar (commander), Tunis; Merit Agricole (commander), Portugal.
- Andreen, Rev. Gustav—Royal North Star, Sweden.
- Antonsen, Carl—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Birkhoff, George, Jr.—Orange-Nassau (officer), Holland.
- Bjorn, Emil—St. Olaf, Norway.
- Bryan, Charles Page—Order of Rising Sun (Highest grand cordon), Japan.
- Burry, William—Legion of Honor, France.
- Burton, Le Grand S.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
- Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart C.—Isabella the Catholic, Spain; Garter, Spain; St. James, Portugal; Legion of Honor, France; Crown of Italy and Knighthood of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, Italy.
- Cooley, Edwin G.—Francis Joseph, Austria.
- Cuneo, Frank—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Cutting, Starr W.—Crown (class III.), Prussia.
- Dan, Rev. Adam—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Daae, Dr. A.—St. Olaf, Norway.
- Deering, Charles—Legion of Honor, France; Crown (class II.), Prussia.
- Devries, Herman—Officer of Academy and Officer of Public Instruction, France; Officer Nicham Iftikhar, Tunis.
- D'Urso, Luigi—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Eddy, Arthur J.—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia.
- Ericson, John E.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Fischer, Gustave F.—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
- Frantzen, Fritz—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Furber, Harry J.—Legion of Honor, France.
- Ganzel, Louis—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Gass, Martin—Lion of Zaeringen, Baden.
- Grevstad, Nicolay—St. Olaf, Norway.
- Hachmeister, Henry—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
- Halle, Edward G.—Crown (class II.), Prussia.
- Hanson, Christian H.—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Henius, Dr. Max—Dannebrog (commander), Denmark.
- Henrotin, Mrs. Ellen M.—Leopold, Belgium; Palmes Academiques, France; Officer of Public Instruction, France; Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
- Hertz, Henry—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Henschen, Henry S.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Hutchinson, Charles L.—Redeemer, Greece.
- Judson, Prof. Harry Pratt—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia; Legion of Honor (officer), France.
- Klein, Dr. S. R.—"Goldenes Verdienst Kreuz mit der Krone," "Militaer Krenz" and "Jubiläum's Medaille," Austria; Takova Orden (class IV.), Serbia.
- Klenze, Prof. Camillo von—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
- Kozminski, M. W.—Legion of Honor, France.
- Kraus, Adolf—Francis Joseph, Austria.
- Lagorio, Dr. Antonio—Crown (knight), Italy.
- Lindgren, John R.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Laverde, Giuseppe—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Mareschalchi, Arturo—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Miller, Harry I.—Order of the Sacred Treasure, Japan.
- McCormick, R. S.—Order of St. Alexander of Nevsky, Russia.
- McCormick, Mrs. R. S.—Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
- McEwen, Walter—Legion of Honor, France.
- Nelson, H. P.—St. Olaf, Norway.
- Nelson, N. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Onahan, William J.—Chamberlain of the Sword and Mante, pope.
- Palmer, Mrs. Potter—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium.
- Peterson, W. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Reichle, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Revell, Alexander H.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
- Rubens, Harry—Crown (class III.), Prussia.
- Schinkel, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Schlenker, Joseph—Frederick (class II.), Wuerttemberg; Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Schmidt, William—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Skiff, Frederick J. V.—Sanctified Treasure (class II.), Japan; Legion of Honor (commander), France; Crown, Italy; Leopold, Belgium.
- Smulski, John F.—Cross of Knightly Order of Francis Joseph, Austria.
- Starr, Prof. Frederick—Leopold II. (commander), Belgium; Knight Commander, Liberia.
- Tree, Lambert—Leopold (commander), Belgium.
- Urbano, Salvatore—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Urgos, Francesco—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Volini, Dr. Camillo—Crown (knight), Italy.
- Ziegfeld, Carl—Officer of French Academy of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, France.
- Ziegfeld, Dr. F.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.

FREIGHT TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO.

Underlying nearly all the streets in the central business section of Chicago are sixty miles of tunnels connecting the freight terminals of the railroads with commercial houses. The tunnels are provided with narrow-gauge (2 ft.) electric railroads equipped with electric locomotives and steel cars. These are used chiefly in transporting goods to and from railroad freight yards and in carrying coal to business houses. Excavated and waste material from new buildings is removed through the tunnels and disposed of, permitting the work of construction to go on without interruption. In 1914 the Chicago Utilities company, which now owns the tunnel system, had in operation 117 electric motors and 3,000 coal, freight and other cars. In addition it had charge of some 24,000 telephones.

The original franchise for the tunnel system was granted Feb. 20, 1899, to the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company, which was organized in 1898 by A. G. Wheeler and associates

for the purpose of establishing an independent telephone system. By an amendatory ordinance granted July 15, 1903, the company was given the right to construct and operate a subway system for the transportation of mail matter, newspapers, packages and freight generally. The tunnels are 19 feet below city datum or 33 feet below the surface of the streets, the trunk line tunnels being limited in size to 12 feet 9 inches in width by 14 feet in height, and the smaller ones to 6 feet in width and 7 feet 6 inches in height. Part of the tunnel system was put into operation Aug. 15, 1906, but the whole of it was not in use until Sept. 1, 1907.

The Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company was succeeded in October, 1903, by the Illinois Tunnel company, which was followed in November, 1904, by the Chicago Subway company. The property of the Subway company and underlying concerns was acquired in April, 1912, by the Chicago Utilities company, the authorized capital stock of which is \$53,000,000.

EVANSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Incorporated November, 1898.

President—J. Seymour Currey.
Vice-President—Frank R. Grover.
Treasurer—John F. Hahn.
Secretary—William C. Levere.

The Evanston Historical society has rooms in the Public Library building there. It has a library of 2,000 volumes, 1,000 pamphlets and a large amount of historical data.

ILLINOIS BRANCHES OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS (1915-1916).

Commander—John M. Snyder, Canton.
 Senior Vice-Commander—J. G. Sholis, Moline.
 Junior Vice-Commander—Philip Smith, Peoria.
 Chaplain—William J. Libberton, Chicago.
 Medical Director—W. M. Hanna, M. D., Aurora.
 Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Lewis B. Ind, Chicago.
 Chief of Staff—Cuthbert W. Laing, Chicago.
 Assistant Inspector-General—Henry K. Wolcott, Batavia.
 Judge Advocate—Thomas E. Milchrist, Chicago.
 Chief Mustering Officer—Edward S. Johnson, Springfield.
 Patriotic Instructor—Jasper T. Darling, Chicago.
 Chief Bugler—James R. Thacker, Chicago.
 Headquarters—Memorial hall, Michigan avenue and Randolph street, Chicago.

SONS OF VETERANS.

DIVISION OF ILLINOIS.

Commander—William L. Barnum, Jr., Chicago.
 Senior Vice-Commander—H. Colby Beekman, Petersburg.
 Junior Vice-Commander—Henry H. Colby, Moline.
 Secretary—A. L. Boyer, Dwight.

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MIDDLE-WEST OFFICIALS.

Directors—Ambrose Cramer, Chicago; Carter H. Fitzhugh, Chicago; Samuel Insull, Chicago;
 Henry B. Joy, Detroit; A. B. Lambert, St. Louis; R. A. Long, Kansas City.
 Chairman Illinois State Committee—H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Chicago.
 Chairman Wisconsin State Committee—C. C. West, Manitowoc.
 Field Secretary—William Mather Lewis, 1734 First National Bank building, Chicago.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

OFFICERS ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT, 1915-1916.

Department Commander—M. J. Donahue, Streator.
 Senior Vice-Department-Commander—George Lee, Chicago.
 Junior Vice-Department-Commander—John E. Miller, Springfield.
 Chief of Staff—B. F. Bliss, Springfield.
 Department Adjutant—Martin Sipple, Elgin.
 Department Quartermaster—Charles P. Gaut, Streator.
 Department Inspector—Julius Strauss, Rock Island.
 Department Judge Advocate—Ode L. Rankin, Chicago.
 Department Surgeon—Dr. William F. Schaare, Chicago.
 Department Chaplain—Rev. H. W. Jameson, Champaign.
 Department Marshal—Henry C. Nevins, Chicago.
 Department Patriotic Instructor—John C. Work, Rushville.
 Department Historian—John T. Powers, Chicago.
 Department Organizer—Oscar C. Smith, Benton.
 Membership—4,000.
 Headquarters—106 South Liberty street, Elgin.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

ILLINOIS COMMANDERY.

Commander—Lieut. Joseph C. Wilson, U. S. V., Chicago.

Recorder—Capt. James Ronayne, U. S. A., 410 Harris Trust building, Chicago.
 Registrar—Capt. James H. Stansfield, U. S. V., Oak Park.
 Treasurer—Lieut. James M. McManus, U. S. V., Chicago.

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.

CHICAGO BRANCH.

Honorary President—Jacob M. Dickinson.
 Honorary First Vice-President—George Edmund Foss.
 Honorary Second Vice-President—C. L. Dering.
 President—George T. Buckingham.
 First Vice-President—Irving Washington.
 Second Vice-President—Edward E. Gore.
 Secretary—Emil C. Wetten.
 Treasurer—R. J. McKay.
 Headquarters—108 South LaSalle street.
 Executive Committee—Jesse A. Baldwin, Frank I. Bennett, George T. Buckingham, R. L. Crampton, B. A. Eckhart, Milton J. Foreman, B. H. Heide, J. Harry Jones, Harry Pratt Judson, Nelson N. Lampert, George A. McKinlock, H. H. Merrick, William R. Moss, Laverne Noyes, Max Pam, Robert Isham Randolph, Walter J. Raymer, Frank L. Shepard, John D. Shoop, John F. Smulski, Lucius Teter, William Hale Thompson, Edgar B. Tolman, Richard S. Tuthill, Fred W. Upham, Willis J. Wells.
 NOTE—The officers of the national society and a brief statement of the purposes of the organization will be found on another page of this volume. See index.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY (1915-1916).

President—James Edgar Brown.
 First Vice-President—Charles Cromwell.
 Second Vice-President—James E. Stocum.
 Third Vice-President—John M. Stahl.
 Registrar—Allan F. McIntyre.
 Chaplain—William C. Van Gilder.
 Historian—John W. Lowe.
 Secretary-Treasurer—Ernest F. Manrose, 3045 North Western avenue, Chicago.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

OFFICERS, 1915-1916.

President—Henry W. Austin.
 First Vice-President—Fred A. Smith.
 Second Vice-President—Hugh S. Magill.
 Secretary—Louis A. Bowman.
 Treasurer—Henry R. Kent.
 Historian—George A. Brennan.
 Registrar—James Edgar Brown.
 Chaplain—The Rev. John Timothy Stone.
 Sergeant at Arms—Ernest F. Manrose.
 Office of the Society—Room 1333 Stock Exchange building, 30 North LaSalle street.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY (1915).

President—Thomas E. Green, Chicago.
 Secretary—Frederick Dickinson, 562 Bryant avenue, Chicago.
 Treasurer—Nelson J. Ludington.
 Registrar—Harrison Kelley.
 Chaplain—Rev. George D. Wright.
 Historian—Will Sidney Turner.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Regent—Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Rock Island.
 Vice-Regent—Mrs. J. H. Hanley, Monmouth.
 Secretary—Mrs. J. G. Dummer, Elgin.
 Treasurer—Mrs. L. H. Woodruff, Quincy.
 Historian—Mrs. Charles D. Knowlton, Freeport.

CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Appointed by the mayor Jan. 11, 1915.

John E. Merriion, Deering Harvester works.
 R. T. Crane, Jr., the Crane company.
 W. L. Park, Illinois Central railroad.
 Edward Elden, National Packing company.
 Julius Rosenwald, Sears, Roebuck & Co.
 Albert H. Atwood, Western Electric company.

John Grunau, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
 Edward Nockels, Chicago Federation of Labor.
 Simon O'Donnell, Building Trades council.

The commission was charged with the duty of considering the subject of unemployment in Chicago.

CHICAGO AT A GLANCE.

Fort Dearborn established.....	1803	Fire engine companies—120.
Fort Dearborn massacre.....	Aug. 15, 1812	Fire hook and ladder companies—34.
Chicago surveyed and platted.....	1830	Halls (except theaters)—525.
Cook county organized.....	1831	Hospitals—88.
Town of Chicago incorporated.....	August, 1833	Imports of merchandise (1914)—\$35,195,481.
City of Chicago incorporated.....	March 4, 1837	Internal revenue collected in Chicago district (1915)—\$19,329,883.17.
First election held.....	March 31, 1837	Latitude—N. 41 deg. 53 min. 6 sec.
First money panic.....	1837	Length of city, north to south, miles—26.
First railroad opened.....	1848	Libraries—30.
Cholera epidemic.....	1854	Lights, electric, in service—34,270.
Second money panic.....	1857	Lights, gas, in service—11,855.
Great fire (loss \$200,000,000).....	Oct. 8-9, 1871	Lights, gasoline, in service—6,005.
Third financial panic.....	1873	Longitude—87 deg. 38 min. 1 sec. west.
City incorporated under general law.....	April 23, 1875	Mail carriers (1915)—2,051.
Savings bank crash.....	1877	Mail, pieces of, handled, fiscal year (1915)—2,090,-354,143.
World's Fair held.....	1893	Manufactures in 1909, value of product—\$1,281,-313,000.
Centennial celebrated.....	Sept. 26-30, 1903	Medical schools—28.
Iroquois theater fire.....	Dec. 30, 1903	Newspapers and periodicals—750.
Eastland disaster.....	July 24, 1915	Parks, area of, in acres—4,360.
Population July 1, 1915 (gov't est.), 2,447,045.		Police force, all branches—5,093.
Appropriations, all purposes (1915)—\$89,800,605.21.		Postal receipts, year ended June 30, 1915—\$23,-495,730.76.
Area in square miles—198.996.		Postal savings banks depositors (1915)—22,524.
Assessed value real estate and personal property (1914)—\$926,198,416 (one-third actual value).		Pupils enrolled in public schools (1915)—317,004.
Assets, fixed (1914)—\$148,691,542.61.		Railroads (divisions not included) entering Chicago—27.
Asylums—114.		Revenue, municipal (1914)—\$63,673,013.37.
Banks, national, state and private—171.		Saloons, number of (Dec. 1, 1915)—7,152.
Boulevards, mileage of—62.		Schools, public, number of—308.
Cemeteries, number of—59.		Street, longest (Western avenue), miles—23½.
Churches, chapels and missions—1,150.		Street railway mileage—1,350.
Clearings by associated banks (1914)—\$15,692,823,-996.		Streets, paved, mileage—2,059.
Convents—15.		Streets and alleys, total mileage—4,685.
Debt (1915)—\$27,640,646.27.		Teachers in public schools, number of—7,865.
Dispensaries—23.		Theaters, all kinds, in operation Dec. 1, 1915—650.
Elevation—Above sea level, 582 feet; above Lake Michigan, 25 feet.		Tonnage of vessels cleared in 1914—9,794,928.
Employees on city pay rolls (1914)—29,201.		Value (actual) of real estate and personal property, \$2,778,596,248.
Expense, municipal (1914)—\$63,726,507.34.		Water used in a year (1914), gallons—223,863,120,-000.
Firemen, number of, including officers—1,988.		Width of city, east to west—9 miles.
Fire alarm boxes—2,058.		
Fireboats—6.		
Fire engines—134.		

PAUPERS IN ILLINOIS ALMSHOUSES.

[U. S. census report.]	
ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	
Total number.....	5,421
Male.....	4,021
Female.....	1,400
White—Native.....	2,562
Foreign-born.....	2,699
Nativity unknown.....	17
Colored.....	143
ADMITTED IN 1910.	
Total number.....	5,590
Male.....	4,607
Female.....	983
White—Native.....	2,685
Foreign-born.....	2,626
Nativity unknown.....	75
Colored.....	204
DEFECTIVE PAUPERS.	
ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	
Total number.....	3,334
Male.....	2,288
Female.....	1,056
Insane.....	324
Feeble-minded.....	599
Epileptic.....	121
Deaf mute.....	37
Blind.....	137
Crippled.....	604
Old and infirm.....	738
Bedridden.....	189
Paralytic.....	310
Two or more defects.....	285
ADMITTED IN 1910.	
Total number.....	1,616
Male.....	1,265
Female.....	351
Insane.....	97
Feeble-minded.....	180
Epileptic.....	38
Deaf mute.....	14
Blind.....	55
Crippled.....	520
Old and infirm.....	478
Bedridden.....	184
Two or more defects.....	50
INSANE IN ILLINOIS HOSPITALS.	
[U. S. census report.]	
ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	
Anna state hospital.....	1,478
Chester state hospital.....	215
Elgin state hospital.....	1,334
Jacksonville state hospital.....	1,440
Kankakee state hospital.....	2,549
Peoria state hospital.....	2,107
Waterdown state hospital.....	1,412
Cook county hos. (Dunning).....	2,174
Madison Co. poor farm.....	4
Bellevue Place sanitarium*.....	31
Maplewood, Jacksonville*.....	20
Oak Lawn, Jacksonville*.....	16
Ransom sanitar., Rockford*.....	9
Total.....	12,839
Male.....	6,846
Female.....	5,993
Admitted in 1910.....	4,053
Male.....	2,319
Female.....	1,734
*Private institution.	
FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS.	
ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	
Lincoln State school.....	1,221
Beverly farm, Godfrey*.....	44
Total.....	1,265
Male.....	718
Female.....	547
*Private.	

CHICAGO BUILDING STATISTICS.

Number of buildings erected since 1894, with estimated cost.			Number of buildings erected since 1894, with estimated cost.		
Year.	Buildings.	Cost.	Year.	Buildings.	Cost.
1895.....	8,633	\$35,010,043	1902.....	6,074	\$48,070,399
1896.....	6,444	22,730,615	1903.....	6,221	37,447,175
1897.....	5,294	21,777,230	1904.....	7,151	44,724,790
1898.....	4,067	21,294,325	1905.....	8,442	63,970,950
1899.....	3,794	20,856,750	1906.....	10,629	64,822,030
1900.....	3,554	19,100,050	1907.....	9,353	59,093,080
1901.....	6,053	34,962,075	1908.....	10,771	\$8,203,920

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

- Agard Deaconess Rest Home—Lake Bluff.
 Altenheim—(See German Old People's Home).
 Archer Road Day Nursery—239 West 24th street.
 Augustana Home for the Aged—7544 Stony Island avenue.
 Augustana Nursery—1346 North LaSalle street.
 Augustana Nurses' Home—351 Garfield avenue.
 Augustana Women's Home—1307 East 54th street.
 Baptist Old People's Home—400 S. 4th avenue, Maywood.
 Bethany Home for the Aged—5015 N. Paulina street.
 Bethany Home for Young Ladies—824 Center street.
 Beulah Home—2144 North Clark street.
 Bohemian Old People's Home—5061 North Crawford avenue.
 Chicago Baptist Orphanage—Maywood.
 Chicago Deaconesses' Home—22 West Erie street.
 Chicago Home for Convalescent Women and Children—1516 West Adams street.
 Chicago Home for Girls—5024 Indiana avenue.
 Chicago Home for Incurables—5535 Ellis avenue.
 Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans—Drexel avenue and 62d street.
 Chicago Home for Boys—2854 Lawrence avenue.
 Chicago Industrial Home for Children—Office 1132 West Washington boulevard.
 Chicago Municipal Lodging House—162 North Union avenue.
 Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan—1932 Burling street.
 Chicago Orphan—5120 South Park avenue.
 Chicago State Home—Dunning.
 Christopher House Day Nursery—1616 Fullerton avenue.
 Church Army Day Nursery—4726 West Van Buren street.
 Church of God and Saints of Christ Day Nurseries and Orphanage and Home—5405 South Dearborn street.
 Church Home for Aged Persons—4325 Ellis-av.
 Cook County Home (for Poor)—Oak Forest.
 Cook County Kinderheim—1356 North Rockwell-st.
 Co-operative League of Chicago (Homes for Business Mothers and Their Children)—2217 and 5131 Calumet avenue.
 Danish High School Home—3925 Michigan avenue.
 Danish Lutheran Orphan—3320 Evergreen avenue.
 Danish Old People's Home—6809 Huribut street.
 Evangelical Deaconesses' Home—408 Wisconsin street.
 Faith Missionary Home—300 West 74th street.
 Florence Crittenton Anchorage—2615 Indiana-av.
 Foundlings' Home—15 South Wood street.
 Frances Juvenile Home—3929 Indiana avenue.
 German Baptist Deaconess Home and Hospital Society—3264 Cortland street.
 German Baptist Old People's Home—1851 North Spaulding avenue.
 German Deaconesses' Home—824 Center street.
 German Hospital Nurses' Home—2329 Cambridge avenue.
 German Old People's Home—Forest Park, Ill.
 Guardian Angel, German Orphan—2001 Devon-av.
 Helen Day Nursery—702 Barber street.
 Home for the Aged—West Harrison and Throop.
 Home for Aged Jews—Drexel avenue and 62d street.
 Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People—510 West Garfield boulevard.
 Home for Destitute Crippled Children—1653 Park avenue.
 Home for Disabled Children—Maywood.
 Home for the Friendless—Vincennes avenue and 51st street.
 Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls—Ellis avenue and 53d street.
 Home for Missionaries' Children—Morgan Park.
 Home for Working Girls—219 South Wood street.
 Hope Hall—6036 Ravenswood avenue.
 House of the Good Shepherd—1126 Grace street.
 Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind—1900-1932 Marshall boulevard.
 Illinois Industrial School for Girls—Park Ridge, Ill.
 Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home—LaGrange, Ill.
 Illinois Manual Training School Farm—Glenwood, Ill.
 Ill. Office 608, 160 West Jackson boulevard.
 Illinois St. Andrew Society Old People's Home—Riverside, Ill.
 Immanuel Women's Home—1505 North LaSalle-st.
 Indiana House—12 East Grand avenue.
 Institutional Church Day Nursery (colored)—3825 South Dearborn street.
 Jackson Park Sanitarium—64th street and the lake.
 Juvenile Detention Home—771 Glipin place.
 King (James C.) Home for the Aged—Garfield boulevard and South Park avenue.
 Lawrence Hall (home for boys)—2850 Lawrence avenue.
 Louise Training School for Colored Boys—6130 South Ada street.
 Lutheran Orphans' Home—Addison, Ill.
 Margaret Etter Creche—2421 Wabash avenue.
 Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan—1550 S. Albany-av.
 Martha Washington Home—North Western avenue and Irving Park boulevard.
 Mary Crane Day Nursery—813 Glipin place.
 Mercy Home—2834 Wabash avenue.
 Methodist Deaconess Orphanage—Lake Bluff.
 Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home—1417 Foster avenue.
 Miriam Club, Homes for Jewish Working Girls—434 Bowen avenue and 4501 Forrestville avenue.
 Mission of Our Lady of Mercy—1138 West Jackson boulevard.
 New Future Association—556 East 37th street.
 North Avenue Day Nursery—2133 West North avenue.
 Norwegian-Danish Deaconess Home—1925 N. Sawyer avenue.
 Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda Home—2244 Hadron avenue.
 Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home—Edison Park.
 Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home—1133 North Leavitt street.
 Norwegian Old People's Home—6054 Avondale-av.
 Ogontz Day Nursery—1600 Allport street.
 Old People's Home—4724 Vincennes avenue.
 Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged—Albany and Ogden avenues.
 Park Ridge School for Girls—Park Ridge.
 Parting of the Ways Home—112 West 22d street.
 Paulist Day Nursery—919 South Wabash avenue.
 Phyllis Wheatley Home—3530 Forest avenue.
 Presbyterian Home—324 East 29th place.
 Providence Day Nursery—3052 Grattan avenue.
 St. Anthony's Orphanage—2033 Frankfort street.
 St. Charles School for Boys—St. Charles, Ill.
 St. Joseph's Home for Aged and Crippled—2649 North Hamlin avenue.
 St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless—Lake Park avenue and 35th street.
 St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls—1100 South May street.
 St. Mary of Nazareth's Home—4423 North Muligan avenue.
 St. Mary's Home for Children—2822 W. Jackson boulevard.
 St. Mary's Mission Home—850 Washington-bd.
 St. Mary's Nursery—2822 West Jackson boulevard.
 St. Mary's Training School for Boys—Des Plaines.
 St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—721 North LaSalle street.
 Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memorial Lodging House for Women—2412 Prairie avenue.
 South End Center Day Nursery—9140 Buffalo-av.
 Susanna Wesley Home—3143 South Michigan-av.
 Swedish Baptist Old People's Home—Morgan Park.
 Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum—2014 Burling street.
 Volunteers of America Children's Home—Evanston.
 Washingtonian Home—1529 West Madison street.
 Western German Baptist Old People's Home—1851 North Spaulding avenue.
 Young Woman's Christian Association Home—830 South Michigan avenue.
 Young Woman's Christian Home—501 S. Ashland boulevard.

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

Offices in Karpen building.
 President—Thomas A. Smyth, D.
 Clerk—John McGillen.
 Treasurer—John A. McCormick.
 Chief Engineer—George M. Wisner.
 Electrical Engineer—Edward B. Ellicott.
 Attorney—Edmund D. Adcock.
 Board of Trustees—Terms expire in 1916: Thomas A. Smyth, D.; Thomas M. Sullivan, D.; Edward Kane, D. Terms expire in 1918: James M. Dalley, D.; Fred D. Breit, D.; Charles E. Reading, D. Terms expire in 1920: Wallace G. Clark, R.; George W. Paullin, R.; Patrick J. Carr, D.

CHRONOLOGY.

First investigation made in 1885.
 Sanitary bill signed May 29, 1889.
 Sanitary district organized Jan. 18, 1890.
 Earth broken ("shovel day") Sept. 3, 1892.
 Lake water turned into canal Jan. 2, 1900.
 Formal opening of canal Jan. 17, 1900.

DIMENSIONS OF CANAL.

Length of main and water power channel, 39.16 miles.
 Length of river, lake to Robey street, 6 miles.
 Length river diversion channel, 13 miles.
 Width main channel, Robey street to Summit: Bottom, 110 feet; top, 198.
 Width main channel, Summit to Willow Springs: Bottom, 202 feet; top, 290.
 Width main channel, Willow Springs to Lockport (rock section): Bottom, 160 feet; top, 162.
 Width river diversion channel: Bottom, 200 feet.
 Minimum depth of water in main channel, 22 feet.
 Current in earth sections, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles per hour.
 Current in rock sections, 1.9 miles per hour.
 Present capacity of canal, 300,000 cubic feet per minute.

Total amount of excavation, 42,229,635 cubic yards.

The north shore channel, extending from Lawrence avenue to Lake Michigan, in the village of Wilmette, is about 8 miles long with a water depth of 13.6 feet.

The construction of the Sag canal to drain the Calumet region was begun in the summer of 1911. When completed it will be 16 miles long. Its estimated cost is \$6,762,000.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

From organization to Dec. 31, 1914.

REVENUES.	
Taxation	\$64,897,413.74
Bonds outstanding	14,037,000.00
Interest on loans	118,077.55
Interest on bank balances	553,089.52
Land revenues	674,935.52
From electrical plant	275,948.26
Miscellaneous	86,008.02
Total	80,642,472.61
EXPENDITURES.	
Right of way	\$10,230,855.42
Construction, operations, etc.	42,627,712.19
Interest	14,206,972.20
Taxes	249,487.92
Damages	336,020.17
Personal injuries	14,096.50
Administration and general	8,632,566.19
Miscellaneous	257,468.53
Total	76,555,179.12
Emergency funds	21,100.00
Due	3,487,838.52
Cash in hands of treasurer	578,354.97
Grand total	80,642,472.61

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CHICAGO

CEMETERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Arlington—West thirteen miles, near Elmhurst.
 Bethany—Archer avenue and 79th street.
 Bohemian National—North Crawford and Foster avenues.
 B'nai Abraham—South of Waidheim.
 B'nai Shalom—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 Brith Abraham—Desplaines avenue and 14th street, Forest Park.
 Brookside—West sixteen miles, near South Elmhurst.
 Calvary—North ten miles, near South Evanston.
 Chebra Gemilath Chasamid Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 Chebra Kadisha Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 Chebra Shomer Hadas—Nine miles west on Desplaines avenue, north of West 12th street.
 Concordia—Nine miles west on Madison street.
 Crown Hill—Fourteen miles west on Aurora, Elgin & Joliet railway.
 Eden—Irving Park boulevard, near Franklin Park.
 Elm Lawn—West thirteen miles on Lake street, near Elmhurst.
 Elmwood—Grand and Beach avenues.
 Evergreen—South Kedzie avenue and 87th street.
 Fairmount—Willow Springs.
 Fair Oaks Park—Matteson, south.
 Forest Home—West ten miles on 12th street.
 Free Sons of Israel—Waldheim.
 German Lutheran—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
 Graceland—North five miles on Clark street.
 Hebrew Benevolent Society—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 Highland—West Chicago.
 Lincoln—Kedzie avenue and 123d.
 Montrose—Bryn Mawr and Crawford avenues.
 Moses Montefiore—South of Forest Home.
 Mount Auburn—Southwest nine and one-half miles, at 39th street and Oak Park avenue.
 Mount Carmel—Hillside Station.
 Mount Forest—Thornton, Ill.
 Mount Glenwood—Thornton, Ill.

Mount Greenwood—Near Morgan Park; south.
 Mount Hope—Near Morgan Park.
 Mount Israel—Dunning.
 Mount Marly—Narragansett avenue near Irving Park boulevard.
 Mount Olive—Northwest nine miles, on Narragansett avenue.
 Mount Olivet—South sixteen miles, near Morgan Park.
 New Light—East Prairie road, near Lincoln avenue, Morton Grove; northwest.
 North Chicago Hebrew Congregation—At Rosehill; north.
 Norwood Park—Sanford avenue and Higgins road.
 Oak Hill—West 119th street and Kedzie avenue.
 Oakland—Proviso; west twelve miles.
 Oak Lawn—South Halsted and 180th streets.
 Oakridge—Oakridge avenue and West 12th street, west twelve miles.
 Oakwoods—Greenwood avenue and 67th street; south.
 Oesterelch-Ungarischer Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein—At Waldheim.
 Ohavo Amuno—South of Forest Home.
 Ohavo Shalom—At Oakwoods.
 Polish—Milwaukee avenue, near Norwood Park.
 Ridgely—North Crawford and Peterson avenues.
 Rosehill—North seven miles at Edgewater avenue and East Ravenswood avenue.
 St. Adalbert—Norwood Park.
 St. Boniface—North Clark street and Lawrence avenue.
 St. Henry—Ridge and Devon avenues.
 St. Joseph's—River Grove.
 St. Lukas—5232 North Crawford avenue.
 St. Maria—Grand Trunk railway and 87th street; south.
 Sinai Congregation—At Rosehill.
 Society of Benevolence and Relief of the Sick—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
 Union Ridge—Higgins avenue, near Norwood Park.
 Waldheim—West ten miles on Harrison street.
 Woodlawn—West 22d street and Harlem avenue.
 Zion Congregation—At Rosehill.

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO.

American National Red Cross Society (Illinois branch)—Secretary, James Whittaker, Springfield, Ill.; treasurer, Orson Smith, 112 West Adams street.
 Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago—916, 30 North LaSalle street; president, B. E. Bensingler; secretary, Louis M. Cahn.
 Austro-Hungarian Benevolent Association—Secretary, A. B. Seelenfreund, 1230, 7 South Dearborn street.
 Bohemian Charitable Association—2603 South Kedzie avenue; secretary, Rev. V. Vanek.
 Chicago Daily News Fresh-Air Fund—Manager, William A. Strong; Sanitarium, Lincoln park, foot of Fullerton avenue.
 Children's Benefit League—President, Mrs. H. Victor Keane; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles Salmon, 6826 Perry avenue.
 Christian Industrial League—President, Arthur Meeker; superintendent, George A. Kilby, 10-14 East 12th street.
 Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund—City Club building, 315 Plymouth court, sixth floor; director, Sherman C. Kingsley.
 Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities—President, Julius Rosenwald; secretary, Max Shulman.
 Frances Juvenile Aid Association—President, Mrs. Philip E. Holp; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John C. Hornung, 3929 Indiana avenue.
 Friendly Aid Society—President, Mrs. E. E. Maxwell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Laura Fletcher.
 German Society of Chicago—153 North LaSalle street; president, Michael F. Gitten; manager, F. von W. Wysox.
 Hungarian Charity Society of Chicago—President, Samuel Kohn; secretary, Abraham Weiss, 5959 Indiana avenue.
 Illinois Charitable Relief Corps—President,

Charles Albert; secretary, Miss Bessie Crowley, 1419 Warner avenue.
 Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society—President, R. J. Bennett; secretary and superintendent, Wilfred S. Reynolds, 1818, 209 South State street.
 Infant Welfare Society—President, Lucius Teter; secretary, Dr. W. A. Evans, 830, 140 South Michigan avenue.
 Italian Ladies' Charitable Association—President, Mrs. Rocco De Stefano; secretary, Miss Tillie Russo.
 Jewish Aid Society—1336 South Morgan street; president, Abel Davis; secretary, Morton D. Cahn.
 Legal Aid Society of Chicago—230, 31 West Lake street; president, Rudolph Matz; corresponding secretary, Miss Edith F. Andrews.
 Mothers' Relief Association—President, Mrs. D. Harry Hammer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wm. P. MacCracken.
 Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance de l'Illinois—President, Baron de St. Laurent; secretary, J. S. Townsend, 1554 Wabash avenue.
 Societe Francaise de Secours Mutuels—President, A. Campton; secretary, Gaston Bloch, 32 South Clark street.
 United Charities of Chicago—Secretary, William McCormick Blair; office, sixth floor, 168 North Michigan avenue; superintendent, Eugene T. Lies.
 Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago—830, 104 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Arthur Aldis; secretary, Mrs. Robert McGann; superintendent, Miss Edna L. Foley.
 Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities—President, Henry Horner; secretary, Monte H. Sadler.
 Young Men's Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities—President, Henry Welsberg; recording secretary, Archie Cohn, 172 West Adams street.

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OLD RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO.

Nov. 15, 1915.

In the following list of men and women who have lived in the city or its suburbs for sixty-five years or more there are doubtless many omissions, though an effort has been made to make it as complete as possible. Additions to, changes of residence and other corrections of this list, which will be continued in future editions of this publication, will be gladly received. Names marked with an * are those of persons born in Chicago or Cook county. Ages when known are given in parentheses:

1829—Le Beau, Mrs. Emily Beaubien (.90), 5737 Race avenue.

1832—Heardt, Adaline N. (84), 3219 Prairie avenue. Keonon, Mrs. Eleanor H.* (83), 2145 W. Adams street.

Outeth, Miss Elizabeth (84), 522 Pleasant street, Oak Park.

1833—Brooks, F. T. (89), 5224 Ainslie street. Foote, George C.* (82), 1123 W. Van Buren-st. Vanatta, Charles (83), 2336 Grand avenue.

1834—Ludwig, Catherine, 1465 W. Superior street. 1835—Dewey, Mrs. Mary R. (83), 5790 Jackson-av.

Gordon, Nellie Kinzie* (80), Savannah, Ga. Harman, William (81), 3340 West End avenue.

Hubbard, Elijah K.* (80), Middletown, Conn. Mason, J. A.* (81), Prairie View, Ill.

Sinclair, George (81), 4327 Berkeley avenue. Thies, Mrs. A. C., 1157 West Van Buren street.

Whitehead, William H. (80), 1308 Chicago avenue, Evanston, Ill.

Young, Mrs. George T. (82), 327 Warren avenue. 1836—Brooks, Mrs. E. C. (83), 1072 Sheridan road.

Goeden, Susan (81), 1900 Estes avenue. Hampton, Mrs. S. A. (80), 651 Warren avenue.

Keefe, James (71), 3971 Ellis avenue. Lewis, Mrs. Jane (93), 5004 Blackstone avenue.

Morrison, E. W. (79), 4145 Kenmore avenue. McNulty, Mary (80), 1751 West Erie street.

1837—Ashman, Thomas (97), 106 N. Washtenaw-av. Bohlander, John* (78), Hinsdale.

Calhoun, William A. (78), 1043 Wilcox street. Colby, Mary A. (78), 2839 Indiana avenue.

Collins, Miss Elizabeth (86), 2700 South Park-av. Dwy, Harvey C. (82), 1104 Grand avenue.

Fraser, Mrs. D. R. (80), 1245 Washington-bd. Goodrich, H. A.* (78), 522 Denning place.

Howland, Mrs. Jane E. (81), 5405 Woodlawn-av. Kimbark, Mrs. Seneca D.* Chicago Beach hotel.

Pratt, Charles O.* (78), 2119 Wilcox street. Startup, Jane D. (79), 1414 Garfield court.

1838—Blair, Claudius* (77), 7429 Eberhart avenue. Clark, Catherine C.* (77), 7628 S. Sangamon-st.

Collins, W. M. (79), 5604 Princeton avenue. Edbrooke, W. S.* (77), 1646 North Oakley-av.

Flagg, Emma J. T.* (77), 14 Woodland park. Hubbard, Gordon S.* (77), Windsor-Clifton hotel.

Hughes, Edward (77), 54 Lewis street. Irwin, Mrs. Caroline F. (80), 668 Roscoe-bd.

Mattes, Peter (79), 613 Belden avenue. Mitchell, Phoebe Le Beau (83), 963 Eddy street.

O'Neil, John J. (78), 230 West Illinois street. Russer, Henry, 216 Rush street.

Sinclair, Mrs. J. E.* (77), Maywood. 1839—Chase, Mrs. Benjamin F. (81), 3353 Forest-av.

Cherry, Mrs. C. H.* (76), 6550 Kenwood avenue. Clark, Dena G. (76), 210 Foster avenue.

Gray, Allen W.* (76), 3213 Washington-bd. Harpel, Eliza* (76), 51 East Oak street.

Height, Margaret A. (78), 310 West 60th place. Lewis, Charles J. (77), 1900 Carroll avenue.

Lewis, John (83), 2414 Gladys avenue. Perolat, Clemens F. (76), 710 Masonic Temple.

Pitkin, Mary J., 224 Schiller street. Russell, Isaac (76), 2135 Carroll avenue.

Smith, Mrs. Joshua.* 4648 S. Marshfield avenue. Speer, Charles W. (76), 246 S. Sangamon street.

Trou, Mrs. Anna, 1239 North Halsted street. 1840—Bishop, Orris A.* (75), 3721 Forest avenue.

Farrar, Mrs. S. B. (75), 3130 Dearborn street. Fishbeck, Mary* (75), 6938 Wentworth avenue.

Fuller, Mrs. Ann C. (76), 810 Oakwood avenue. Wilmette.

George, John B. (79), 2119 S. Wabash avenue. Gray, Mrs. Sarah H.* (75), 1410 Washington-bd.

Hamilton, Henry E.* (75), 817 N. Dearborn-st.

Jackson, Abram V. (80), 3267 N. Western-av. Kent, Benjamin A. (96), 110 Lake street, Oak Park, Ill.

Lewis, Mrs. W. F.* (75), 615 West Congress-st. Link, Marie (82), 57 East Walton place.

Miller, Mathilde C. (76), 3515 64th street. Murphy, Mrs. Hiram P. (76), 4402 Greenwood-av.

Ray, James* (75), 1439 West 12th place. Robinson, Robert W.* (75), 1879 North Sacramento avenue.

Seamans, Mrs. Amelia (75), 863 Carroll avenue. 1841—Bohlender, Peter* (74), Hinsdale, Ill.

Brett, Adam (77), 1302 Wolfram street. Ebert, Albert E. (75), 276 Michigan avenue.

Foster, Orrington C. (74), 1401 N. Dearborn-st. Gavin, Eliza R. (75), 3269 Warren avenue.

Lammers, Maria (82), 2 Catalpa court. Lewis, Eli R.* (74), 7453 Normal avenue.

Loring, Stella Dyer* (74), 4600 Ellis avenue. Merriell, George H. (76), 1550 South Leavitt-st.

Peck, Clarence I.* (74), 2254 Michigan avenue. Sauter, John* (74), 5946 Normal avenue.

Smith, Graeme Lisle* (74), 1233 Eddy street. Smith, Orson* (74), 50 Bellevue place.

Wheeler, E. B.* (74), Arlington Heights, Ill. 1842—Armstrong, John M.* (73), 628 Briar place.

Brettman, Henry (73), 2836 Armitage avenue. Burton, Mrs. Stiles (95), Congress hotel.

Cleveland, Henry H.* (73), 1210 Milwaukee-av. Clybourn, Henry C.* (73), 1390 Humboldt-bd.

Cowper, John H. (74), 1918 Warren avenue. Cullerton, Edward F.* (73), 4242 W. Harrison-st.

Curtis, DeWitt H. (76), 1302 Washington-bd. Dickerman, Mrs. M. B.* (73), 5946 Normal-av.

Ertling, Katherine (73), 3257 Wentworth-av. Fries, William (73), 4051 North Paulina street.

Hall, Mrs. J. S. (73), 3071 Sheridan road. Jax, Nicholas (79), 2310 Seminary avenue.

Johnson, George B.* (73), 532 West Adams-st. Kellogg, J. H. (85), 2238 Michigan avenue.

Law, Mrs. Ellen (83), 1944 Warren avenue. Leibunguth, Caroline* (73), Downers Grove, Ill.

Meyer, Mary (76), 125 West 16th street. Parsons, Mrs. Julia W. K. (73), 1192 Garfield-bd.

Rooney, Henrietta B. (73), 2080 Jackson-bd. Russell, Ellen I.* (73), 883 Carroll avenue.

Schnur, Peter* (73), 783 North Winchester-av. Simon, Peter (86), 484 Sedgwick street.

Tebbetts, Mrs. W. G.* (73), 2977 N. Paulina-st. Vincent, Mrs. Sarah A. (89), 5117 Kimbark-av.

Ward, Mrs. E. J. Watson (90), 339 East 62d-st. Watson, N. W. (84), 4100 Lake avenue.

Watson, Silas B. (76), 3317 Park avenue. Weller, George W.* (73), 7008 Normal avenue.

1843—Allmendinger, Peter (73), 433 Arlington-pl. Bernard, Mrs. Gwinthelmy* (72), 46 Best avenue.

Follansbee, George A. (72), 2342 Indiana avenue. Ford, Elisha M. (79), 3209 Warren avenue.

Garraghan, Bedella K.* (72), 3424 Prairie-av. Getzler, W. H., 217 Frankfort street.

Gaffney, J. (74), 1210 Morse-av., Rogers Park. Gavin, Lydia J. (74), Alameda, Cal.

Gavin, Rev. E. W.* (72), Waukegan, Ill. Grimme, Louis (88), 3253 Herndon street.

Holden, William H.* (72), 1143 Forest avenue, Evanston.

Langdon, Addison L.* (72), 916 East 62d street. Ludwig, Katherine (91), 215 West Goethe street.

Magee, Henry W. (74), 5626 Dorchester avenue. McDonald, Mrs. P. S.* (72), 2839 Indiana-av.

McNamara, James* (72), 1892 Fillmore street. Neebes, William J. (80), 3823 Forest avenue.

Perkins, Mrs. Marion Heald (76), 2319 Lincoln street, Evanston.

Perry, Mrs. Silas O.* (72), 343 East 53d street. Remond, Mrs. E. Pelletier (94), 3222 Archer-av.

Rohmer, A. (88), Hinsdale, Ill. Schaefer, M. (82), Gross Point.

Sherman, Charles D.* (72), Riverside, Ill. Shims, Edward* (72), 1082 Armitage avenue.

Spahn, Joseph M. (72), 10307 Indianapolis-av. Stannard, Helen F., 871 Jackson boulevard.

Turner, Mrs. Mary (72), 502 Addison street. Weber, Herman (73), 812 Junior terrace.

Weckler, Adam J. (73), 3446 Broadway. Wolcott, Mrs. Mary A. (89), Niles, Ill.



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- Bailey, Mrs. J.* (71), 355 Jackson boulevard.
- Bartlett, Mrs. Mary J. (76), 2705 North Hermitage avenue.
- Bennett, Robert J. (76), 4250 North Paulina-st.
- Bowes, George H.* (71), 182 West 23d street.
- Bradshaw, Hugh* (75), 1919 Fulton street.
- Butts, Milton D. (77), 4414 North Paulina street.
- Crocker, Madeline (91), 3651 Wentworth-av.
- Einhorn, Joseph (91), 172 South Sangamon-st.
- Fergus, John B.* (71), 837 Windsor avenue.
- Fergus, John Q. (74), 3114 Vernon avenue.
- Flanders, Isabel W. (86), 4911 Christiana-av.
- Green, Mrs. Bessie (74), 1803 Melrose street.
- Hall, Eugene* (71), 2106 South State street.
- Hoynes, Thomas M. (71), 3369 Calumet avenue.
- Josenshans, Mary M.* (71), 842 West 61st place.
- Kastens, Katherine (90), 935 Perry street.
- Kay, Joseph A.* (71), Elston and Linder-avs.
- Lawrence, Susan L. (99), 16 St. John's court.
- Macdonald, Ada Lane, 6347 Blackstone avenue.
- Mann, Mathias* (71), 3793 North Clark street.
- Marshall, James F.* (71), 2978 Vernon avenue.
- Mason, George (75), 511 West Monroe street.
- Mattes, Frank* (71), 1806 North Ashland-av.
- Morgan, George C. (82), 6112 Stony Island-av.
- Nicholson, John G.* (71), 1509 Montrose avenue.
- Peck, Helen M.* (71), 2728 North Robey street.
- Reed, Florence S.* (71), 1028 Diversey-bd.
- Rehm, William (71), 123 Grand avenue.
- Reid, Mrs. Elizabeth G.* (71), 1023 North Halsted street.
- Runge, Henry (79), 436 West Chicago avenue.
- Russer, Mrs. Caroline (71), 44 Pearson street.
- Sauter, Charles J.* (71), 2142 Cleveland avenue.
- Schram, C. B. (81), 51 South Halsted street.
- Seavert, E. G. (77), 34 Hamburg street.
- Skinner, Miss Elizabeth (71), 100 Rush street.
- Smith, Frederick A.* (71), 609 Rush street.
- Snowden, Orpha (90), 1552 Lill avenue.
- Tibbetts, Elizabeth* (71), 2763 North Paulina-st.
- Van Horn, Mrs. A. G. Sinclair (71), 4510 Perry street.
- Van Zandt, George* (71), Oak Park, Ill.
- Walsh, John F.* (71), 2813 North Ashland-av.
- Walshe, Mrs. Robert J. (71), 2339 Calumet-av.
- Weibe, John C. (75), 3017 North Winchester-av.
- 1845—Bacon, Rebecca S. (73), 2243 Cleveland-av.
- Barrett, John P. (79), 4400 Michigan avenue.
- Best, Jacob (70), 1443 Berteau avenue.
- Bradley, J. Harley (71), 607 Rush street.
- Breeze, A. K. (70), 9711 Parnell avenue.
- Breeze, Mrs. A. K. (70), 9711 Parnell avenue.
- Breyer, Mrs. Sophia (75), 680 Fulton street.
- Casey, Mrs. Helen M. (80), 161 S. Leavitt-st.
- Catlin, Charles (71), 451 Belden avenue.
- Catlin, George (72), 5111 Hibbard avenue.
- Clancy, Sylvester T. (72), 4008 Dearborn street.
- Clark, Mrs. David W.* (70), 3125 Warren-av.
- Crowe, Mrs. Marie B.* (70), 433 Grand avenue.
- Cushing, Edward T.* (70), 4820 Greenwood-av.
- Dalton, Mrs. Mary A. B.* (70), 753 South Kedzie avenue.
- Davis, Mrs. Kate E.* (70), 135 Wells street.
- Feldman, Mary (77), 1440 Wrightwood avenue.
- Ford, John W.* (70), 3950 Lexington avenue.
- Glimore, William (70), 217 Central Park-av.
- Hatch, J. M. (83), 128 South Wailer avenue.
- Heyder, Mrs. Mary (74), 1829 Fremont street.
- Jackson, Oliver* (70), 4460 Oakwald avenue.
- Jerrall, Mrs. Julie Pelletier (97), 3222 Archer avenue.
- Knickbocker, A. V.* (70), 3341 Douglas Park boulevard.
- Martin, Patrick (93), 4537 Wabash avenue.
- O'Brien, Timothy M., 2234 Campbell park.
- Robinson, William R.* (70), 75 West Adams-st.
- Rutherford, T. A. (77), N. 68th and Grand-avs.
- Satterlee, George A.* (70), 2704 Michigan-av.
- Schmells, Christian* (70), 1410 S. Halsted-st.
- Seumler, Mrs. Catherine* (70), 10337 Throop-st.
- Sickinger, John* (70), 2847 North Hermitage-av.
- Trauscht, Anna M.* (70), 2481 Archer avenue.
- 1846—Berger, Louis A. (83), 281 Cuyler avenue.
- Block, Mrs. Mary (71), 3037 Edgewood avenue.
- Bourne, Mrs. A. E.* (69), 315 East 23d street.
- Loyd, Mrs. Charles L.* (69), 5406 Blackstone-av.
- Brachtendorf, Anton (71), 348 Mohawk street.
- Brinkman, Henry (74), 92d-st. and Vincennes-av.
- Brinkworth, Mrs. Emma A.* (69), 884 Irving-pl.
- Brown, Edward C. (70), 6056 Kenwood avenue.
- Burkhart, Mrs. A. E. (83), Austin, Ill.
- Clark, John M. (79), 2000 Prairie avenue.
- Culver, John (69), 2146 Railroad-av., Evanston.
- Dayton, Mrs. Martha S.* (69), 6950 Lowe-av.
- Dunn, Mrs. Evaline (90), 4033 West Adams-st.
- Fishlock, Mrs. Mary (75), 6935 Wentworth-av.
- Ganshow, Mrs. Anna M. (69), 617 S. Kedzie-av.
- Gray, George L. (69), 2644 Indiana avenue.
- Griffin, Mrs. F. A. (79), 907 West Monroe street.
- Gross, George M. (69), 3826 Rhodes avenue.
- Halifax, Mrs. Martha A. (74), 424 S. Oakley-bd.
- Hayes, Michael (70), 4546 West Adams street.
- Healy, James T. (69), 3220 Indiana avenue.
- Hitz, Louis J. (81), 95th street and Western-av.
- Hough, Albert J.* (69), 4828 Kenwood avenue.
- Husted, Frank T. (69), 2331 South Morgan avenue, Morgan Park.
- Jacobs, Mrs. Amelia (79), 88 Cleveland avenue.
- Klassen, Jacob (80), 3123 South Park avenue.
- Klossman, Charlotte (75), 695 N. Maplewood-av.
- Knight, Jennie H.* (69), 3336 Rhodes avenue.
- Lawrence, Theodore F.* (68), 1955 N. Halsted-st.
- Lemmon, Vina (68), 1552 Lill avenue.
- Mackway, Mrs. Marian (79), 16 Kendall street.
- Mahler, J. Martin (78), 1530 Lill avenue.
- McCarthy, John Thomas, 1329 Jackson boulevard.
- McHenry, Abbie Colby* (69), 1815 Indiana-av.
- Mendsen, J. F. (90), 251 Washington boulevard.
- Monheimer, Conrad (82), 4033 Prairie avenue.
- Monroe, Benjamin F. (75), 135 East 71st place.
- Muenzenberg, Charles (84), 16 Orchard street.
- Munch, Peter (79), 4850 Bishop street.
- Nelson, Andrew G. (89), 4635 Langley avenue.
- Niehoff, Katherine (75), 1108 Wellington street.
- Norton, F. F., 1178 Fillmore street.
- Polkey, Margaret* (69), 3564 Vernon avenue.
- Rock, Daniel J. (80), 1141 Lill avenue.
- Sears, Joseph (72), Kenilworth, Ill.
- Sickinger, Jacob* (69), 902 Devon avenue.
- Sinclair, Mrs. A. E. A. (79), 6542 Lafayette-av.
- Smalley, Mrs. Angeline K.* (69), 2544 Kimball avenue.
- Smele, Mrs. James (102), 7301 Langley avenue.
- Smith, James H. (71), 418 Oak street.
- Stratton, Helen A., 914 West Monroe street.
- Tyler, Albert S.* (68), 5401 East End avenue.
- Vernon, John M. (74), Wilmette.
- Volmuth, Mrs. Maria (88), 139 East Division-st.
- Weir, Robert (75), 6323 Yale avenue.
- Yoe, Lucien G.* (69), Highland Park.
- 1847—Amberg, Mrs. William A.* (68), 1301 North State street.
- Barrell, James (81), 4717 Kenwood avenue.
- Barts, John (69), 5135 Dearborn street.
- Bender, George A. (81), 3250 Humboldt avenue.
- Beers, Cyrenius (69), 3417 South Paulina street.
- Beers, George T. (78), 3416 South Paulina street.
- Berry, Mrs. John J.* (68), 258 Bissell street.
- Bishop, Joseph H. (76), 600 York place.
- Brethauer, Mrs. Fredericke (72), 1506 Oakdale avenue.
- Brettmann, Mrs. Louisa (68), 2836 Armitage-av.
- Brinkman, Mrs. Henry (75), 92d street and Vincennes road.
- Chamberlain, Thomas S. (68), 1668 West Chicago avenue.
- Charlette, Mrs. Mary L. S.* (68), 1463 Fulton-st.
- Chatterton, Martha S.* (68), 2024 Washington boulevard.
- Clausen, Mrs. Lizzie* (68), 389 East North-av.
- Condon, Caroline (82), 321 West 63d street.
- Cosgrove, Matthew J.* (68), 1582 Harvard-st.
- Crosby, Benjamin F. (89), Oak Park.
- Curtis, Charles C.* (68), 110 Astor street.
- Dony, John F.* (68), 171 Hill street.
- Haggard, John D.* (68), 154 North Pine avenue.
- Hart, John E. (88), 32 Beethoven place.
- Henderson, Robert* (68), 1463 West Polk street.
- Hespen, John R. (84), 2224 Lumber street.
- Higgins, Mrs. L. A. R. (68), 383 Orchard street.
- Horn, Martin (80), 546 Wells street.
- Hough, Charles H.* (68), 4828 Kenwood avenue.
- Hoxie, Mary H.* (68), 4440 Michigan avenue.



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MONOTYPE METAL. AUTOPLATE METAL.

SPECIAL MIXTURES.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

Chicago, November 9, 1915.

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CHICAGO

NEW YORK

- Hunt, Mrs. Ellen L. (86), 3224 Forest avenue.
 Klein, Catherine (71), Rogers Park.
 Kosh, Magdalena (89), 363 Carroll avenue.
 Lauer, Maria (85), 616 Belmont avenue.
 Lunn, Harvey W.* (68), 2184 West 24th place.
 Manierre, William R.* (68), 1507 N. Dearborn-st.
 Markus, Fritz (76), 661 Milwaukee avenue.
 Meech, George A. (90), Morgan Park, Ill.
 Morgan, William R.* (68), 231 S. Central-av.
 Morris, Timothy E. (71), 3151 Prairie avenue.
 Murphy, James C.* (68), 2340 West Polk street.
 McAuliffe, John (95), 648 South Racine avenue.
 Noll, Mrs. Louisa (85), 4927 St. Lawrence-av.
 Redden, John, 5 Edgemont avenue.
 Schmidt, Mrs. Dorothea (76), 5535 Princeton-av.
 Schubert, Mrs. Margaret (74), 5535 Princeton-av.
 Sherman, Frederick J. (68), 3670 Milwaukee-av.
 Simon, William (77), 3221 North Clark street.
 Stumpf, Sierma (84), 872 Armitage avenue.
 Taylor, Mrs. Agnes M.* (68), 32 Best avenue.
 Thiele, Heinrich (86), 522 Cleveland avenue.
 Thiele, Maria (87), 522 Cleveland avenue.
 Thilo, Mrs. Elizabeth (80), 807 N. Halsted-st.
 Turner, John W.* (68), 1854 Addison street.
 Vernon, Sarah A., 432 Claremont avenue.
 Wayman, James B.* (68), 4858 Kenmore avenue.
 Webber, Mrs. Mary A.* (68), 431½ Belden-av.
 Whitehead, Edward J. (76), 5465 Blackstone-av.
 Williamson, Elizabeth V., 432 Claremont-av.
 Winchell, Juliet A. (73), 2223 North Tripp-av.
 Waltz, Fred (78), 1279 North Clark street.
 1849—Apfel, Mrs. Anna (95), 76 Hammond street.
 Batterman, John Otto (85), 1015 Ashland-bd.
 Belden, William* (67), 71 South Kolin avenue.
 Bremner, David F. (76), 5009 Greenwood avenue.
 Broderick, Michael (98), 1921 Belle Plaine-av.
 Bryan, Frederick W.* (67), 1423 Kenilworth-av.
 Caldwell, Peter (93), 4424 Wallace street.
 Cleveland, Silas E. (77), 929 West Monroe-st.
 Creet, Catherine (96), 30 Spruce street.
 De Wolf, Edward P.* (67), Waukegan, Ill.
 Diamond, Philippine S. (78), 45 Bryant avenue.
 Docter, Margaretha* (67), 6533 South Racine-av.
 Douaire, Sarah S. (75), 4922 Perry street.
 Dougall, John T. (67), 1073 Grace street.
 Doyle, James M. (76), 719 S. Ashland boulevard.
 Eberlein, George P.* (67), 647 Sheffield avenue.
 Fenster, Maria (67), 1103 South Harlem avenue.
 Frankenberger, Gustav* (67), 2620 Mildred-av.
 Fredericks, Mrs. Anna (74), 2021 Michigan-av.
 Gray, P. W. (67), 2563 North Winchester-av.
 Greenebaum, Elias (93), 4510 Grand boulevard.
 Grimme, Louis E. (88), 99 Diversey court.
 Gunderson, Martin A. (80), 2531 North Francisco avenue.
 Hector, Jacob S. (67), 3011 Archer avenue.
 Henrotin, Charles (72), 745 Lincoln parkway.
 Hoge, Holmes (73), Evanston, Ill.
 Huchsold, Mrs. Annie (71), 49 Canalport avenue.
 Joyce, Thomas (81), 3440 Prairie avenue.
 Joyce, Mrs. Thomas (77), 3440 Prairie avenue.
 Kappelman, Fred P. (72), 2207 Colfax street, Evanston.
 Kernan, George P.* (67), 1203 West Adams-st.
 Kistner, Valentine (96), 10324 Prospect avenue.
 Koehsel, John E.* (67), 935 Winona street.
 Kramer, M. (80), 83 East 34th street.
 Languth, J. F. (73), 2706 Byron street.
 Miller, Thomas E. (82), 1449 North LaSalle-st.
 Monheimer, Leonard (82), 4419 Prairie avenue.
 Murphy, Joseph (92), 5648 Michigan avenue.
 McConnell, John* (67), 546 Hawthorne street.
 Olson, Oliver (68), 610 Melrose street.
 Page, Charles L.* (66), 49 Scott street.
 Parker, John D. (75), 31 Aldine square.
 Pease, O. A. (80), 875 Austin avenue.
 Peck, Ferdinand W.* (67), 1826 Michigan-av.
 Price, Mrs. Laura J.* (67), 888 Warren avenue.
 Pringle, Mrs. Isabelle M. (96), 5746 Jackson-av.
 Pringle, Margaret* (67), 5446 Jackson avenue.
 Pringle, Thomas A. (69), Brainard, Ill.
 Randall, Mrs. T. D. (76), 2624 Calumet avenue.
 Redell, Richard E. (72), 1215 North Dearborn-st.
 Renich, Mrs. Helen (68), 432 School street.
 Riley, John P. (70), 338 Hudson avenue.
 Rofnot, Victor F. (67), 6354 Langley avenue.
 Rogan, John J. (69), 4253 South State street.
 Rudolph, Joseph (90), 527 Brlar place.
 Sampson, John C.* (67), 1243 East 44th place.
 Schimmels, Capt. C., 1410 South Halsted street.
 Schlecht, Mrs. Catherine (72), 5803 Ohio street.
 Schlossman, Joseph B. (67), 5341 Calumet-av.
 Schmidt, Mrs. Sophie (80), Oak Park, Ill.
 Scouton, T. B.* (67), 4706 Magnolia avenue.
 Scudder, Mrs. Mary A.* (67), 102 Bellevue place.
 Seaton, Isabel D.* (67), 1016 West Monroe-st.
 Sedgwick, Mrs. A. G. (78), 603 Park avenue.
 Sheppard, Robert D.* (67), Evanston, Ill.
 Sinclair, J. E. (78), Maywood, Ill.
 Smyth, Thomas A.* (67), 2022 West Jackson-bd.
 Spikings, William H.* (67), 5031 North Crawford avenue.
 Starkweather, Charles H.* (67), 4901 Woodlawn avenue.
 Stewart, Bridget (81), 646 West 12th street.
 Vargas, Edward E. (67), 712 Summerdale-av.
 Viai, Jennie* (67), LaGrange, Ill.
 Walsh, James J. (81), 4839 Washington-bd.
 Walter, Lorus (91), 1717 Roscoe street.
 Wemple, Leonard C. (79), 662 North Curtis-st.
 Zimmerman, John S. (74), 1847 Park avenue.
 Zimmerman, Mrs. Minna (72), 1279 Perry street.
 1849—Balken, Peter M. (73), 71 Keystone avenue, River Forest.
 Boyd, Charles L. (72), 5406 Blackstone avenue.
 Loyd, Robert (74), 1321 East 52d street.
 Brennan, Matthew J. (80), 4018 Vincennes-av.
 Buggie, James (67), 2701 W. Jackson boulevard.
 Clingman, Mrs. W. (86), 5499 East End avenue.
 Clowry, James, 4200 Ellis avenue.
 Clowry, John K., 437 Blue Island avenue.
 Clowry, Thomas, 2859 North Robey street.
 Clowry, Mrs. Bridget (83), 643 West 14th street.
 Cobb, Weldon J.* (66), Wheaton, Ill.
 Cullen, Mrs. M. (66), 604 East 46th street.
 Culver, John (69), 2201 Dewey-av., Evanston.
 Curtis, Rev. Edward H. (72), 6455 Kenwood-av.
 Curtis, Henry M. (74), 4943 Blackstone avenue.
 Donoghue, Daniel R.* (66), 6325 Kenwood-av.
 Doty, Virginia E.* (66), 5547 Blackstone avenue.
 Doyle, A. J.* (66), Orland, Ill.
 Elsey, Mrs. Anna (74), 1532 West Adams street.
 Erskine, Cecilia D. W.* (66), 50 E. Schiller-st.
 Foley, Mrs. Ellen (79), 656 West 20th street.
 Franzen, Alexander (86), 17 Artesian avenue.
 Furst, Conrad (86), 1400 Astor street.
 Glasebrook, George (90), 2230 Flournoy street.
 Glasebrook, Mrs. Mary Ann (86), 2230 Flournoy street.
 Goodwillie, Mrs. Cecelia (86), 450 Roslyn place.
 Gould, John E.* (65), 2216 Prairie avenue.
 Grupe, Conrad (82), 1189 North Maplewood-av.
 Guenther, Rebecca E. (74), 3020 Lake Park-av.
 Hatch, William H. (66), 211 Park avenue, River Forest.
 Jaeger, Julius F.* (66), 1126 George street.
 Jaworski, Stephen D.* (66), 1337 W. Jackson-bd.
 Joslyn, Walter S. (72), 1610 Garfield boulevard.
 Kehoe, Miles, 639 South Ashland avenue.
 Keller, George, (97), 164 Newton street.
 Kindberg, N. A. (75), 1496 Forest avenue.
 Kinzie, Mrs. Arthur E.* (66), Riverside, Ill.
 Laiger, Fred G. (69), 1136 Orleans street.
 Larson, Iver (85), 691 North Hoyne avenue.
 Lay, A. Tracy (91), 321 Michigan avenue.
 Leopold, Mrs. C.* (66), 1251 North Halsted-st.
 Loughlin, William M. (91), 4650 North Robey-st.
 Mahler, H. F. (73), 14 DeKalb street.
 Melvin, Thomas H.* (66), 2508 N. Artesian-av.
 Miller, Brice A. (77), 46 Roslyn place.
 Moore, William J. (70), 66 Osgood street.
 Nelson, Sarah Earl* (66), 6204 Greenwood-av.
 Norton, Mrs. Louise C.* (66), 150 Lincoln Park boulevard.
 O'Byrne, Mrs. Elizabeth (71), 2545 Washington boulevard.
 Olberts, Mrs. Catherine (65), 3302 Archer-av.
 Oliver, Lucy Hicks (71), 1541 West Monroe-st.
 Peckler, Katharine A. (67), 4033 Archer avenue.
 Peeble, Cassius M. (71), 296 West Monroe-st.
 Prindleville, William H.* (66), 1212 Fullerton-av.
 Ritche, Hugh (91), 28 West Chestnut street.
 Rogers, Edward K.* (66), 159 East Ontario-st.
 Rooks, Mrs. Mary S., 964 Jackson boulevard.
 Rumsey, George D.* (66), 62 East Division-st.
 Scott, George M. (73), Riverside, Ill.
 Shepard, F. A.* (66), 2030 West Harrison street.

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THE A. T. WILLETT COMPANY began in 1868 with twenty horses. The one horse two wheel dray was the popular wagon of that time. Some of our first customers whom early settlers will recall were McKinley-Gilchrist, C. T. Reynolds & Co., Davis Bros., H. A. & H. D. Bogardus, Mauran Wright & Co., and R. B. Boak & Co. Of this old bunch only R. B. Boak & Co. and the Willett Co. still survive.

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WILLETT

TEAMING

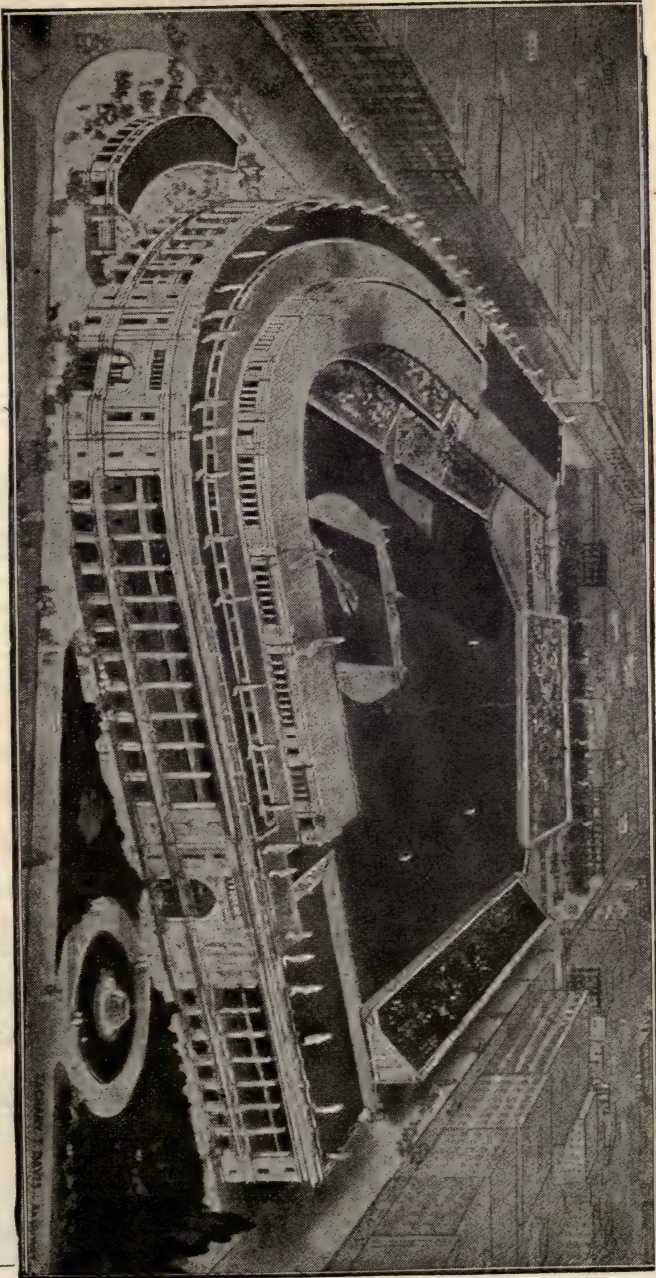
- Smith, Frank Waldo* (66), 5539 Cornell avenue.
 Sutter, John D. (69), 745 Evanston avenue.
 Talbot, H. Plummer, 241 Michigan avenue.
 Theis, Theodore (70), 2729 Pine Grove avenue.
 Thomas, Mrs. John W.* (66), 515 Jackson-bd.
 Ulrich, Mrs. Maria (79), 838 Lill avenue.
 Weber, Mrs. Barbara M. (80), 1738 Wilmot-av.
 Weber, Mary (69), 1634 Barry avenue.
 Wood, Seth* (66), 361 West Harrison street.
 1850-Baumann, Frederick (59), 43 Pine Grove-av.
 Becker, Fred (81), 231 North LaSalle street.
 Bodecker, B. (77), 1541 West Chicago avenue.
 Bomlake, William* (65), 5442 Leland avenue.
 Brown, Canute (70), 1912 Winona street.
 Butterfield, Caroline S. (65), 1322 N. LaSalle-st.
 Carpenter, George B. (81), 107 Lincoln Park-bd.
 Catlin, Mrs. Mary E.* (65), 451 Belden avenue.
 Clingman, Charles W.* (65), 4748 Kenwood-av.
 Coleman, Edward* (65), 2823 Archer avenue.
 Conroy, James, 26 South Curtis street.
 Dennis, John (72), 34 St. John's court.
 Dunne, Michael J. (75), 4901 Dorchester avenue.
 Erickson, Mrs. Martha (93), 3424 South Park-av.
 Finke, Mrs. Anna M. (86), 2098 Grenshaw-st.
 Goodwillie, Robert* (65), 5638 Washington Park court.
 Groble, Mrs. Mary* (65), 959 Sawyer avenue.
 Gulickson, George* (65), 4833 Eddy street.
 Haake, George* (65), 2508 Sheffield avenue.
 Haines, Walter S.* (65), 1401 West Adams-st.
 Hawes, Robert (80), 2935 Bonfield street.
 Heald, James H.* (65), Oak Park, Ill.
 Houlihan, Robert D. (65), 865 Osgood street.
 Howe, Miss Frances* (65), Porter, Ind.
 Husted, Julia Hoyt* (65), 429 East 55th street.
 Jiroch, Joseph (69), 1837 Mohawk street.
 Johnson, Peter (73), 1506 North Robey street.
 Kent, Mrs. L. B.* (65), 4024 Prairie avenue.
 Kochler, B. (87), 1808 West Jackson boulevard.
 Kotz, Charles E.* (65), 1543 Devon avenue.
 Langheinrich, Edward* (65), 2029 Sheffield-av.
 Lawson, Victor F.* (65), 1500 Lake Shore drive.
 Lochr, Justus P. C. (74), 2824 Burling street.
 Martin, Mrs. Mary (67), 6418 Langley avenue.
 Miller, Ed M. (65), 664 South Halsted street.
 Moore, John M. (94), 3907 Michigan avenue.
 Moore, William J. (78), 1910 Fremont street.
 Morris, William (72), 499 Woodlawn avenue.
 Moser, George W.* (65), 400 Maple-av., Oak Pk.
 Munsen, John (76), West Foster and North Kilpatrick avenues.
 Newton, Hanna Reimers, 1815 Melrose street.
 Norton, Mrs. Lucy, 231 East 54th street.
 Nurnberger, Mrs. Emilie (77), 2968 S. State-st.
 Oelkerling, John H. (73), 832 West Adams street.
 Pfeifer, Charles* (65), Hinsdale, Ill.
 Pinkerton, William A. (69), 217 S. Ashland-bd.
 Pomy, Mrs. Anna (70), 431 Webster avenue.
 Poole, Manning S. (83), 3834 Langley avenue.
 Powell, John, 1852 West Congress street.
 Redell, Mrs. J.* (65), 547 Berenice avenue.
 Reinhart, John (67), 1033 Wellington street.
 Retzin, John (98), 2325 North Rockwell street.
 Sammons, E. Hudson* (69), 3149 Rhodes avenue.
 Schaffer, Ferdinand (66), Blue Island, Ill.
 Senf, Sophia (67), River Grove, Ill.
 Seelye, Henry E. (88), 1134 Chicago avenue, Evanston.
 Shackelford, Collins (73), 1622 Greenleaf avenue.
 Smith, Mrs. Mary Ann* (65), 1242 West Madison street.
 Spies, Mary (84), 1918 Montrose avenue.
 Stender, C. F. G., 308 South Hamlin avenue.
 Spry, Ellen (77), 422 West Monroe street.
 Uchtmann, John D. (83), 824 South Halsted-st.
 Weigelbaum, Joseph* (65), 1826 Spaulding-av.
 Weihe, Mrs. Caroline (74), 919 Roscoe street.
 Wells, Edwin S. (86), Lake Forest, Ill.
 Werkmeister, John* (65), 3308 Calumet avenue.
 White, John M. (88), 5211 Cornell avenue.
 Winsauer, Mrs. Louise* (65), 120 E. Walton-pl.
 Burg, Mrs. Elizabeth (82), 4111 Van Buren street; arrived 1850; died July 4.
 Burton, Mrs. Anna W. (94), Congress hotel; arrived 1842; died Dec. 28.
 Carpenter, Clinton B. (75), 57 West Chestnut street; arrived 1850; died April 18.
 Cherry, Charles H. (81), 6530 Kenwood avenue; arrived 1844; died April 11.
 Closter, Mrs. Bertha E. (87), 3116 West Diversey avenue; arrived in Illinois 1836; died Feb. 26.
 Cogger, Henry H. (79), 523 East 67th street; arrived 1845; died April 9.
 Dickinson, Mrs. Jeannette (92), Bedford, Ind.; arrived in Chicago 1849; died March 4.
 Dixon, Mrs. Barbara (78), 815 Crescent place; arrived 1847; died April 3.
 Dresselhaus, Mrs. Mary (98), 1553 North Hoyne avenue; arrived 1838; died Feb. 16.
 Forsyth, Mrs. James H. (68), Geneva, Ill.; born in Chicago 1847; died May 6.
 Fuller, Edward C. (84), Fullersburg, Ill.; born in Fullersburg 1831; died Aug. 17.
 Gastfield, William, 1456 Chicago avenue; arrived 1840; died July 7.
 Grein, Mrs. Mary (75), 1519 North Claremont avenue; arrived 1840; died June 21.
 Grey, William Lewis (82), 2010 Prairie avenue; arrived 1850; died Feb. 2.
 Hall, Eugene (71), 6050 Throop street; born in Chicago 1844; died March 26.
 Hamilton, David G. (72), 999 Lake Shore drive; born in Chicago 1841; died Feb. 16.
 Hogan, James (83), Oak Forest; arrived 1832; died May 14.
 Howland, Mrs. Jane Eliza (80), 3220 Warren avenue; arrived 1837; died March 24.
 Joyce, Sally (105), St. Bernard's hospital; arrived 1835; died May 24.
 Keough, Patrick B. (98), 1510 Millard avenue; arrived 1847; died Aug. 25.
 Keith, Mrs. Susan (77), 1906 Prairie avenue; arrived 1850; died Feb. 18.
 Kimbark, Mrs. Seneca D. (78), Coronado, Cal.; born in Chicago 1837; died March 30.
 Knott, Mrs. Mary L. (80), 4113 Gladys avenue; arrived 1848; died May 23.
 Lake, Mrs. Sarah A. (80), 4013 Sheridan road; arrived 1847; died Dec. 19, 1914.
 Lynch, Timothy M. (74), 5722 LaSalle street; born in Chicago 1841; died May 4.
 Mooney, Mrs. Mary (77), 740 Belden avenue; arrived 1849; died April 19.
 Murphy, Mrs. Ellen W. (77), 917 Galt avenue; arrived 1843; died May 9.
 McGillen, Mrs. Catherine (78), 4841 North Paulina street; arrived 1848; died April 20.
 McGrane, Mrs. Sarah, 4605 Elston avenue; arrived 1849; died March 31.
 Quirk, Mrs. Margaret J. (80), 18 East Huron street; arrived 1847; died Dec. 1.
 Rehm, Jacob (86), 1547 North Dearborn street; arrived 1840; died March 6.
 Rehm, Mrs. Phoebe (81), 1547 North Dearborn street; arrived 1844; died Dec. 21, 1914.
 Reid, William G. (67), 5205 Kenwood avenue; born in Chicago 1848; died Aug. 26.
 Sammons, Cynthia O. (76), in Blue Island; arrived 1850; died March 27.
 Savage, George S. F. (98), 1857 Washington boulevard; arrived 1847; died Aug. 6.
 Schaefer, Jacob (76), 4322 Sheridan road; arrived 1845; died March 21.
 Scherrer, Mrs. Mary (81), 1437 Fry street; arrived 1839; died July 6.
 Schmelzer, Mrs. Katherine (73), Golf, Ill.; arrived 1842; died Dec. 29, 1914.
 Switzer, Martin J. (72), 1336 West Congress street; arrived 1850; died June 6.
 Vial, George McNaughton (65), LaGrange; born in LaGrange 1850; died March 4.
 Walter, William A. (68), Wilmette; born in Chicago 1847; died Aug. 13.
 White, Mrs. Catherine L. (90), 4808 South Wabash avenue; arrived 1846; died March 14.
 Wilcox, George Guy (67), 1733 Hinman avenue, Evanston; born in Chicago 1848; died May 14.

DIED IN 1915.

- Allison, John (88), Northfield, Cook county; arrived 1832; died July 11.
 Auer, Albert B. (65), Pewaukee, Wis.; arrived in Chicago 1850; died June 2.
 Bailey, Mrs. Emily E. (71), 140 South Hamlin avenue; born in Chicago 1844; died July 12.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BASEBALL PALACE

Comiskey Park, home of the "White Sox," 35th street between Wentworth and Shields avenues, containing fourteen acres, the largest field devoted to baseball in the United States and with a seating capacity of 35,000 persons, grandstand and bleachers. Twelve hundred tons of steel were used in the construction of the plant, which is re-enforced with concrete.



CHICAGO'S DEATH ROLL.

Dec. 1, 1914, to Dec. 1, 1915.

- Abbott, Arthur H., art dealer, in Atlantic City. N. J., Sept. 13.
- Aglar, Oliver O. (1887), lumberman, in Geneva, Ill., April 26.
- Aldrich, William H. (1846), bakery owner, Oct. 7.
- Ailing, James C. (1857), educator, Dec. 26.
- Altgeld, Mrs. John P., March 30.
- Anderson, Albert E. tailor, July 11.
- Armstrong, George B. (1847), journalist, Aug. 13.
- Arnold, Mrs. Margaret B., writer, July 16.
- Armsten, John A. (1851), decorator, Oct. 2.
- Baker, Charles W. (1856), secretary live stock exchange, Oct. 8.
- Ballard, Mrs. O. W. (1847), social worker, in Evanston, April 23.
- Bannerman, William (1850), chemist, July 4.
- Barber, Charles F. (1836), fruit merchant, May 15.
- Barnes, Roscoe C. (1850), ball player, Feb. 5.
- Baumgardner, Bernard, philanthropist, Aug. 20.
- Beach, Alonzo (1842), grain merchant, in Wilmette, Sept. 8.
- Berlitzheimer, Bernhard (1838), cigar dealer, May 8.
- Betts, Edwin D. (1847), artist, Jan. 31.
- Bigelow, Edward A. (1849), major U. S. A., retired, in Hinsdale, Dec. 18.
- Billings, Thomas E. (1845), civil war veteran, Feb. 2.
- Black, John C. (1839), soldier and lawyer, Aug. 17.
- Bliss, Abel H. (1840), veteran of civil war, Sept. 8.
- Bogue, Hamilton S., real-estate dealer, Jan. 23.
- Bonfield, Michael (1860), priest, Oct. 24.
- Bouton, Christopher B. (1839), iron manufacturer, Aug. 26.
- Boyer, Mrs. Alice W. (1851), March 8.
- Bradley, Timothy C. (1855), engineer, in Kansas City, Mo. Jan. 12.
- Bransfield, James T. (1860), contractor, Jan. 21.
- Bransfield, Michael J. (1847), former city treasurer, March 3.
- Brenock, John (1831), packer, April 19.
- Brickwood, Albert W. (1852), attorney, March 24.
- Brooks, Frederick L. (1857), attorney, March 3.
- Brosseau, Zenophile P. (1840), board of trade operator, March 10.
- Brown, Paul (1864), attorney, Dec. 19, 1914.
- Brown, William H. (1860), sergeant at arms of council, Sept. 29.
- Brushingham, Mrs. J. P. (1857), May 3.
- Cable, Benjamin S. (1872), former assistant secretary of commerce and labor, in Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 27.
- Calkins, Mrs. Jennie E. (1830), Feb. 7.
- Cameron, William F. (1868), insurance official, March 27.
- Canfield, Mrs. Mary G., in Washington, D. C., June 6.
- Cantillon, William D. (1861), railroad official, Dec. 15, 1913.
- Carey, Patrick (1842), lawyer, July 13.
- Carey, William P. (1859), lumberman, March 8.
- Carnes, William W. (1849), elocutionist, Aug. 23.
- Carothers, Stewart W. (1892), cartoonist, Oct. 4.
- Cavey, Thomas J. (1849), merchant, May 2.
- Chandler, Emory C. (1838), editor, in Hartford, Mich., May 26.
- Chapin, Mrs. Julia F. (1831), Aug. 4.
- Chappell, Robert B. (1832), customs official, May 1.
- Cho-Yo, Prof. (1855), scholar, in Mineral Springs, Tex., May 15.
- Clancy, James F. (1864), former alderman, Oct. 9.
- Clark, Edward G. (1840), treasurer, March 21.
- Clark, John M. (1860), seedsman, Aug. 15.
- Clark, Thomas C. (1860), judge, Feb. 19.
- Clow, James C. (1874), business man, in Lake Forest, Dec. 25, 1914.
- Clute, Walter Marshall (1870), artist, in North Cucamonga, Cal., Feb. 13.
- Cochran, Aaron W. (1855), real estate dealer, March 7.
- Cole, Samuel (1845), physician, June 5.
- Collins, John M. (1859), former chief of police, May 25.
- Condon, John (1854), sportsman, Aug. 9.
- Conklin, William B. (1849), banker, Oct. 11.
- Conover, Charles H. (1847), merchant, Nov. 4.
- Cook, Edward (1837), publisher, May 20.
- Cook, William A. (1816), contractor, March 20.
- Coolidge, Frederic S. (1866), physician, in New York, N. Y., May 15.
- Cox, Wiley O. (1843), former banker, April 7.
- Cozzens, James J. (1854), political leader, in Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22.
- Crafty, Josiah, attorney, Aug. 10.
- Cresser, George A. (1843), clergyman, July 15.
- Cribben, E. W., manufacturer, July 26.
- Crouse, Mrs. J. N. (1836), Nov. 5.
- Cudahy, John (1843), packer, April 23.
- Cummings, Robert F. (1848), board of trade operator, Dec. 31, 1914.
- Curtis, Miss Louise S. (1830), educator, June 18.
- Custer, Jacob R. (1845), attorney, Feb. 22.
- Cutler, William H. (1839), veteran of civil war, in Evanston, March 23.
- Dadle, John F. (1860), manufacturer, Oct. 10.
- Dale, Samuel E. (1841), attorney, Nov. 5.
- Dalzell, Samuel M. (1850), coal mine operator, Jan. 27.
- Daniels, Walter A. (1852), engraver and printer, Jan. 8.
- Darlington, Harry P. (1850), packer, June 8.
- Date, Henry (1853), publisher, June 23.
- Delamater, Nicholas B. (1847), physician, March 11.
- Darlington, Henry C. (1843), commission merchant, April 14.
- De Mare, Mme. George, daughter of G. P. A. Healey, in Denver, Col., March 29.
- Deneen, Mrs. Mary F. A. (1836), Dec. 20, 1914.
- Diamond, Frederick D. (1874), druggist, March 24.
- Diederlein, Ferdinand (1834), clergyman, July 3.
- Dolph, William S. (1867), business man, Nov. 6.
- Dunohue, Michael A. (1841), printer, Oct. 5.
- Downing, Walter E. (1863), railroad official, Oct. 25.
- Drummond, Mrs. Maldwin (1873), in Cadland, England, Sept. 19.
- Dunham, Samuel E. (1850), commission merchant, June 10.
- Dunne, James (1840), civil war veteran, Feb. 13.
- Edwards, John (1820), librarian, Oct. 17.
- Egan, Michael (1829), lake captain, April 2.
- Egan, William J., detective, Sept. 24.
- Elder, Mrs. Sarah J. (1831), Oct. 12.
- Eldred, Fred E. (1860), real estate dealer, in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 2.
- Ely, Franklin J. (1874), purchasing agent, at Glen Springs, N. Y., Sept. 24.
- Emerson, Sidney T. (1827), civil engineer, Aug. 28.
- Engelbrecht, Herman (1847), clergyman, June 3.
- Erratt, Joseph W. (1860), attorney, at Rialto, Cal., June 29.
- Essig, Joseph (1837), priest, July 16.
- Evans, Thomas J. (1843), civil war veteran, March 1.
- Fake, Mrs. Lucy D. H. (1840), May 26.
- Falkenstein, Esther (1868), settlement worker, April 27.
- Farnsworth, James B. (1843), school principal, Aug. 20.
- Farr, Marvin A. (1852), real estate dealer, Oct. 7.
- Farwell, Mrs. Lucia D. (1830), in Kenilworth, March 15.
- Farwell, Miss Marian, in Lake Forest, May 6.
- Fassett, Nelson B. (1833), attorney and inventor, May 26.
- Fassett, Raphael, musician, at Point Pleasant, N. J., July 26.
- Faulkner, Francis J. (1857), fireman, April 4.
- Favor, Otis S. (1838), manufacturer, Jan. 31.
- Feecey, Mary I. (1839), sister of mercy, Jan. 30.
- Fessenden, Charles N. (1846), assistant secretary board of education, Dec. 23, 1914.
- Field, Mrs. Charity L. T. (1821), at Ocean Springs, Miss., Sept. 5.
- Firebaugh, Chester (1857), attorney, March 21.
- Fishburn, Eugene H. (1842), realty dealer, April 27.
- Fisher, Elijah J., clergyman, July 31.
- Flanagan, Charles W. (1873), publisher, Oct. 6.
- Foreman, Edwin G. (1862), banker, in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 26.

RELIABLE PRINTERS' ROLLERS

SAM'L BINGHAM'S SON

MFG. CO.

CHICAGO

PITTSBURGH

DALLAS

ST. LOUIS

MILWAUKEE

KANSAS CITY

MINNEAPOLIS

ATLANTA

DES MOINES

INDIANAPOLIS

CLEVELAND, OHIO

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

- Fowler, John P. (1847), manufacturer, Sept. 28.
 Francis, Pierre de Liette (1855), publisher, June 21.
 Fraser, William A. (1837), grain commissioner, Dec. 31, 1914.
 French, George T. (1848), insurance official, Feb. 16.
 Freudenthal, Joseph (1845), manufacturer, June 28.
 Galli, Carmelinda (1849), Sept. 30.
 Galloway, Charles H. (1856), manufacturer, Nov. 9.
 Gates, Charles M. (1855), manufacturer, June 22.
 Gazzolo, Frank F. (1865), alderman, Dec. 31, 1914.
 Geary, David J. (1870), postoffice official, Feb. 23.
 Gardiner, Janer. (1848), manufacturer, Sept. 12.
 Givins, Robert C. (1845), real estate dealer, in San Francisco, Cal., April 14.
 Glover, Lyman B. (1846), theater manager, April 6.
 Goodman, John S. (1839), publisher, Oct. 8.
 Gorman, Patrick J. (1859), former alderman, Jan. 31.
 Grable, Mahlon D. (1840), real estate dealer, Oct. 1.
 Grace, William G. (1848), cricketer, in London, England, Oct. 23.
 Graves, William (1842), manufacturer, Aug. 25.
 Graves, Frank P. (1868), attorney, in Lake Forest, July 8.
 Greene, George S. (1834), civil war veteran, Sept. 20.
 Greenlee, Robert L., manufacturer, in Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 23.
 Grey, William L. (1838), merchant, Feb. 2.
 Grommes, Hubert (1832), liquor dealer, Sept. 4.
 Gross, Herman (1852), rabbi, Sept. 7.
 Grosser, Hugo, statistician, in Cleveland, O., Jan. 4.
 Hall, Robert H. (1837), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Chicago Heights, Dec. 29, 1914.
 Hamilton, David G. (1841), capitalist, Feb. 16.
 Hannan, Catherine (1843), teacher, in Kenosha, Wis., July 23.
 Hartshorn, J. W. (1839), manufacturer, Sept. 29.
 Hartwell, Edwin S. (1846), lumberman, March 12.
 Harvey, George V. (1853), salesman, March 23.
 Hasler, Edward L. (1871), merchant, in Lake Forest, Ill., June 13.
 Hawley, Edwin S. (1829), real estate dealer, April 5.
 Hayes, Martin (1842), police officer, Feb. 9.
 Hecht, D'Orsay, neurologist, Feb. 16.
 Hein, John F. (1879), banker, June 3.
 Hellyer, Frederick (1849), merchant, April 21.
 Henderson, Charles R. (1848), sociologist, in Charleston, S. C., March 29.
 Hetz, Jacob (1837), furniture dealer, Oct. 28.
 Hibbert, George A. (1866), physician, May 15.
 Hiles, James K. T., lumberman and capitalist, in Dexterville, Wis., March 22.
 Hirsh, Harry J. (1870), merchant, Feb. 1.
 Honberger, Frank H. (1856), physician, March 29.
 Horton, Oliver H. (1835), jurist, Feb. 6.
 Howe, Charles O. (1822), realty dealer, June 28.
 Hughes, Henry L. (1839), manufacturer, June 18.
 Hughes, William M., engineer, June 25.
 Hynes, William J. (1842), attorney, in Los Angeles, Cal., April 2.
 Jackson, Thomas M. (1861), bank cashier, in River Forest, Aug. 4.
 Jacobs, Matthias J. (1875), former alderman, July 15.
 Jarvis, George M. (1827), author, Jan. 12.
 Johnson, Louis R. (1832), lake captain, April 6.
 Johnston, William (1843), jurist, in Valparaiso, Ind., Oct. 10.
 Johnstone, Margaret E. (1871), nurse, Jan. 24.
 Jones, Charles F. (1862), department manager, July 23.
 Kappes, J. Henry (1824), educator, in Evanston, Oct. 25.
 Keating, John T. (1859), former member board of education, June 24.
 Keep, Mrs. Harriet S. (1832), April 4.
 Keller, Rudolph C. (1881), banker, May 15.
 Kellogg, Mrs. Sarah H. (1837), April 2.
 King, William H. (1846), real estate dealer, in Winnetka, Nov. 6.
 Kircher, John G. (1857), clergyman, Feb. 10.
 Kite, George W. (1835), coal dealer, July 26.
 Kunz, Emil (1848), physician, May 25.
 Lamson, Lorenzo J. (1840), grain and stock broker, Feb. 5.
 Lang, Joseph, minstrel, May 22.
 Lawler, Michael O. (1833), commission merchant, Feb. 1.
 Lenfestey, John T. (1856), manufacturer, Sept. 17.
 Levy, Abraham R. (1858), rabbi, April 22.
 Liguori, Brother (1860), educator, June 25.
 Lindgren, John R. (1855), banker, in Evanston, April 29.
 Lindsay, James C. (1829), in Evanston, June 28.
 Lindslog, Herman (1853), clergyman, March 21.
 Little, Arthur (1837), clergyman, in Dorchester, Mass., April 11.
 Loewenthal, Julius W. (1870), bond dealer, May 28.
 Lord, Mrs. Daniel M. (1851), philanthropist, Aug. 1.
 MacDonald, Alexander L. (1847), publisher, Nov. 3.
 Macfie, Andrew (1873), banker, Jan. 31.
 Madisior, Peyton C. (1863), oculist, Oct. 6.
 Maher, James A. (1860), attorney, April 25.
 Mair, Charles A. (1834), grain broker, March 2.
 Mandel, Charles J. (1838), Masonic official, Aug. 13.
 Mansfield, Ira B. (1855), steamboat inspector, Oct. 18.
 Martin, Mrs. Nellie C., Oct. 10.
 Mason, Roswell B. (1841), veteran of civil war, Feb. 13.
 Matson, Courtland C. (1840), former congressman, Sept. 4.
 Mayo, John Brown (1836), jeweler, in Oak Park, Oct. 13.
 Meloan, Wade W. (1866), attorney, Feb. 26.
 Mida, William (1839), publisher, Oct. 22.
 Mitchell, Andrew W. (1835), hatter, March 13.
 Mohr, Joseph (1855), manufacturer, March 2.
 Muir, John (1837), salesman, March 12.
 Mullaly, John E. (1839), attorney, Feb. 11.
 Mumford, William O. (1869), commission merchant, Aug. 22.
 Munn, Daniel J., bookbinder, Aug. 5.
 McCormick, James J. (1857), former alderman, Dec. 13, 1914.
 McCoy, William (1846), hotelkeeper, Nov. 27, 1914.
 McDonnell, John J. (1853), physician, May 29.
 McDowell, Mrs. Jessie, in Boston, Mass., June 2.
 McKelney, John (1845), contractor, May 25.
 McMulien, Mrs. Roger B. (1859), in Evanston, Oct. 29.
 McMullen, G. W. (1840), former publisher, in Evanston, March 23.
 McNamara, Michael (1846), former town collector, March 6.
 McNell, Mrs. Orel M. (1849), Aug. 29.
 Nef, John U. (1862), professor of chemistry, Aug. 13.
 Nettleton, Charles F. (1874), restaurant owner, Feb. 22.
 Niemeyer, Fred (1858), banker, Oct. 17.
 Novotney, John (1845), merchant, May 25.
 Noyes, E. H. (1843), grain dealer, Nov. 23.
 O'Meara, John J. (1871), clergyman, May 1.
 O'Neill, Louis W. (1837), builder, April 19.
 Orem, Alexander R. (1854), photographer, March 18.
 O'Sullivan, Timothy (1845), city employe, July 6.
 Parker, Henry C. (1849), manufacturer, June 21.
 Patterson, Miss Content, Sunday school worker, June 21.
 Patterson, Stewart (1875), insurance broker, at Medford, Ore., June 18.
 Pattison, James W. (1844), artist, in Asheville, N. C., May 29.
 Patton, Norman L. (1852), architect, in Oak Park, March 15.
 Pease, Frank B. (1865), attorney, June 26.
 Peck, Winfield (1839), electrical expert, Feb. 24.
 Peck, Zara C. (1847), former alderman, in Elgin, Ill., Oct. 28.
 Peirce, Luther H. (1837), real estate dealer, Oct. 20.
 Pfaelzer, D. M. (1852), assessor, Nov. 21.
 Phillips, Whitman H. (1842), veteran of civil war, April 7.
 Pirrung, George (1821), manufacturer, April 2.
 Plamondon, Charles A. (1856), manufacturer, lost in Lusitania disaster, May 7.
 Pound, Thaddeus C., former congressman, in Chicago, Nov. 20.
 Pratt, George L. (1844), buyer, May 20.

New York

Thos. Cusack Company

Chicago

OUR aims and ideals are not alone to render *service to our clients* through the medium of *painted display*, but to create, to originate, to construct, to co-operate in every way which will tend to the greater exploitation of their products. We are *Creators and Builders of*

Dominant

Distinctive

Imposing

Productive

Publicity

New York

Thos. Cusack Company

Chicago

- Prentiss, Benjamin C., merchant, Oct. 7.
 Prentiss, Charles W. (1874), professor of anatomy, June 12.
 Princell, J. G. (1845), clergyman, May 1.
 Quigley, James Edward (1854), archbishop of the Chicago diocese, in Rochester, N. Y., July 10.
 Racey, Edward C. (1867), civil service commissioner, Oct. 19.
 Rand, W. H. (1828), Chicago publisher, in New Canaan, Conn., June 20.
 Ray, John T. (1851), educator, March 6.
 Ray, William E. (1853), commercial editor, June 9.
 Raymond, Samuel B. (1848), former treasurer of Cook county, in Boston, Mass., March 9.
 Read, Alonso P. (1841), lake captain, Oct. 22.
 Ream, Norman B. (1844), financier, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 9.
 Redeske, Paul (1866), former deputy commissioner of public works, March 7.
 Reed, Mrs. Elizabeth A. (1842), author, June 17.
 Reeves, Miss Isabella A., deaconess, June 13.
 Rehm, Jacob (1828), former chief of police, March 6.
 Rend, William P. (1840), coal merchant, Nov. 30.
 Rice, D. Burt (1837), civil war veteran, June 23.
 Rice, Edward Parker (1832), board of trade operator, in St. Louis, Mo., June 21.
 Rittenhouse, Moses F. (1846), lumberman, Nov. 7.
 Roberts, George O. (1860), manufacturer, April 17.
 Rodiger, William (1858), manufacturer, at Longmont, Col., Aug. 30.
 Rogers, George C. (1839), soldier in civil war, Feb. 28.
 Rose, Charles G. (1862), attorney, at Pine Lake, Wis., Aug. 26.
 Rounds, Charles H., real estate dealer, May 3.
 Russell, H. Clay (1845), civil war veteran, Oct. 30.
 Rycroft, Herbert E. (1865), grain operator, Nov. 21.
 Schroter, Frederick J. (1851), druggist, Sept. 28.
 Schruppf, Frederick (1831), wood carver, in Santa Monica, Cal., Aug. 22.
 Schwabacher, Morris (1852), merchant, Sept. 24.
 Sessions, Henry H. (1847), inventor, March 14.
 Shafer, Will L. (1857), hotel manager, Feb. 10.
 Sherman, Samuel S. (1814), educator, Nov. 22.
 Shissler, Louis (1833), attorney, Sept. 13.
 Silberhorn, William H. (1847), packer, in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 6.
 Slimmons, Rufus S. (1859), attorney, Feb. 19.
 Simon, Cyrus S. (1853), lawyer, Feb. 11.
 Sinnott, John F. (1863), attorney, June 18.
 Sloan, William H. (1841), insurance man, Jan. 25.
 Smith, Henry King (1840), veteran of civil war, Solon, Dudley (1850), politician, July 9.
 Solon, Frank (1861), superintendent, Jan. 10.
 Spades, Michael H. (1845), real estate dealer, Oct. 21.
 Sprague, Albert Arnold (1835), merchant, Jan. 10.
 Stauffer, Charles R. (1848), insurance official, March 4.
 Stees, Marie Jean (1862), physician, Feb. 4.
 Stennett, William H., railroad official, in Oak Park, July 22.
 Steward, John F. (1840), attorney, June 25.
 Stienberg, Louis V. (1851), engineer, Feb. 25.
 Stiles, Edmund S. (1867), manufacturer, March 21.
 Stillians, Daniel C. (1841), physician, in Redlands, Cal., Feb. 11.
 Strale, Allan (1857), engineer, Aug. 6.
 Strook, Charles L. (1857), deputy sheriff, Oct. 28.
 Stryker, Mrs. Annie E. (1842), Sept. 14.
 Sullivan, Mark L. (1867), manufacturer, Aug. 10.
 Sulzberger, Ferdinand (1841), meat packer, in Constance, Germany, Aug. 6.
 Swift, J. B. (1846), express superintendent, June 21.
 Tait, John (1883), real estate dealer, July 14.
 Taylor, James E. (1844), merchant, Jan. 6.
 Teale, Charles A. (1845), postoffice employee, July 9.
 Thiele, Edward W. (1867), manufacturer, March 9.
 Thompson, Mrs. Mary (1828), Oct. 6.
 Tilden, Edward (1858), packer and banker, Feb. 5.
 Toll, William E. (1843), episcopal bishop, June 27.
 Ton, C. J., attorney, in New Orleans, Nov. 23.
 Tough, James (1850), banker, April 12.
 Turner, Henry L. (1845), soldier, July 12.
 Vahlteich, Julius (1840), socialist leader, Feb. 26.
 Vibbert, George H. (1837), clergyman and temperance advocate, April 29.
 Vollva, Mrs. W. G. (1870), in Zion City, Ill., Feb. 5.
 Walcott, Julia (1845), actress, May 25.
 Walker, Henry Kirke (1827), merchant, in Hinsdale, April 13.
 Wall, Clarence H., physician, April 15.
 Walsh, Vincent J. (1870), attorney, Sept. 28.
 Walto, Thomas F. (1873), printer, April 9.
 Warder, John H., engineer, Aug. 30.
 Warner, A. J. (1852), newspaper manager, July 4.
 Warner, James W., railroad official, Feb. 8.
 Warner, William C. (1849), merchant, Aug. 9.
 Warren, Frank H. (1851), merchant, Jan. 20.
 Webb, James T. (1832), pioneer, in Lombard, Ill., May 13.
 Weidner, Revere F. (1851), theologian, in Tangierine, Fla., Jan. 6.
 Wentworth, Mrs. Abbie M., teacher, Jan. 12.
 Whipple, John H. (1841), lawyer, June 17.
 Whitehouse, Silas S. (1844), commission merchant, at Seabreeze, Fla., Feb. 27.
 Wilke, Gustav (1853), builder, April 24.
 Willard, Gardner G. (1845), lawyer, March 20.
 Wilson, Granville M. (1839), banker, Oct. 22.
 Winter, Mrs. Mary S. (1837), physician, at Lake Bluff, Aug. 29.
 Wolf, Aaron B. (1838), merchant, Dec. 16, 1914.
 Wolff, Meyer (1825), merchant, March 20.
 Wood, Andrew J. (1836), educator, in Glen Ellyn, Oct. 31.
 Wood, Ira Couch (1864), attorney, in Winnetka, May 23.
 Wood, John P. (1843), bailiff, April 24.
 Woodcock, Lindsay T. (1818), store manager, Aug. 2.
 Wright, Andrew (1817), former alderman, Dec. 20, 1914.
 Yondorf, Simon (1834), broker, Jan. 14.
 Young, Mrs. Lawrence A. (1872), at Fort Mackinac Heights, Mich., July 15.

CHICAGO'S FREE PUBLIC BATHS.

Operated by the health department: Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner; W. K. Murray, M. D., chief of bureau of hospitals, public baths and lodging houses. Names and locations of baths: Carter H. Harrison—759 Mather street.
 Martin B. Madden—3825 Wentworth avenue.
 William B. Madden—4647 Gross avenue.
 Robert A. Waller—19 South Peoria street.
 Kosciuszko—1444 Holt street.
 DeWitt C. Cregier—1155 Cambridge avenue.
 John Wentworth—2839 South Halsted street.
 Theodore T. Gurney—1139 West Chicago avenue.
 William B. Oorden—3346 Emerald avenue.
 Joseph Medill—2138 Grand avenue.
 Thomas Gahan—4226 Wallace street.
 Pilsen—1849 Throop street.
 Fernand Henrotin—2415 North Marshfield avenue.
 William Loeffler—1217 South Union street.
 Simon Baruch—1911 West 20th street.
 Graeme Stewart—1642 West 35th street.
 Fourteenth Street Bath—14th street pumping station, 1332 Indiana avenue.
 Twenty-Second Street Bath—22d street pumping station, Ashland avenue near 22d street.
 The Carter H. Harrison bath, opened in January, 1904, is said to have been the first free public bath in the United States. Similar baths in Vienna charged a fee of 2 cents and those in New York 5 cents. The Madden bath was opened in April, 1897; the Mavor bath in May, 1900; the Waller bath in February, 1901; the Kosciuszko bath in April, 1904; the Cregier bath in October, 1905; the Wentworth bath in December, 1905; the Gurney bath in May, 1906; the Oorden bath in July, 1906; the Medill bath in September, 1906; the Gahan bath in November, 1907; the Pilsen bath in March, 1908; the Henrotin bath in September, 1908; the Loeffler bath in February, 1909; the Baruch bath in April, 1910, and the Stewart bath in August, 1914. The average cost of each plant has been between \$15,000 and \$20,000, and the average annual cost of maintenance \$4,000.

THE NATIONAL MALLEABLE CASTINGS COMPANY

*ESTABLISHED IN 1873
AS THE
CHICAGO MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY*

Refined Malleable Iron Castings

FOR EVERY PURPOSE

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GRAIN DEALERS

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 678

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CHICAGO MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[From reports of health department.]

Year.	Popu- lation.	Deaths. 1,000 of population.
1844.....	10,170	336
1845.....	12,083	344
1846.....	14,169	394
1847.....	16,859	572
1848.....	20,023	638
1849.....	23,947	1,701
1850.....	29,963	1,467
1851.....	34,000	927
1852.....	38,734	1,809
1853.....	59,130	1,325
1854.....	65,872	4,217
1855.....	80,023	2,127
1856.....	84,113	2,086
1857.....	87,600	2,414
1858.....	90,000	2,255
1859.....	93,000	2,008
1860.....	109,206	2,264
1861.....	120,000	2,279
1862.....	138,186	2,835
1863.....	150,000	3,875
1864.....	169,353	4,448
1865.....	178,492	4,029
1866.....	200,413	6,524
1867.....	225,000	4,773
1868.....	252,054	6,984
1869.....	280,000	6,488
1870.....	306,605	7,323
1871.....	324,270	6,976
1872.....	367,396	10,156
1873.....	380,000	9,557
1874.....	395,408	8,025
1875.....	400,500	7,899
1876.....	407,661	8,573
1877.....	430,000	8,026
1878.....	436,731	7,422
1879.....	491,516	8,614
1880.....	503,185	10,462
1881.....	540,000	14,121
1882.....	560,693	13,224
1883.....	580,000	11,555
1884.....	629,885	12,471
1885.....	665,000	12,474
1886.....	703,715	13,699
1887.....	760,000	15,409
1888.....	802,651	15,772
1889.....	935,000	16,946
1890.....	1,099,850	21,856
1891.....	1,148,795	27,754
1892.....	1,199,730	26,219
1893.....	1,253,022	27,083
1894.....	1,308,682	23,892
1895.....	1,366,813	24,219
1896.....	1,427,527	23,257
1897.....	1,490,937	21,809
1898.....	1,557,164	22,793
1899.....	1,636,333	25,903
1900.....	1,698,575	24,941
1901.....	1,751,968	24,406
1902.....	1,801,255	26,455

Year.	Popu- lation.	Deaths. 1,000 of population.
1903.....	1,850,542	28,914
1904.....	1,899,529	26,311
1905.....	1,949,116	27,212
1906.....	1,998,403	29,048
1907.....	2,047,690	32,198
1908.....	2,096,977	30,388
1909.....	2,146,264	31,296
1910.....	2,195,551	33,241
1911.....	2,244,835	32,672
1912.....	2,294,120	33,998
1913.....	2,344,018	35,298
1914.....	2,393,325	33,952
1915.....	2,447,045	17,867

NOTE—The population is for
midyear. *First six months.

STATISTICS FOR 1914.

DEATHS BY AGES.

Under 1 year.....	6,880
1 to 2 years.....	1,432
2 to 5 years.....	1,343
5 to 10 years.....	823
10 to 20 years.....	1,186
20 to 30 years.....	3,015
30 to 40 years.....	3,431
40 to 50 years.....	3,927
50 to 60 years.....	4,363
60 to 70 years.....	3,648
70 to 80 years.....	2,615
Over 80 years.....	1,289

BY IMPORTANT CAUSES.

Typhoid fever.....	167
Measles.....	75
Scarlet fever.....	228
Whooping cough.....	230
Diphtheria and croup.....	764
Infuenza.....	117
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	3,384
Other tuberculosis.....	524
Cancer.....	2,115
Diabetes.....	389
Meningitis, simple.....	129
Cerebrospinal fever.....	48
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	819
Convulsions (infants).....	27
Heart diseases, organic.....	3,636
Bronchitis, acute.....	127
Bronchitis, chronic.....	96
Pneumonia (all forms).....	4,077
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	3,408
Under 2 years.....	3,029
Over 2 years.....	379
Appendicitis and typhilitis.....	417
Cirrhosis of liver.....	451
Nephritis, acute.....	194
Nephritis, chronic.....	1,822

Puerperal septicemia.....	119
Congenital debility and mal- formations.....	2,170
Suicide.....	567
Accidental violence.....	1,744
Homicide.....	217
Sunstroke and heat exhaus- tion.....	24
Other violence.....	72

STATISTICS FOR 1915.

(First six months.)

DEATHS BY AGES.

Under 1 year.....	3,158
1 to 2 years.....	721
2 to 5 years.....	623
5 to 10 years.....	395
10 to 20 years.....	560
20 to 30 years.....	1,571
30 to 40 years.....	1,838
40 to 50 years.....	2,120
50 to 60 years.....	2,395
60 to 70 years.....	2,116
70 to 80 years.....	1,570
Over 80 years.....	800

BY IMPORTANT CAUSES.

Typhoid fever.....	63
Measles.....	176
Scarlet fever.....	48
Whooping cough.....	28
Diphtheria and croup.....	358
Infuenza.....	127
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	1,998
Other tuberculosis.....	298
Cancer.....	1,017
Diabetes.....	191
Meningitis, simple.....	153
Cerebrospinal fever.....	31
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	488
Heart diseases, organic.....	2,130
Bronchitis, acute.....	111
Bronchitis, chronic.....	86
Pneumonia (all forms).....	2,302
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	1,152
Under 2 years.....	999
Over 2 years.....	153
Appendicitis and typhilitis.....	211
Cirrhosis of liver.....	206
Nephritis, acute.....	91
Nephritis, chronic.....	1,108
Puerperal septicemia.....	41
Congenital debility and mal- formations.....	1,097
Suicide.....	318
Accidental violence.....	785
Homicide.....	107
Other violence.....	18

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First Vice-President—Judge M. W. Pinckney of
the Juvenile court.
Second Vice-President—W. H. Ehemann, county
agent.
Secretary and Treasurer—Robert M. Sweitzer,
county clerk.
Executive Committee—John L. Whitman, chair-
man; County Judge Thomas F. Scully; Mrs. Ella

Flagg Young, superintendent of schools; Dr.
Clara P. Seippel, assistant city physician;
Oscar F. Nelson, state factory inspector; Miss
Ella M. Cullen of the board of education;
State's Attorney MacLay Hoyne, and the of-
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throughout the state, through more co-operation
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Rodgers, William L. Gregson. Terms expire in
1917: Ralph A. Schuster, Leslie F. Gates, James

F. Jones, George T. Carhart, John J. Stream.
Terms expire in 1918: R. W. McKinnon, Adolph
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PRICES OF MESS PORK AND LARD FOR FORTY YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for mess pork and prime steamed lard in the Chicago market for the past forty years and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

MESS PORK.			
Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1876....October	\$15.20	@ 22.75	April.
1877....December	11.40	@ 17.95	January.
1878....December	6.02½	@ 11.35	January.
1879....January	7.27½	@ 13.75	December.
1880....April	9.37½	@ 19.00	October.
1881....January	12.40	@ 20.00	September.
1892....March	16.00	@ 24.75	October.
1883....Sept. and Oct.	10.20	@ 20.15	May.
1884....December	10.55	@ 19.50	May, June, July.
1885....Oct. and Nov.	8.00	@ 13.25	February.
1886....May	8.20	@ 12.20	December.
1887....January	11.60	@ 24.00	May.
1888....December	12.90	@ 16.00	October.
1889....December	8.35	@ 13.37½	January.
1890....December	7.50	@ 13.62½	April.
1891....December	7.45	@ 13.00	May.
1892....April	9.25	@ 15.05	December.
1893....August	10.25	@ 21.80	May.
1894....March	10.67½	@ 14.57½	September.
1895....December	7.50	@ 12.87½	May.
1896....August	5.50	@ 10.85	January.
1897....December	7.15	@ 9.00	September.
1898....October	7.65	@ 12.30	May.
1899....May and Oct.	7.85	@ 10.45	January.
1900....November	10.37½	@ 16.00	October.
1901....January	12.60	@ 16.80	March.
1902....Feb. and Mar.	15.00	@ 18.70	July.
1903....October	10.95	@ 18.37½	March.
1904....September	10.60	@ 16.50	February.
1905....April	11.70	@ 16.50	October.
1906....January	13.45	@ 20.00	July.
1907....Sept. and Oct.	13.75	@ 17.75	February.
1908....February	10.75	@ 16.60	July.
1909....January	16.25	@ 25.20	September.
1910....October	17.25	@ 27.00	July.
1911....October	14.50	@ 21.50	February.
1912....January	15.00	@ 19.62½	April.
1913....January	17.50	@ 22.75	July, Sept.

LARD.			
Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1914....October	\$16.50	@ 24.50	August.
1915*....September	12.00	@ 19.50	February.
1876....September	\$9.55	@ 13.85	Mar., April.
1877....December	7.55	@ 11.55	January.
1878....December	5.32½	@ 7.80	August.
1879....August	5.30	@ 7.75	December.
1880....June	6.35	@ 7.85	November.
1881....February	9.20	@ 13.00	July.
1882....March	10.05	@ 13.10	October.
1883....October	7.15	@ 12.10	May.
1884....December	6.45	@ 10.00	February.
1885....October	5.82½	@ 7.10	Feb., April.
1886....May	5.82½	@ 7.50	September.
1887....June and Oct.	6.20	@ 7.92½	December.
1888....January	7.25	@ 11.20	October.
1889....December	5.75	@ 7.55	January.
1890....December	5.50	@ 6.52½	April.
1891....February	5.47½	@ 7.05	September.
1892....January	6.05	@ 10.60	December.
1893....August	6.00	@ 13.20	March.
1894....March	6.45	@ 9.05	September.
1895....December	5.15	@ 7.17½	March.
1896....July	3.05	@ 5.85	January.
1897....June	3.42½	@ 4.90	September.
1898....Jan. and Oct.	4.62½	@ 6.82½	May.
1899....May	4.90	@ 5.77½	January.
1900....February	5.85	@ 7.40	October.
1901....January	6.90	@ 10.25	September.
1902....February	9.07½	@ 11.60	September.
1903....October	6.20	@ 11.00	September.
1904....May	6.15	@ 7.92½	February.
1905....January	6.55	@ 8.10	August.
1906....January	7.32½	@ 9.85	November.
1907....October	8.42½	@ 9.97½	February.
1908....February	6.97½	@ 10.45	October.
1909....January	9.40	@ 12.65	Sept., Oct.
1910....August	11.50	@ 14.65	March.
1911....April	7.70	@ 10.67½	January.
1912....February	8.65	@ 11.97½	October.
1913....January	9.47½	@ 11.87½	July.
1914....September	9.10	@ 11.60	November.
1915*....July	7.55	@ 11.27½	February.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

CHICAGO GRAIN STATISTICS.

The following tables show the extreme prices in each year for forty years for cash wheat, corn and oats, indicating the month in which such prices were obtained:

WHEAT.			
Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1876....July	\$0.83	@ 1.26¾	December.
1877....August	1.01½	@ 1.76½	May.
1878....October	.77	@ 1.14	April.
1879....January	.81½	@ 1.33½	December.
1880....August	.86½	@ 1.32	January.
1881....January	.95½	@ 1.43½	October.
1882....December	.91½	@ 1.40	April & May.
1883....October	.90	@ 1.13½	June.
1884....December	.69	@ .96	February.
1885....March	.73¾	@ .91¾	April.
1886....October	.69½	@ .84¾	January.
1887....August	.66½	@ .94¾	June.
1888....April	.71½	@ 2.00	September.
1889....June	.75½	@ 1.08¾	February.
1890....February	.74½	@ 1.08¾	August.
1891....July	.84½	@ 1.16	April.
1892....October	.69½	@ .91¾	February.
1893....July	.54½	@ .85	April.
1894....July	.50½	@ .63¾	April.
1895....January	.48½	@ .81½	May.
1896....August	.53	@ .94¾	November.
1897....April	.66½	@ 1.06	December.
1898....October	.62	@ .85	May.
1899....December	.64	@ .79½	May.
1900....January	.61½	@ .87½	June.
1901....July	.63½	@ .77½	June.
1902....October	.67½	@ .95	September.
1903....January	.70¾	@ .93	September.

CORN.			
Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1904....January	\$0.81½	@ 1.22	Sept., Oct., Dec.
1905....August	.77½	@ 1.24	February.
1906....August	.69½	@ .94¾	May.
1907....January	.71	@ 1.22	October.
1908....July	.84½	@ 1.24	August.
1909....October	1.03	@ 1.60	June.
1910....October	.91½	@ 1.29½	July.
1911....April	.83½	@ 1.17	October.
1912....Nov.-Dec.	.85	@ 1.22	April & May.
1913....July-Aug.	.84	@ 1.15½	January.
1914....July	.77¾	@ 1.33	September.
1915*....August	.98	@ 1.68	February.

CORN.			
Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1876....February	\$0.38½	@ .49	May.
1877....March	.37½	@ .58	April.
1878....December	.29½	@ .43½	March.
1879....January	.29½	@ .49	October.
1880....April	.31½	@ .43½	November.
1881....February	.35½	@ .76¾	October.
1882....December	.79½	@ .81½	July.
1883....October	.46	@ .70	January.
1884....December	.34½	@ .87	September.
1885....January	.34½	@ .49	April & May.
1886....October	.33½	@ .45	July.
1887....February	.33	@ .51½	December.
1888....December	.33½	@ .60	May.
1889....December	.23½	@ .60	November.
1890....February	.27½	@ .54½	November.
1891....December	.39½	@ .80	November.
1892....January	.37½	@ 1.00	May.
1893....December	.34½	@ .447½	May.
1894....February	.33½	@ .59½	August.

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Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—	Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1895....	December	\$.024% @ .54%	May.	1885....	September	\$.0244% @ .36½%	April.
1896....	September	.19% @ .30%	April	1886....	October	.22% @ .35	January.
1897....	Jan. and Feb.	.21% @ .32%	August.	1887....	Mar. & April.	.23% @ .31½	December.
1898....	January	.26 @ .38	December.	1888....	September	.23% @ .38	May.
1899....	December	.30 @ .38½	January.	1889....	October	.17% @ .26½	February.
1900....	January	.30½ @ .49½	November.	1890....	February	.19% @ .45	November.
1901....	January	.36 @ .62%	November.	1891....	October	.26 @ .56½	April.
1902....	October	.65 @ .88	July.	1892....	January	.28 @ .34½	August.
1903....	March	.41% @ .53	July & Aug.	1893....	July	.21% @ .32%	May.
1904....	January	.42% @ .58%	November.	1894....	January	.26 @ .50	June.
1905....	January	.42 @ .64½	May.	1895....	December	.16% @ .31½	June.
1906....	Feb. & March.	.39 @ .54%	June.	1896....	September	.14% @ .20%	Feb. & Mar.
1907....	January	.39% @ .66½	October.	1897....	February	.15% @ .23%	December.
1908....	February	.56½ @ .82	May & Sept.	1898....	Aug. & Sept.	.20% @ .32	May.
1909....	January	.58% @ .77	June.	1899....	August	.19% @ .28½	February.
1910....	October	.47% @ .68	January.	1900....	August	.21 @ .26%	June.
1911....	Jan., Feb.,	.45% @ .75	October.	1901....	January	.23% @ .42½	November.
1912....	Mar.			1902....	August	.25 @ .56	July.
1912....	November	.53 @ .83	August.	1903....	March	.31% @ .45	July.
1913....	January	.46% @ .78%	Aug. & Sept.	1904....	October	.28% @ .46	February.
1914....	January	.60 @ .86	August.	1905....	September	.25 @ .34%	July.
1915*....	October	.59% @ .82%	August.	1906....	March	.28% @ .42%	June.

OATS.

1876....	July	\$.027 @ .35	September.
1877....	August	.22 @ .45%	May.
1878....	October	.18 @ .72%	July.
1879....	January	.19% @ .36%	December.
1880....	August	.22% @ .35	Jan. & May.
1881....	February	.29% @ .47%	October.
1882....	September	.30% @ .62	July.
1883....	September	.25 @ .43%	March.
1884....	December	.23 @ .34%	April.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY FINANCES.

For years ended Dec. 31.

INCOME STATEMENT.			Dec. 31, '13. Dec. 31, '14.	
	1913.	1914.	Other permanent investments	\$65,097 \$93,811
Operating revenues.....	\$14,938,698	\$16,229,368	Total investments.....	48,362,999 55,693,183
Operating expenses.....	10,962,637	11,841,477	Working assets—	
Net operating revenues....	3,976,060	4,387,890	Cash and deposits.....	393,696 616,707
Deductions (taxes, etc.)....	905,938	1,061,875	Marketable securities.....	1,405 1,400
Total operating income....	3,070,122	3,326,015	Bills receivable.....	7,364,962 2,000,060
Net nonoperating revenues...	612,536	283,049	Accounts receivable.....	881,532 1,007,220
Total gross income.....	3,682,959	3,609,064	Materials and supplies....	574,008 323,034
Deductions (rent, etc.)....	1,046,454	1,058,468	Total working assets.....	9,215,604 8,953,422
Balance net income.....	2,636,554	2,570,596	Accrued income not due....	1,062 658
Dividend appropriations....	2,160,000	2,160,000	Deferred debits.....	201,898 158,511
Other appropriations.....	1,000	4,375	Total	57,781,565 59,805,776
Bal. for corporate surplus	475,554	406,221	LIABILITIES.	
STATISTICS.			Capital stock.....	\$27,000,000 \$27,000,000
	Dec. 31, 1914.	Increase.	Funded debt.....	19,021,500 19,049,950
Number owned stations.....	468,719	37,907	Working liabilities—	
Number connecting and miscellaneous stations.....	9,761	76.	Bills payable.....	5,500
Total stations.....	478,480	38,670	Accounts payable.....	1,919,254 1,901,529
Number miles of wire.....	1,350,231	210,760	Total working liabilities.	1,919,254 1,907,029
Number of central offices.....	151	2	Accrued liabilities not due....	871,900 971,383
BALANCE SHEET.			Deferred credit items—	
	Dec. 31, '13. Dec. 31, '14.		Unextinguished premium on debt	59,470 53,474
Intangible capital.....	\$1,280		Insurance and casualty reserves	344,827 358,230
Plant—Land and buildings....	\$5,381,690	6,242,134	Employees' benefit fund.....	400,000 400,000
Telephone plant.....	42,133,333	48,536,493	Other provident fund.....	3,811 277
General equipment.....	782,877	814,464	Total deferred credit items	808,109 812,982
Total plant.....	48,297,901	55,593,092	Reserve for depreciation.....	7,363,013 8,885,516
			Surplus	797,786 1,178,913
			Total	57,781,565 59,805,776

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CHICAGO RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS (1907-1914).

[From board of trade reports.]

RECEIPTS.

ARTICLE.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Pork, brls.....	13,072	9,290	24,953	5,306	9,050	9,787	2,989	18,571
Other meats, lbs.....	206,872,674	235,477,338	207,405,026	180,881,600	228,741,800	153,990,300	112,942,000	236,531,000
Lard, lbs.....	70,361,665	77,301,132	70,852,783	44,735,400	42,171,300	61,228,100	58,399,000	64,384,000
Butter, lbs.....	263,714,642	316,894,782	284,546,835	318,985,500	334,932,400	287,798,800	286,220,000	311,557,000
Wool, lbs.....	53,895,407	66,018,883	91,685,097	55,407,700	71,810,800	55,778,900	44,636,000	70,182,000
Hides, lbs.....	120,642,541	136,725,644	150,636,932	155,993,000	166,130,900	149,068,500	106,962,000	124,357,000
Flaxseed, bu.....	1,851,442	2,191,115	1,190,116	1,238,300	990,000	2,398,500	2,801,000	1,485,000
Other seeds, lbs.....	51,141,309	83,583,558	91,132,313	65,146,300	37,644,100	44,120,000	55,807,000	74,191,000
Salt, brls.....	1,908,886	1,829,080	1,728,395	1,725,825	1,659,799	2,008,694	2,204,594	2,144,113
Lumber, 1,000 ft.....	2,479,458	2,053,639	2,584,518	2,519,557	2,134,567	2,683,305	2,804,430	2,215,696
Flour, brls.....	9,435,311	9,496,037	8,526,200	8,006,283	5,559,396	7,070,898	10,268,000	9,709,000
Wheat, bu.....	24,943,690	21,168,442	26,985,116	27,540,100	37,118,100	35,914,000	50,372,000	99,290,000
Corn, bu.....	125,159,932	91,169,147	90,894,922	102,592,850	108,550,500	112,690,000	127,773,000	106,600,000
Oats, bu.....	93,906,779	52,529,017	87,884,238	101,859,000	94,099,800	118,491,300	124,405,000	138,400,000

SHIPMENTS.

Pork, brls.....	141,844	168,265	182,222	126,728	105,913	138,752	144,014	176,821
Other meats, lbs.....	753,259,255	720,804,686	720,032,586	562,203,300	550,849,300	596,527,100	614,048,000	650,510,000
Lard, lbs.....	393,629,590	402,779,439	253,032,422	268,702,900	302,699,100	252,176,100	273,725,000	302,500,000
Butter, lbs.....	252,006,932	269,178,313	235,048,837	266,285,900	285,085,400	271,109,500	274,542,000	286,784,000
Wool, lbs.....	63,907,514	63,267,738	118,156,565	94,226,200	139,688,600	98,691,000	100,021,000	102,781,000
Hides, lbs.....	166,736,394	199,176,623	180,677,234	185,626,000	194,764,900	162,500,300	165,055,000	173,046,000
Flaxseed, bu.....	98,292	213,984	150,834	244,000	165,600	409,100	138,000	31,000
Other seeds, lbs.....	75,130,800	83,337,110	76,048,562	56,227,200	36,964,200	59,513,500	61,014,000	60,405,000
Salt, brls.....	400,939	416,121	460,359	402,966	528,653	671,830	714,254	808,112
Lumber, 1,000 ft.....	977,746	771,539	961,822	932,776	803,923	1,002,373	954,159	1,019,000
Flour, brls.....	9,231,693	9,180,355	8,316,943	7,033,351	5,781,092	6,268,876	6,190,000	7,443,000
Wheat, bu.....	24,314,892	22,579,044	23,484,171	18,679,100	23,339,500	33,726,100	45,999,000	85,468,000
Corn, bu.....	95,770,779	69,692,749	72,835,839	78,623,100	87,360,600	73,739,100	92,530,000	62,259,000
Oats, bu.....	68,897,313	79,857,557	77,288,663	77,890,100	77,428,500	102,077,000	98,377,000	122,756,000

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO CHICAGO.

Value of imported merchandise entered for consumption and withdrawn from warehouse, with amounts of duty collected thereon, for the calendar year 1914 at the port of Chicago:

Articles free of duty.	Value.	Duty.
American whisky returned...	\$1,432	\$1,849.41
Apparatus, scientific.....	49,917	
Art works for exhibitions.....	31,296	
Art works over 100 years old.....	142,863	
Art works, original paintings.....	114,466	
Fish.....	698,723	
Meat, beef, fresh.....	614,009	
Meat, pork, fresh.....	1,066,398	
Salt.....	25,470	
Tea.....	1,579,153	
All other free articles.....	6,052,155	

Articles subject to duty.	Value.	Duty.
Art works.....	27,004	4,050.60
Breadstuffs.....	1,260,923	253,301.45
Brushes.....	61,348	21,471.80
Cheese.....	742,860	148,572.00
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	364,217	87,316.88
China and glassware.....	734,913	367,065.81
Clocks, watches and parts.....	259,866	71,869.05
Cocoa and chocolates.....	157,880	13,079.27
Cutlery.....	46,364	19,257.48
Diamonds, precious stones.....	287,281	47,845.62
Fur goods.....	7,760,177	3,313,208.08
Firearms.....	15,580	5,389.07
Fish.....	469,901	104,857.72
Fruits and nuts.....	1,375,102	326,068.93
Furs and manufactures of.....	80,633	20,671.65
Glass, plate and window.....	84,437	24,252.64
Gold and silver, manufs. of.....	35,303	16,568.58
Hops.....	117,685	43,948.08
Iron and steel, manufs. of.....	647,951	117,847.72
Jewelry.....	63,396	38,037.60

Articles subject to duty.	Value.	Duty.
Lead pigs, bars, etc.....	\$23,298	\$7,070.50
Leather, gloves.....	1,047,041	354,422.31
Leather, mfrs., all others.....	67,655	19,768.28
Matches.....	91,939	13,988.43
Matting of straw, etc.....	71,843	26,825.74
Metals and manufs. of.....	216,285	43,256.10
Millinery goods.....	328,709	197,225.40
Musical instruments.....	263,176	92,111.60
Oilcloth and linoleum.....	111,953	37,409.94
Oils.....	898,043	138,647.34
Paints and varnishes.....	74,347	11,018.30
Paper, mfrs., books, music, etc.....	131,856	19,778.40
All others not printed.....	308,587	72,685.65
Pickles, sauces, etc.....	362,406	78,504.19
Pipes and smokers' articles.....	27,765	13,890.00
Seeds, plants and bulbs.....	1,152,034	184,610.59
Soap.....	28,631	3,084.17
Spirits, malt liquors.....	42,783	24,944.58
Spirits, distille.....	546,376	822,557.06
Sugar, cane, beet and maple.....	61,782	22,899.42
Tobacco, leaf.....	1,141,097	642,251.39
Cigars, etc.....	104,171	112,564.94
All others.....	3,165	4,991.09
Toys, dolls, etc.....	533,451	186,707.85
Wines, champagne.....	290,439	164,115.57
Wines, still.....	274,523	155,770.20
Wood, mfrs., lumber.....	4,758	649.67
Wood, mfrs., all other.....	181,042	33,379.37
Miscellaneous articles.....	1,876,068	615,586.57
Total, 1914.....	35,195,487	9,147,600.09
Total, 1913.....	33,284,156	11,127,638.42
Total, 1912.....	30,278,600	10,698,891.11
Total, 1911.....	28,089,068	10,181,150.12
Total, 1910.....	28,281,331	10,102,062.55
Total, 1906.....	24,141,004	10,005,952.35

CHICAGO INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Collections in first district, Illinois, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Income tax (individual).....	\$2,408,089.96	Oleomargarine stamps.....	\$452,079.69
Income tax (corporation).....	2,616,574.05	Process butter stamps.....	43,966.04
Documentary and proprietary stamps.....	2,262,260.97	Playing card stamps.....	1,297.04
Wine and cordial stamps.....	165,303.57	Special tax (license) stamps.....	645,104.10
Beer stamps.....	6,933,309.52	Penalties, interest, etc.....	440,596.98
Spirits stamps.....	430,671.08	Opium order blanks.....	2,585.70
Cigar stamps.....	666,769.48		
Cigarette stamps.....	4,366.30	Total, 1915.....	19,329,868.17
Snuff stamps.....	459,380.43	Total, 1914.....	15,947,189.78
Tobacco stamps.....	1,797,213.26		

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Chicago Elevated Railroads

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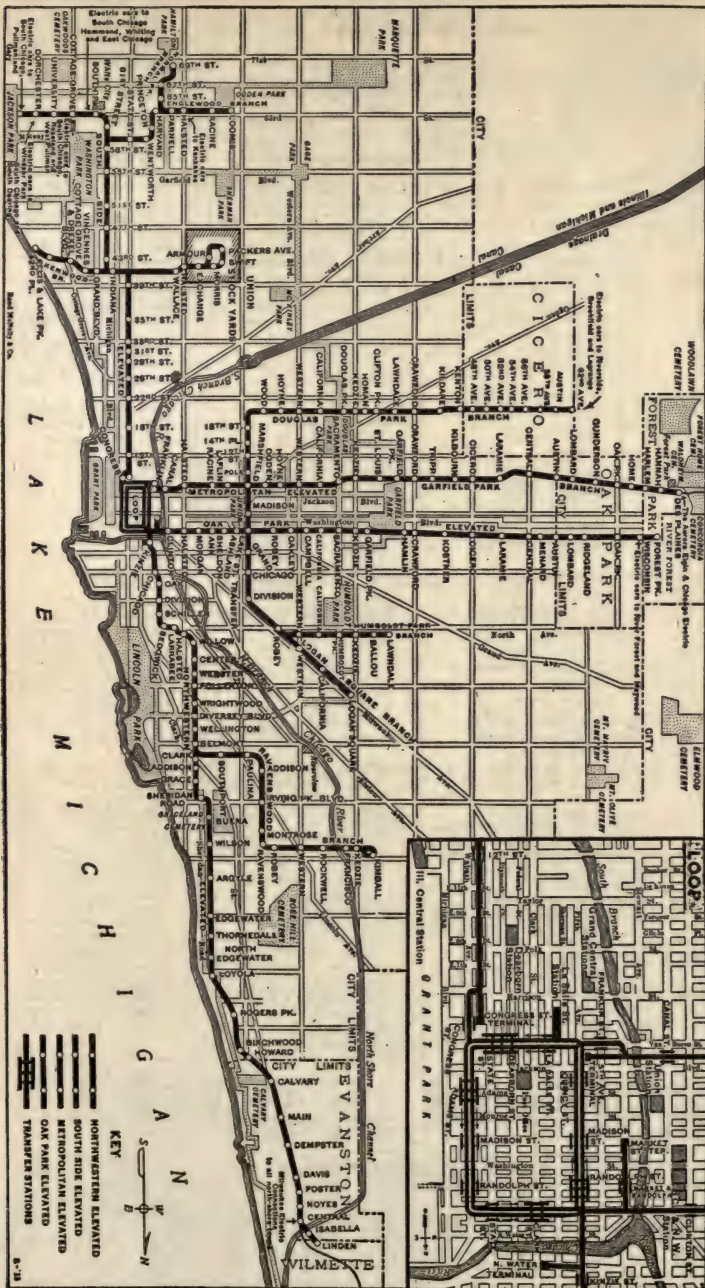
SPEED

SERVICE

COURTESY

MAP OF CHICAGO.

Showing Elevated Railroads, Interurban Connections and City Parks.



CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROAD STATIONS.

LOOP STATIONS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Adams and Wabash. | 7. Madison and 5th-av. |
| 2. Madison and Wabash. | 8. Quincy and 5th-av. |
| 3. Randolph and Wabash. | 9. LaSalle and Van Buren. |
| 4. State and Lake. | 10. Dearborn and Van Buren. |
| 5. Clark and Lake. | 11. State & Van Buren. |
| 6. Randolph and 5th-av. | |

TRANSFER STATIONS ON THE LOOP.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Adams and Wabash. | 3. Randolph and 5th-av. |
| 2. Clark and Lake. | 4. State and Van Buren. |

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED RAILROAD.

MAIN LINE AND EVANSTON DIVISION.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Kinzie street. | 22. Wilson avenue. |
| 2. Chicago avenue. | 23. Argyle avenue. |
| 3. Oak street. | 24. Bryn Mawr avenue (Edgewater). |
| 4. Division street. | 25. Thorndale avenue. |
| 5. Schiller street. | 26. Grannville-av. (North Edgewater station). |
| 6. Sedgwick street. | 27. Loyola avenue. |
| 7. Larrabee street. | 28. Rogers Park. |
| 8. Halsted street. | 29. Birchwood avenue. |
| 9. Willow street. | 30. Howard street. |
| 10. Center street. | 31. Calvary. |
| 11. Webster avenue. | 32. Main street. |
| 12. Fullerton avenue. | 33. Dempster street. |
| 13. Wrightwood avenue. | 34. Davis street. |
| 14. Diversey boulevard. | 35. Foster street. |
| 15. Wellington avenue. | 36. Noyes street. |
| 16. Belmont avenue. | 37. Central street. |
| 17. Clark street. | 38. Isabella street. |
| 18. Addison street. | 39. Linden avenue. |
| 19. Grace street. | |
| 20. Sheridan road. | |
| 21. Buena Park. | |

RAVENSWOOD BRANCH.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Southport avenue. | 7. Robey street. |
| 2. Paulina street. | 8. Western avenue. |
| 3. Addison street. | 9. Rockwell street. |
| 4. Irving Park-bd. | 10. Francisco avenue. |
| 5. Montrose boulevard. | 11. Kedzie avenue. |
| 6. Ravenswood. | 12. Kimball avenue. |

STUB TERMINAL STATION.

North Water and Clark streets.

SOUTH SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

MAIN LINE AND JACKSON PARK DIVISION.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Congress & Wabash. | 15. 55th street. |
| 2. 12th street. | 16. 58th street. |
| 3. 18th street. | 17. 61st street. |
| 4. 22d street. | 18. South Park avenue and 63d street. |
| 5. 26th street. | 19. Cottage Grove avenue and 63d street. |
| 6. 29th street. | 20. University avenue and 63d street. |
| 7. 35th street. | 21. Dorchester avenue and 63d street. |
| 8. 33d street. | 22. Stony Island and 63d street (Jackson Park). |
| 9. 39th street. | |
| 10. Indiana avenue. | |
| 12. 43d street. | |
| 13. 47th street. | |
| 14. 51st street. | |

ENGLEWOOD BRANCH.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. State street. | 5. Parnell-av. & 63d-st. |
| 2. Wentworth avenue. | 6. Halsted and 63d-sts. |
| 3. Princeton avenue. | 7. Racine avenue. |
| 4. Harvard and 63d-sts. | 8. Loomis street. |

NORMAL PARK BRANCH.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 65th street. | 3. 69th street. |
| 2. 67th street. | |

KENWOOD BRANCH.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Grand boulevard. | Drexel boulevard. |
| 2. Vincennes avenue. | 4. Ellis & Lake Park-av. |
| 3. Cottage Grove and | 5. 42d place. |

STOCKYARDS BRANCH.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Wallace street. | 5. Swift. |
| 2. Halsted street. | 6. Packers avenue. |
| 3. Exchange avenue. | 7. Armour. |
| 4. Morris. | |

STUB TERMINAL STATION.
Congress and State streets.

THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE AND GARFIELD PARK BRANCH.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Franklin street. | 15. Crawford avenue. |
| 2. Canal street. | 16. Tripp avenue. |
| 3. Halsted street. | 17. Kilbourn avenue. |
| 4. Racine avenue. | 18. Cicero avenue. |
| 5. Laflin street. | 19. Laramie avenue. |
| 6. Marshfield avenue. | 20. Central street. |
| 7. Ogden avenue. | 21. Austin avenue. |
| 8. Hoyne avenue. | 22. Lombard avenue. |
| 9. Western avenue. | 23. Gunderson avenue. |
| 10. California avenue. | 24. Oak Park avenue. |
| 11. Sacramento-bd. | 25. Home avenue. |
| 12. Kedzie avenue. | 26. Harlem avenue. |
| 13. St. Louis avenue. | 27. Hannah street. |
| 14. Garfield park. | 28. Desplaines avenue. |

DOUGLAS PARK BRANCH.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Polk street. | 13. Lawndale avenue. |
| 2. 12th street. | 14. Crawford avenue. |
| 3. 14th place. | 15. Kildare avenue. |
| 4. 18th street. | 16. Kenton avenue. |
| 5. Wood street. | 17. 48th avenue. |
| 6. Hoyne avenue. | 18. 50th avenue. |
| 7. Western avenue. | 19. 52d avenue. |
| 8. California avenue. | 20. 54th avenue. |
| 9. Douglas park. | 21. 56th avenue. |
| 10. Kedzie avenue. | 22. 58th avenue. |
| 11. Homan avenue. | 23. Austin avenue. |
| 12. Clifton park avenue. | 24. 62d avenue. |

LOGAN SQUARE BRANCH.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Madison street. | 6. Robey street. |
| 2. Lake street transfer. | 7. Western avenue. |
| 3. Grand avenue. | 8. California avenue. |
| 4. Chicago avenue. | 9. Logan square. |
| 5. Division street. | |

HUMBOLDT PARK BRANCH.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western avenue. | 4. Kedzie avenue. |
| 2. California avenue. | 5. Ballou street. |
| 3. Humboldt park. | 6. Lawndale avenue. |

TRANSFER POINT BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AND

OAK PARK.

Lake street transfer.

STUB TERMINAL STATION.

5th avenue and Van Buren.

CHICAGO & OAK PARK ELEVATED STATIONS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Clinton street. | 15. Hamlin avenue. |
| 2. Halsted street. | 16. Crawford avenue. |
| 3. Morgan street. | 17. Kostner avenue. |
| 4. Ann street. | 18. Cicero avenue. |
| 5. Sheldon street. | 19. Laramie avenue. |
| 6. Ashland avenue. | 20. Central avenue. |
| 7. Lake street transfer. | 21. Menard avenue. |
| 8. Robey street. | 22. Austin avenue. |
| 9. Oakley boulevard. | 23. Lombard avenue. |
| 10. Campbell avenue. | 24. Ridgeland avenue. |
| 11. California avenue. | 25. Oak Park avenue. |
| 12. Sacramento-bd. | 26. Wisconsin avenue. |
| 13. Kedzie avenue. | 27. Forest Park. |
| 14. Garfield park. | |

TRANSFER STATION BETWEEN OAK PARK AND METROPOLITAN.

Lake street transfer.

STUB STATIONS.

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| 1. Market and Randolph streets. |
| 2. Madison and Market streets. |

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

South California avenue, near 26th street. Statistics for calendar years.

	1914			1913		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners received.....	13,963	1,628	15,591	13,543	1,568	15,111
Prisoners discharged.....	13,708	1,614	15,322	13,046	1,514	14,560
From Juvenile court.....	442	.....	442	402	.....	402
Discharged by Juvenile court.....	463	.....	463	308	.....	308
Prisoners receiving medical treatment.....	19,969	1,953	21,927	18,398	2,282	20,680

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CIRCULATION OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR 1915.

DATE.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	Holiday	410,548	424,910	410,122	367,646	414,480	400,329	Sunday	409,316	419,459	419,738	
2.....	369,605	415,132	423,354	408,165	Sunday	413,025	399,685	412,251	405,839	377,651	416,795	
3.....	Sunday	417,134	419,055	384,386	399,344	412,544	367,053	408,454	406,716	419,459	416,698	
4.....	413,518	417,210	417,444	400,069	409,687	Sunday	406,402	375,546	417,878	415,825	418,719	
5.....	410,711	415,632	414,752	408,393	402,773	376,741	Holiday	410,539	Sunday	416,027	413,719	
6.....	410,615	387,532	392,974	531,351	400,476	Sunday	404,246	406,016	286,475	419,985	390,250	
7.....	407,395	Sunday	429,120	421,321	423,351	414,964	398,209	370,577	411,008	414,488	Sunday	
8.....	407,222	419,636	423,120	417,589	398,139	418,244	402,726	Sunday	406,219	415,817	423,195	
9.....	379,924	418,349	421,105	409,613	Sunday	412,772	402,649	409,612	400,714	386,538	419,911	
10.....	Sunday	418,008	420,380	382,812	427,383	408,831	367,828	406,913	402,179	Sunday	418,948	
11.....	416,045	417,876	418,001	Sunday	417,550	410,145	Sunday	406,260	380,984	421,896	423,976	
12.....	414,700	410,595	417,673	413,580	411,672	375,020	402,313	404,252	Sunday	413,658	420,158	
13.....	414,524	395,423	393,471	412,537	413,145	Sunday	400,235	404,039	409,642	415,723	393,695	
14.....	415,780	Sunday	Sunday	412,445	412,153	437,249	399,547	370,016	406,796	410,223	Sunday	
15.....	413,214	420,761	421,644	410,539	376,589	423,701	398,061	Sunday	407,881	410,650	424,463	
16.....	381,424	419,135	418,796	398,343	Sunday	434,714	398,400	406,736	384,557	421,164	416,698	
17.....	Sunday	412,716	418,166	378,885	415,524	411,842	360,153	413,449	403,962	Sunday	421,293	
18.....	418,771	424,382	416,111	Sunday	412,894	404,916	Sunday	408,677	371,462	415,740	413,133	
19.....	414,527	416,812	416,641	411,875	412,756	373,160	401,203	410,758	Sunday	415,349	417,055	
20.....	412,585	390,572	388,860	409,437	412,055	Sunday	399,421	405,979	411,948	414,310	399,585	
21.....	410,525	Sunday	Sunday	407,362	410,416	414,160	396,992	374,465	412,441	415,017	Sunday	
22.....	408,980	406,686	422,950	405,596	381,389	409,602	394,888	Sunday	412,501	413,390	424,347	
23.....	379,283	499,603	416,673	401,912	Sunday	410,415	395,455	410,861	408,325	385,372	420,453	
24.....	Sunday	424,287	417,063	370,250	423,167	406,006	314,187	409,580	407,933	Sunday	418,619	
25.....	418,595	416,962	413,866	Sunday	413,874	403,886	Sunday	406,994	381,071	420,875	Holiday	
26.....	414,784	418,629	411,963	399,042	415,069	384,986	478,354	405,192	Sunday	415,022	423,436	
27.....	411,388	391,350	385,805	402,323	411,130	Sunday	424,331	415,125	417,914	415,452	406,320	
28.....	408,617	Sunday	Sunday	400,105	403,493	409,137	382,648	415,476	Sunday	414,554	Sunday	
29.....	411,082	.....	415,955	399,390	379,050	404,345	413,916	Sunday	432,343	413,151	426,658	
30.....	381,478	.....	413,236	397,022	Sunday	402,402	410,906	414,167	431,484	384,972	421,730	
31.....	Sunday	.....	410,785	.....	314,326	.....	373,236	412,736	.....	Sunday	.....	
Total.....	10,133,992	9,981,545	11,169,244	10,680,392	10,454,752	10,589,480	10,605,022	10,487,237	10,421,675	10,639,472	10,402,871	
Average	405,359	415,897	413,675	410,784	402,105	407,287	407,885	403,355	400,833	409,210	416,114	

The omission of circulation figures for December, due to the delay in getting to press before the end of the month, the circulation for the entire year will be given in subsequent editions of the Almanac.

Unsold copies are deducted in the totals.

TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1915 (excluding December)..... 115,565,632

DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 1915 (excluding December)..... 408,359

AVERAGE DAILY ISSUE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR EACH MONTH FROM THE SECOND YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av'ge
1877.....	11,429	14,841	16,414	18,408	20,715	22,769	35,320	25,366	25,204	23,312	24,439	26,715	22,037
1878.....	28,406	37,019	37,736	37,567	38,348	43,743	49,844	40,911	39,371	38,777	39,380	36,317	38,314
1879.....	38,667	41,346	46,299	46,608	47,105	49,428	47,560	46,500	44,571	44,310	44,992	44,760	45,194
1880.....	48,491	49,425	49,874	49,445	53,334	58,776	56,049	60,623	57,368	58,596	59,672	54,473	54,801
1881.....	57,795	62,365	67,359	69,305	65,067	63,832	71,209	70,397	68,551	62,097	68,100	60,395	64,870
1882.....	61,679	68,941	66,058	65,438	65,193	70,408	73,073	70,456	67,808	63,907	64,819	64,389	66,680
1883.....	67,278	71,373	77,689	76,393	77,482	78,187	78,187	77,482	78,187	77,482	78,187	77,482	77,115
1884.....	76,870	82,538	86,328	87,852	88,645	93,292	91,231	88,495	86,221	88,196	107,299	82,465	88,306
1885.....	84,119	89,950	98,029	104,513	100,802	100,238	108,823	101,329	97,900	96,817	102,705	102,497	99,005
1886.....	104,197	110,325	116,024	117,869	125,294	113,471	112,438	117,677	109,728	110,460	115,103	110,148	113,615
1887.....	114,022	119,148	123,040	124,912	118,743	122,714	126,925	132,178	121,938	122,559	154,096	122,419	125,225
1888.....	120,657	126,891	137,123	136,490	135,921	140,525	128,897	123,852	113,894	127,724	131,777	159,098	128,676
1889.....	120,947	126,446	130,828	132,348	131,378	148,576	142,653	134,238	130,016	128,670	135,527	147,786	134,059
1890.....	136,365	141,585	142,655	143,533	136,923	130,414	125,136	125,190	124,497	120,304	139,020	130,860	132,957
1891.....	136,326	139,769	144,497	156,196	141,963	141,733	141,858	139,707	138,025	137,294	140,524	145,707	142,022
1892.....	143,232	150,402	159,249	162,563	161,804	169,096	170,430	166,259	171,053	163,626	173,070	168,430	164,175
1893.....	171,818	180,019	188,567	191,933	196,219	202,267	201,591	203,216	190,481	188,966	192,575	200,589	192,495
1894.....	206,398	204,471	207,581	206,285	198,485	195,355	222,022	224,071	185,593	186,070	198,017	197,256	200,881
1895.....	198,947	207,246	211,378	212,992	205,782	202,605	201,378	195,907	193,311	195,562	202,553	202,762	198,306
1896.....	208,781	213,032	216,542	212,104	209,945	210,265	206,272	193,853	198,106	190,700	206,609	200,479	204,724
1897.....	201,340	206,779	226,392	231,396	222,560	217,707	212,111	219,557	229,763	238,603	228,113	232,997	222,595
1898.....	239,065	249,951	260,222	259,313	238,636	230,820	238,586	279,243	262,061	257,359	259,055	264,947	275,514
1899.....	260,995	266,761	267,597	266,677	253,148	252,405	249,243	250,598	250,564	256,681	271,733	269,975	259,562
1900.....	279,219	287,116	288,389	286,657	275,427	272,598	262,081	261,109	268,278	276,960	280,789	271,384	277,788
1901.....	289,609	287,113	292,285	285,874	283,297	281,698	275,910	271,783	264,780	292,918	295,635	296,526	288,156
1902.....	304,496	309,198	310,825	305,825	300,007	307,406	301,915	305,133	299,607	302,835	303,883	300,589	304,218
1903.....	304,870	310,033	311,771	311,374	302,644	306,305	297,500	294,147	295,351	301,732	312,165	319,518	305,534
1904.....	321,898	338,458	338,784	333,324	320,867	319,064	310,249	310,677	309,493	311,421	314,616	307,765	319,539
1905.....	315,900	317,194	325,024	322,067	325,379	318,204	306,335	302,624	301,714	301,569	306,211	308,965	312,037
1906.....	318,773	325,877	328,598	336,797	320,312	318,585	313,422	311,351	306,372	313,321	313,344	313,344	313,185
1907.....	322,586	336,876	337,125	336,366	324,824	320,681	312,069	308,511	310,822	320,136	323,614	324,845	323,079
1908.....	334,006	338,955	343,811	336,453	324,474	324,372	314,569	311,147	313,850	318,928	326,050	322,278	325,674
1909.....	332,925	354,399	337,569	334,429	325,881	325,791	315,633	311,855	313,444	321,929	329,251	324,682	325,598
1910.....	332,374	336,242	338,493	332,846	331,200	328,132	316,951	316,558	316,844	321,346	315,828	314,309	325,028
1911.....	317,628	321,475	321,645	331,087	322,159	320,938	312,499	318,408	321,302	329,002	328,226	330,036	322,333
1912.....	334,364	343,173	345,445	359,338	*127,208	*185,945	*187,218	*203,590	*229,159	*276,338	*323,851	*347,536	*271,314
1913.....	359,831	366,575	378,267	364,840	344,744	342,736	332,706	334,317	340,614	354,044	356,088	358,090	352,395
1914.....	362,972	368,496	375,770	390,974	373,495	367,038	365,753	403,071	403,938	406,090	411,561	401,342	385,887
1915.....	405,359	415,897	413,675	410,784	402,105	407,287	407,885	403,355	400,833	409,210	416,114		

*A strike in the mechanical and distributing departments of all Chicago newspapers began May 2, 1912, affecting circulation until Nov. 13.

The records for May and the first part of June of that year are incomplete because of the demoralization of the machinery of distribution.

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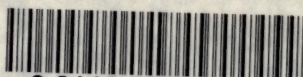
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